

# THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY  
AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

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(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

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BY

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M. A.,  
LATE PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT, FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.

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## FOREWORD

Looking to the great demand for a cheaper edition of Apte's Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, the Ministry of Education, Government of India have sponsored and subsidised its reprint through the offset process, bringing down the price of the book from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 6/- only.

It is hoped that students of Sanskrit all over the country will take the fullest advantage of this reprint.

R. P. NAIK

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# PREFACE

— : 0 : —

THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya, Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, i. e. Prose tales, Kāvya, Dramas, epics &c. It includes most of ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्थायिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वार्तिक, अनैकान्तिक &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandrālōka, Kuvalayānanda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpaṇa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words गम्, सेतु, हस्त, मयूर, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages ; see इंद्र कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, &c. Etymology had not been generally given except where peculiar ; e. g. see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student ; e. g. see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, हंस. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions, schemes in Gaṇas and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhando-Manjari, but some common metres which are omitted therein have been added from the

poems of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi &c. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers, such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa &c. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction of Vallabhadeva's Subhāṣitāvalī and Max Müller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusvāra* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. The several contrivances used to effect saving in *space* will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopaedia, the Vāchaspatya of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German Wörterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the Kāvya-prakāśa, Śiśupālavadha, Kirātārjuniya, Naiṣādhacharita, Śāṅkara-Bhāṣya, Veṇī-Samhāra &c. and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, howsoever carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistake, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

# Directions to the Student.

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(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY).

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgarī alphabetical order.
2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m. f. n. or ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first; e. g. वीर, साधु.
3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.
4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way; e. g. परे, परे under पर, or समीपत् under समीप.
5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.
6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It had not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.
7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word; e. g.—होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.  
N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed; e. g.—अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर; -गति: under अवस् for अव्ययगति: &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible are given in full within brackets  
(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by which represents the first compound; e. g.—इंद्र, राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्विंद्र or द्विराज, but for द्विचंद्र or द्विजराज.  
(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, मनसिज, हृदिस्पृश &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.
8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately; Thus कूलक्ष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.
9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvāda* neuter gender. Where the nominatives singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*  
(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.
10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is *अ* ends in *आ* and adjectives ending in *इ* or *उ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *त्, न्* or *स्* form their feminines regularly, in *ती, नी,* or *सी*, where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.
11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P, A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.). Den, stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.  
(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive, Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.  
(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (—) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition) and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or which preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अस्, गृप्, हा &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets [ ]. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. Pandava and Kripi stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in the *Supplement*.

## Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

—: 0:—

A. or Atm. ... Atmanepada.	Medic. ... Medicine.
adj. ... Adjective.	n. ... Neuter.
abl. ... Ablative.	N. ... Name.
acc. ... Accusative.	Nom. ... Nominative.
adv. ... Adverb.	num. a. ... Numeral adjective.
alg. ... Algebra.	oft. ... Often times.
Arith. ... Arithmetic.	opp. ... Opposite of.
astr. ... Astronomy.	P. ... Parasmaipada.
Ayyayi. ... Avyayibhāva.	pass. ... Passive.
Bah. ... Bahuvrihi.	phil. ... Philosophy
Caus. ... Causal.	pl. ... Plural.
cf. ... Compare.	pot. p. ... Potential passive participle.
comp. ... Compound.	p.p. ... Past passive participle.
compar. ... Comparative.	Pres. ... Present tense.
dat. ... Dative.	pres. p. ... Present participle.
Den. ... Denominative.	pron. a. ... Pronominal adjective.
desid. ... Desiderative.	q. v. ... <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
du. ... Dual.	Rhet. ... Rhetoric.
e. g. ... <i>Exempli gratia</i> , for example.	sing. ... Singular.
f. or fem. ... Feminine.	Subst. ... Substantive.
fig. ... Figurative.	superl. ... Superlative.
freq. ... Frequentative.	s. v. ... <i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
gen. ... Genitive.	Tat. ... Tatpurusha.
gram. ... Grammar.	U. ... Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.)
ibid. ... The same.	Vārt. ... Vārtika.
i. e. ... <i>id est</i> , that is.	Ved. ... Vedic.
ind. ... Indeclinable.	v. l. ... Various reading.
inf. ... Infinitive.	Voc. ... Vocative.
instr. ... Instrumental.	= ... Equal or equivalent to, same as.
lit. ... Literal.	&c. ... Et cetera.
loc. ... Locative.	... denotes that the rest of the word
m. or mas. ... Masculine.	under consideration is to be supplied;
Mar. ... Marāṭhi.	e. g. रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य under अनन्त
Math. ... Mathematics.	mean, अनन्तरत्न &c.

# THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अकनिष्ठ

अ The first letter of the Nāgari Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्द्वि उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु, सूतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brāhmā, Vāyu, or Vaisvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अच् before vowels except in the word अकृषिन्. The senses of न usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अनाह्वयः one like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya or Vaiśya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञान absence of knowledge, ignorance; अज्ञेयः, अन्तः, अकटकः, अवदः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनुद्रा having a slender waist (कुशोद्री or तनुमध्या). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकारः wrong or improper time; अकार्य not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनिति: the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—  
तत्सादृश्यमावन्न तदल्पत्वं तदल्पता ॥ अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नयनीयः भेदः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृष्ट्वा; अपश्यन् not seeing; so असकृत् not once; sometimes it does not affect the sense of the second member; as अपश्चिम, अनुपम, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ अवय. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपासितं जालम्, see अकारणि, अजीवनि also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अनन्त. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition. 3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अकृषिन् *a.* (क् being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अकृषिन् also occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. (अंशयति-ते) To divide, distribute, share among; also अंशपत्यति in this sense. With वि- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दक्षिणातुङ्गलता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतन्त्रतः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंश, q. v.). —Comp.—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशि *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata.—भास्व, -हर, -हारिन् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पिङ्गदंशहरश्चैषां पूर्वभावे परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सर्वणं—reduction of fractions to the same denominator.—स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—कं A solar day.

अंशनं Act of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशाल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=अंसल, q. v.

अंशिक *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (पुनरिभाषकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 Having parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चट°, धर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याशुभिर्निबिबारिदि Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—Comp.—आलं a collection or rays, blaze or halo of light.—धरः, -पतिः—भृत्, -भाणः, भर्तु, -स्वामी, -हस्तः the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays.). —पट्टे a kind of silken cloth.—माला a garland of light, halo.—मालिन् *m.* the sun.

अंशुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविरेशुमत् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मात्) 1 The sun; बालविलम्बि-शुमत् R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa.

अंशुक 1 A cloth, garment in general; सितंशुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाश्च विलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 34. 2 A fine or white cloth; Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमत्फला The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—लः N. of the sage Chāṇakya.

अंशु (अंसयति, अंताययति) See अंश.

अंसः 1 A part, portion, see अंश.

2 Shoulder, shoulderblade.—Comp.

—कूटः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—अं 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. —2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, —भारिन् *a.* (असे°) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—विवर्तिन् *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 26

अंसल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा मगध्यायत-बाहुर्अंसलः R. 3. 34.

अंश 1 A. (अंशेते, अंहितु, अंहित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send. 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंहतिः—ती *f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंहस् *m.* (अंहः-हसी &c.) 1 A sin; सहसा संहितमहसां विहंतु...अलं Ki. 5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंहितिः—ती *f.* A gift, donation.

अंशिकः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंशि. 3 The number four.—Comp.—पः 'foot-drinker', a tree.—स्केधः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् 1 P. (अकति, अकित) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अकं Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अकच *a.* Bald.—क् N. of Ketu (the descending node).

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such

as eldest, middle); elder, superior.  
—**सु**: N. of Buddha Gautama.

अकन्या No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer.

अकर *a.* 1 Handless, maimed. 2 Exempt from tax or duty. 3 Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.

अकरणं Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् मन्दकर्म श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."

अकरणिः *f.* Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations; तस्याकरणिवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* 1 Devoid of ears; deaf. 2 Destitute of Karma.—**र्ण**: A serpent.

अकर्तव्य *a.* Dwarfish.

अकर्मन् *a.* 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. 2 Wicked, degraded. 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक. —**न**. (**र्त**) 1 Absence of work. 2 An improper act; crime, sin.—**Comp.**—अकर्मित *a.* 1 unengaged, unoccupied, idle. —2 criminal.—**कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —**भोग**: enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.

अकर्मक *a.* Intransitive; (*f.*) अकर्मिका.

अकल *a.* Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्म *a.* 1 Free from sediment, pure. 2 Sinless.—**ल**: Moon-light.

अकल्प *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestrained. 2 Weak, unable. 3 Incomparable.

अकस्मात् *ind.* 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly; all of a sudden; अकस्मादपतुता सह विभासा न युक्तः H. -1. 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शङ्खिलिमाता विकीर्णति तिङ्शितिलान् Pt. 2. 65; कथं ह्यं रुज्ज्वदकस्मात्पतिरायुक्त्वा R. 14. 55, 73.

अकाङ्क्ष *a.* 1 Accidental, unexpected, sudden; पुनरकाङ्क्षितवर्तमानः U. 4. 15; Māl. 5. 31. 2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**Comp.**—जात *a.* suddenly born or produced.—पातः unexpected occurrence.—पातजात *a.* dying as soon as born.—**रुज्ज्व** a sudden attack of colic.

अकाङ्क्षि *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दमोर्कुरणं परमः हत इत्यकाङ्क्षे तन्वी स्थिता कविचिन्तय पदानि गथा S. 2. 12.

अकाम *a.* 1 Free from desire, affection, or love. 2 Reluctant, unwilling. 3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love, S. 1. 23. 4 Unconscious, unintentional.

अकामतः *adv.* Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इदं कृतवन्तस्तु पापान्येतादृशममृतः Ms. 9. 242.

अकाय *a.* 1 Without body, incorporeal. 2 An epithet of Bāhu.

### 3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकारण *a.* Causeless, groundless, spontaneous.—**ण**: Absence of a cause, motive or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलप्यै रते न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; अकारणात्—**ण**—*causelessly*, in vain.

अकार्य *a.* Improper. —**र्य** An unworthy or bad act, a criminal action.—**Comp.**—कारिन् *a.* an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; one that neglects one's duty.

अकाल *a.* Untimely, premature, R. 15. 44. —**ल**: Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); अत्यास्ते हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. —**Comp.**—कुसुमं—**पुष्पं** a flower blossoming out of season.—**कूपमंड**: a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—**ज**—उत्पन्न—**जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable.—जलद्वेद्यः—**मेघोद्यः** 1 an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds. —2 mist or fog.—**वेला** unseasonable or improper time.—**सह** *a.* 1 not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient. —2 not able to hold out as a castle.

अकिञ्चन *a.* Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute; अकिञ्चनः स प्रभवः स संपदा Ku. 5. 77.

अकिञ्चिन्ना *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; Bh. 2. 8.

अकिञ्चिक्कर *a.* 1 Useless; परतन्त्रमिदमकिञ्चिक्करं च Ve. 3. 2 Innocent.

अकुण्ठ *a.* 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशन्नयहगदकुण्ठपरशोः Ve. 2. 2. 2 Vigorous, able to work. 3 Fixed. 4 Excessive.

अकुतः *adv.* Not from anywhere (in comp. only).—**Comp.**—चलः N. of Śiva.—भव *a.* secure, not threatened from any quarter, safe; नादृशानामपि चः संचारी जातः U. 2; यानि औपयुक्तोभयानि च पदान्यासन्नरायोपेने v. l. for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5. 35.

अकुप्यं 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

अकुशल *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skilful. —**ल**: Evil or misfortune.

अकूपारः 1 The sea. 2 The sun. 3 A tortoise in general. 4 King of tortoise sustaining the world.

अकुप्य *a.* Free from difficulty. —**र्य** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* 1 Not done or prepared. 2 Wrongly or differently done. 3 Incomplete, not ready (as food). 4 Uncreated. 5. One who has done no works. 6 Unripe, immature. —**स** One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons. —**त** An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed.

—**Comp.**—अर्थ *a.* unsuccessful. —अक्ष *a.* unpractised in arms. —आत्मन् *a.* 1 ignorant, foolish. —2 not identified with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —उद्वाह *a.* unmarried. —**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrateful. —धी—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant.

अकृष्ट *a.* Not tilled; not drawn. **Comp.**—यच्च—**रोहिन्** *a.* growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; च्या इव शस्त्रसंपदः Ki. 1. 17; R. 14. 77.

अम्मा A Mother.

अक्त *a.* Smeared, anointed; usually in comp.; as वृत्. —**क्ता** Night.

अक्त्रं An armour (वर्मन्).

अक्रम *a.* Confused.—**म**: 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity. 2 Breach of propriety or decorum.

अक्रिय *a.* Inactive, dull. —**या** Inactivity; neglect of duty.

अक्रूर *a.* Not cruel. —**र**: N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna.

अक्रोध *a.* Free from anger. —**य**: Absence or suppression of anger.

अक्रिष्ट *a.* Unwearied, undisturbed indefatigable. 2 Not marred, unimpaired; S. 5. 19.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. (अक्षति-अक्षोति, अक्षित) 1 To reach. 2 To pervade, penetrate. 3 To accumulate.

अक्षः 1 An axis, axle. 2 The pole of a cart. 3 A cart, car; also a wheel. 4 The beam of a balance. 5 Terrestrial latitude. 6 A die for playing with; cube. 7 The seed of which rosaries are made. 8 A weight equal to 16 māśas and called कर्ष 9 N. of the plant Terminalia Sclerica (क्षीतक). 10 A serpent. 11 Garuda. 12 The soul. 13 Knowledge. 14 Legal procedure, a law-suit. 15 A person born blind. —**क्ष** 1 An organ of sense; an object of sense; 2 Soobal salt, seasalt. 3 Blue vitriol. —**Comp.**—अयकिलः—**ल**का a linch-pin. —आदपनं a dice-board. —आवापः a gambler.

—**कर्ण**: hypotenuse. —कुशल—**शौच** *a.* skilful in gambling. —**क्षुर**: the pupil of the eye. —**क्षी** *a.* skilled in dice. —**वल** *a.* gambling, playing at dice. —**क्ष** 1 direct knowledge or cognition. —2 a thunderbolt. —**क्ष** a diamond. —**क्ष** N. of Vishnu. —**क्ष**—विद्य the science of gambling. —**क्ष**—**क्ष** 1 a judge. —2 a superintendent of gambling. —**क्ष**—**क्ष** 1 a gambler, gamester. —**क्ष**—**क्ष** 1 a gambler, a gambler. —**क्ष**—**क्ष** 1 a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart. —**क्ष** 1 a court of law. —2 a depository of legal documents. —**क्ष**—**क्ष** one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—**क्ष**—**क्ष** cast of dice.—**क्ष**—**क्ष** N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or

a follower of that system.—भागः, अंशः a degree of latitude.—भारः a cart-load.—माला, -माला a rosary, string of beads; कृतोऽक्षरप्रणयं तथा करः Ku. 5. 11.—राजः one addicted to gambling; the chief of dice, the die called *Kali*—बाटः a gambling house; the gambling table.—द्वयं perfect skill in or conversancy with gambling.—अक्षवती gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षयिक *a.* Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as a gaze or look).

अक्षत *a.* ( *a* ) Uninjured, unhurt; स्वमनः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. ( *b* ) Unbroken, whole; undivided, -तः 1 *Siva*. 2 Threshed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; ( *pl.* ) whole grain, entire, unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; चाक्षपावदस्ता R. 2. 21. 3 Barley ( *यवः* ) said to be also *n.*—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. 2 Eunuch (also *m.* ).—ता A virgin.—*Comp.*—योगिः a virgin, not yet blenished by sexual intercourse; Ms. 9. 176.

अक्षम *a.* 1 Unfit, unable; non-forbearing; impatient; R. 13. 16.—मा 1 Impatience; jealousy. 2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* 1 Undecaying, imperishable, unfailing; विसाधना शक्तिरित्यर्थः मयं R. 4. 13.—*Comp.*—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of *Vaiśākha*.

अक्षय्य *a.* 1 Inexhaustible; imperishable; तपः बहुभागक्षय्यं दत्तारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13.

अक्षर *a.* 1 Imperishable, indestructible; Ku. 3. 50; Bg. 15. 16. 2 Fixed, firm.—रः 1 *Siva*. 2 *Vishṇu*—रं 1 ( *a* ) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षरणाकारोऽस्मि Bg. 10. 33; अक्षर &c. ( *b* ) A syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. ( *c* ) A word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिवेचं विद्वद्भाषितम् S. 3. 25. 2 A document, writing in general ( in *pl.* ) 3 The indestructible spirit, *Brahma*. 4 Water. 5 The sky. 6 Final beatitude.—*Comp.*—अर्थ meaning ( of words )—च ( चुं ) चुः—चणः—नः a scribe, writer, copyist; so जीविका,—जीवी, जीविका a professional writer.—च्युतं getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter.—छंदश्च *n.*—चुतं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains.—जननी—तुलिका a reed or pen.—( *वि* ) व्यासः 1 writing; arrangement of letters.—2 the alphabet.—3 scripture.—चमिका tablet or board; R. 18. 46.—चुखः a scholar, student.—वजित *a.* unlettered, illiterate.—विज्ञा the science of

( *mystic* ) syllables.—संस्थान arrangement of letters; writing; alphabet.

अक्षरकं A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरज्ञः *adv.* 1 Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षोतिः *f.* Intolerance, envy, jealousy.

अक्षर *a.* Free from artificial salt.—रः Natural salt.

अक्षि *n.* ( *अक्षिणी, अक्षिणि, अक्ष्णा, अक्ष्णः* &c. ) 1 The eye. 2 The number two

—*Comp.*—कंपः twinkling; R. 15. 67.

—कृदः—कृदः, मोलः—तारा the eyeball; pupil of the eye.—गत *a.* 1 visible, present; Si. 9. 81.—2 rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, hated; तोद्धमस्य हास्ये जातः Dk. 159.—पद्मच, —लोमच the eye-lash.—पदले 1 a coat of the eye. 2 disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.—विकृणितं, विकृणितं a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; अक्षुण्णोदयः Vc. 1. 2. 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1. 32.

अक्षेत्र *a.* Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—त्रं 1 A bad field. 2 ( *fig.* ) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle ( of anything ).—*Comp.*—वाद् *a.* destitute of spiritual knowledge.

अक्षोदः A walnut ( *Mar.* होंगरी अक्रोड ).  
अक्षोम्य *a.* Immovable, imperturbable; R. 17. 74.

अक्षौहिणी A large army consisting of 21870 chorists, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अखंड *a.* Unbroken, whole, entire; अखंडं वृष्यायं पलमिव S. 2. 10.—इं *adv.* Uninterruptedly.

अखंडन *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Full, entire.—नं 1 Not breaking. 2 Non-refutation.—नः Time.

अखण्डित *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed.—*Comp.*—उत्सव *a.* always festive.—कृतः time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. ( *a.* ) fruitful.

अखर्व *a.* 1 Not dwarfish, short or stunted. 2 Not small, great; अखर्वेण सर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखत *a.* Not dug; not buried.—तः—तं 1 A natural lake. 2 A pool before a temple.

अखिल *a.* 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft., with सर्वं; पतद्भि मत्तोऽखिले सर्वमेवोऽखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1. 59°; लेन entirely. 2 Not fallow, ploughed.

अखलिकः 1 A tree in general. 2 A dog trained to the chase.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; °कर *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग्र 1 P. ( *अगति, अगीत, अगिष्यति, अगित* ) 1 To wind, move tortuously. 2 To go ( *अगति, अगीत्* &c. ).

अग्र *a.* 1 Unable to walk. 2 Unapproachable.—वाः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain; also a stone. 3 A snake. 4 The sun. 5 The number seven.—*Comp.*—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of *Pārsvatī*—ओकस् *m.* 1 a mountain-dweller.—2 a bird ( *वृक्षवासी* ).—3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs.—4 a lion.—ज *a.* roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (—जं ) bitumen.

अग्रच्छ *a.* Not going.—च्छः A tree.

अग्रतिः *f.* 1 Want of resort or resource, necessity. 2 Want of access ( *lit. & fig.* )

अग्रति ( *ती* ) क *a.* 1 Helpless; without any resort or resource; बालमेतन्मतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्वगतिका गतिः Y. 1. 346.

अग्रद *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—दः 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—*Comp.*—अग्रदकारः a physician. अग्रम—अग्र *q. v.*

अग्रय *a.* 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible ( *lit. & fig.* ); योगिनामग्रयः &c. 2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; वाः संपदस्ता मनसोऽग्रयः Si. 3. 59, see under ग्रय also.—*Comp.*—रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form &c.; °रूपं पदवीं प्रयितुनः Ki. 1. 9.

अग्रय्या A woman not deserving to be approached, ( for cohabitation ), one of the low castes; °ग्रय्यं चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c.—*Comp.*—वसनं illicit intercourse.—मानिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse.

अग्रह *n.* *Agallochum*.

अग्रतिर, अग्रहयः 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated *Rishi* or sage. 2 N. of the star *Canopus*.

अग्राय *a.* Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अग्रायसलिलासमुद्रात् H. 1. 52; ( *fig.* ) profound, sound, very deep; °सत्त्व R. 6. 21; यस्य ज्ञानद्वाराधिगम्यमानाया गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible.—घः—घं a deep hole or chasm.—*Comp.*—जलः a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं A house; क्षुत्मानि वाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 265; °दहिन् an incendiary.

अगिरः Heaven.—*Comp.*—ओकस् *a.* dwelling in the heaven ( as a god ).

अग्रुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes ( referring to God ). 2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अग्रुणोऽग्रजोकः M. 3.—ग्रः A fault, demerit.

अग्रुह ( *ह-वीं f.* ) 1 not heavy, light. 2 ( *In prosody* ) Short. 3 Having no teacher.—इ *n.* ( *m.* also ) The fragrant aloe wood and tree.

अग्रुहः A houseless wanderer, a hermit.

अग्रोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; वाचापलोचरां ह्य-



वक्ष्यमानस्य Dk. 169. — १ Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अग्नी १ The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. 2 The Tre-tā age.

अग्निः १ Fire; कर्षणं, चित्ता &c. ३ The God of fire, ३ Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & दक्षिण. ४ The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. ५ Bile. ६ Gold. ७ The number three. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as अग्निपुत्र, मरुतो or to अग्नी, as अग्निनी, अग्नी, अग्नी. — COMP. — अ (आ) गार्हपत्य, आलप्य, अग्निः a fire-sanctuary; R. 5. 25. — अग्निः fire-missile, a rocket, so अग्निः. — आधानं consecrating the fire; so अग्निः. — अग्नेयः Brāhmaṇya who maintains the sacred fire. (—अग्निः) = आधानं. — आहितः one who maintains the sacred fire; see आहिताग्निः. — उपर्यागः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. — उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. — कर्णः, स्तोत्रः a spark. कर्णः n. 1 action of fire. — २ oblation to Agni, worship of Agni; so कर्णः; निर्वर्तितानि कर्णः K. 16. — कारिका १ the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्निः. — २ अग्निः कर्णः. — काष्ठं agallochum (अश्व). — कुण्डः a fire-brand. — कुण्डं an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. — कुमारः, सनयः, सुतः N. of Kārttikeya said to be born from fire, see कार्तिकेय. — केतुः smoke. — कोणः, दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. — क्रिया १ obsequies, funeral ceremonies. — २ branding. — क्रीडाः fire-works, illuminations. — कर्णः a. having fire in the interior; अग्नी अग्निः S. 4. 3. (—अग्निः) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. (—अग्निः) १ N. of the Sami plant. — २ N. of the earth. — चित् m. one who has kept the sacred fire; यतिभिः सार्व-मन्त्रिभिः चित् R. 8. 25. — चयः, चयनं, चित्त्वा arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अग्नाधान). — ज अ. born from fire. — जातः १ N. of Kārttikeya. — २ Vishnu. (—ज, जातं) gold; so अग्निज. — जिह्वा १ a tongue or flame of fire. — २ one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कपाली धूमिनी वेता लोहिता नीललोहिता इवर्णा पञ्चगवा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः). — चयः a. growing, shining or burning. — चयः, वेता the three fires, see under चयः. — च अ. १ a tonic, stomachic, — २ inco-ordinary. — चयः m. one who performs the last ceremonies of a man. — चयः a. stomachic, tonic. — चयिः, चयिः f. improved digestion, good appetite.

— देव the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कुचिन्). — धारणं the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निः. — धारणं maintaining the sacred fire. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय worship of fire. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय the whole sacrificial apparatus Ms. 3. 4. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय ordeal by fire. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a volcano. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a flint, a stone producing fire. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय smoke. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ N. of कुचिन्. — २ gold. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ water. — २ gold. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय 'fire-born' N. of Kārttikeya. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय the sun-stone, a flint. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय, धारि-वि-वि-धाय, producing fire by friction. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय loss of appetite, dyspepsia. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ a deity — २ a Brāhmaṇa in general. — ३ 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—धारि-वि-वि-धाय) a kitchen. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निः. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय m. १ scarlet insect by name इन्द्रोप. — २ the might or power of Agni — ३ gold. — लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. — द्यूः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. — द्यूः a. tonic. — द्यूः १ smoke. — २ a goat. — द्यूः १ power or might of Agni. — २ gold. — धारणं-धारणं-धारणं a fire sanctuary; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; धारणाय स्थापितोऽग्निः V. 3. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ lamp. — २ rocket, fiery arrow. — ३ an arrow in general. — ४ safflower plant. — ५ saffron. (—धारि-वि-वि-धाय) १ saffron. — २ gold. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय, धारि-वि-वि-धाय &c. see धारि-वि-वि-धाय. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय &c. संस्कारः १ consecration of fire. — २ burning on the funeral pile; नाय कार्त्तिकेयसंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय, धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ the wind. — २ wild pig-gon. — ३ smoke. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; धारि-वि-वि-धाय M. 4. 12. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय (—धारि-वि-वि-धाय) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्येय. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ an oblation to Agni. — २ maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a. one who practices the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with धारि-वि-वि-धाय 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', न चकार अग्निमग्निः R. 8. 72; धारि-वि-वि-धाय to be burnt. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ First, foremost, chief, best, principal; धारि-वि-वि-धाय chief queen — २ Excessive. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ (a.) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. धारि-वि-वि-धाय, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; नासिका° tip of the nose; समस्ता पर्व विद्या जिह्वेऽप्यन् K. 545 stood on the tip of the tongue. (b) Top, summit, surface; किलास, पर्वत, &c. ३ Front. ३ The best of any kind. ४ Goal, aim. ५ Beginning. ६ Overplus, excess. In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost', 'front', 'tip' &c.; e. g. धारि-वि-वि-धाय. — COMP. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय (धी) कः (धे) van-guard; Ms. 7. 193. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय = धारि-वि-वि-धाय q. v. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a leader, a guide; taking the lead. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a. foremost; to be ranked first. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a. first born or produced; (—धारि-वि-वि-धाय) १ the first born, an elder brother; अस्त्वय मन्त्र्यन्तायजे मे R. 14 73. — २ a Brāhmaṇa. (—धारि-वि-वि-धाय) an elder sister; so धारि-वि-वि-धाय, धारि-वि-वि-धाय. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय m. १ the first born, an elder brother. — २ a Brāhmaṇa; Dk. 13. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय the tip of tongue. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय (a degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presence offered in honour of the dead — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a harbinger; कृष्णाकोषायदूतः V. 1. 22; R. 6. 12. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय (धी) a leader foremost अयमग्नीर्विजृताग्नीर्णा R. 5. 4. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय the foremost of the foot; toes. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय precedence in drinking. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय १ the first or best part. — ३ remnant, remainder. — ३ tip, point. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a. first to take or claim (the remnant). — धारि-वि-वि-धाय = धारि-वि-वि-धाय. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय f. goal of ambition or object aimed at. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय flesh in the heart, the heart itself; सं चानति V. 3. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a. taking the lead, leading the van; उपर्यते रजसिः स्य यमयागि S. 7. 26. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय m. the principal hero, champion. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय the register of human actions kept by Yama. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय early dawn; कर्त्तव्यतायु-रि तुहिर्न रजस्ययस्यं S. 4 v. 1. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय taking the lead; R. 9. 23; S. 5. 71. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय (—धारि-वि-वि-धाय, —धारि-वि-वि-धाय) the foremost of the hand or arm; foremost of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; also the right hand; अयाग्रहस्ते धारि-वि-वि-धाय Ku. 5. 63. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय (धी) the beginning of the year; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance; कर्त्तव्य-धारि-वि-वि-धाय Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. (with gen.) १ Before, in front of, at the head of; forward. २ In the presence of. ३ First — COMP. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय a leader.

अग्रिण a. १ First (in order, rank &c.); foremost, chief. २ Elder, eldest. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय An elder brother.

अग्रिण a. Foremost, &c. — धारि-वि-वि-धाय An elder brother.

अश्वि *a.* Fore-most, best &c. = अश्वि  
q. v.

अश्वि *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव चक्षते, एवमेवचि द्रष्टव्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others. — *Comp.* गः a leader. — द्रष्टुः-द्रुः a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (द्रुनद्रुविवाहकृत्). — (द्रु f.) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठया ययुदाया कन्यायास्तुतेऽनुजा। सा चतुर्दिशिपूर्वस्य पूर्वा च श्विपुः स्तुतः); पतिः the husband of such a woman. — वत्तं-जं the border or skirt of a forest. — सर *a.* going in front, a leader; मानसहताम्येसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29.

अश्व्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; तदंगमन्यं मयवर् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46; ° महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms. 3. 184. — रयः An elder brother.

अश्-अश् q. v. — (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अश्च 1 Sin; अश्विचिर्विषयविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; ° स्र्ण &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्रियाद्वयानां मयवा विचारतः Ki. 3. 52; see अनश्च. 4 Impurity (अश्विच). 5 Chief, distress. — चः N. of a demon, brother of Bakā and Pītānā and commander-in-chief of Kamśa. — *Comp.* अश्वरः see अश्च above. — अहः (अहर्) a day of impurity (अश्विचदिनं). — आशुश्च *a.* leading a wicked life. — नाशः, नाशन *a.* expiatory, destroying sin. — मर्षण *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmaṇas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनाममर्षसि जपं विषयमर्षण Ak. — विषः a serpent. — शंसः a wicked man, such as a thief. — शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अश्म *a.* Not hot, cold; ° अशु, ° धामन् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अशोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful. — रः 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, where अशोर=शोर. — *Comp.* पथः, मार्गः a follower of Siva. — प्रमार्ण a terrific oath or ordeal.

अशोष *a.* Hard-sounding. — चः The hard sound of a consonant.

अंक् 1 A. To move in a curve. — 10 U. (अक्षयति-ने, अक्षयि, अक्षित) 1 To mark, stamp; स्वनामधेयवक्षित S. 4. stamped with his name; नयनादुद्भिदुभिः अक्षितं स्तनाशुक् V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तस्को नाम गुणो भवेत्तुष्टुणिनां यो दुर्जेनेवक्षितः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकाः 1 The lap (n. also); अंकाय-यावत्सुदीप्ताशीः Ku. 7. 5. 2 A mark, sign; अलङ्कारिकां पदवीं तताव R. 7. 9; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; इदोः किरण-विषाकः Ku. 1. 3; कटां कृताको निरासः

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A side, flank; proximity, reach; सङ्कलकेवाक-मुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिंहो जङ्गममकमागत-मपि त्यक्त्वा निहति द्विर् Bh. 2. 30. 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm. — *Comp.* अक्षयः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अक्षयः (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Śākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra. — तं च the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical). — धारण-या 1 bearing or having marks. — 2 manner of holding the person, figure. — परिवर्तः 1 turning on the other side. — 2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace. — पालि-ली f. 1 an embrace; तावदादं वितर सङ्कल-कपाली प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2. — 2 a nurse. — पाशः an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places. — भाज् *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as 'an infant. — 2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52. — सुखं (or आस्वं) that part of an act, where- in the subject of all the acts is inti- mated, is called अक्षयः, which sug- gests the germ as well as the end e.g. in Māl. 1 कामदेवी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by सुखि and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief. — विद्यः the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अंकनं 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamp- ing, &c.

अंकिः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brahmā. 4 A Brāhmaṇa who keeps the sacred fire.

अंकुशः A key.

अंकुरः-र 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; दूर्नीकुले चरणः स्तुतः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; ° तं मनसिजेनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अंकुशः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; a restraint or check. नि- कुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered. *Comp.* ग्रहः an ele-

phant-driver; अनेनकुशमो जयतां कुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16. — सुदैः a restive elephant. — धारिन् *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अंकुशित *a.* Urged on by a hook. goaded.

अंकुशित् *a.* Having a hook or goad.

अंकुरः Sprout, see अंकुर.

अंकुरः = अंकुश q. v.

अंकोरः, टः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पित्त.)

अंकोलिता An embrace.

अक्षय *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted. — चयः A sort of drum or labor.

अंश्च 10 P. (अंश्चयति, अंश्चित) 1 To crawl. 2 To cling. 3 To check, hold back.

अंश्च 1 P. (अंश्चति, आंश्च, अंश्चि, आंश्चित) To go, walk. — 10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अंश्च).

अंश्च *ind.* A vocative particle mean- ing 'well' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true,' 'assent' (as in अंश्चिक); अंश्च कश्चिदुक्तं तातः K. 221; with कि in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; 'तुमेन कार्यं मयतः शरणं किमेव वाग्वस्तवता नेरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicogra- phers give the following senses of अंश्चः — श्वि च पुनरर्थे च संगमाश्चयोस्तथा । इह संयोधे चैव हागशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥ See also "The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243. — अंश्च 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषांमनिमनिविधौ विचारतः Ku. 1. 35. 3 (a) A division or department (of any- thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तमं राज्यं, चतुर्थं बलं. (Hence) (b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A consti- tuent part, essential requisite or com- ponent; तदंगमन्यं मयवर् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46. (d) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the princi- pal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगिन्); अंगी रौद्रस्तत्र सर्वेऽप्यपि रताः पुनः S. D. 517 (e) An auxiliary means or expedient. 4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of sub- ordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind. — गः (pl.) N. of a country and the peo- ple inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāga'pur in Bengal. — *Comp.* — अंश्चि, — अंश्चिभावः the relation of a limb of the body, of subordi- nate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गोणद्वयभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); अविभाविषुनामालम्ब्यगतिं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अविभाहानुग्रहकत्वं). अश्विच-अश्विः lord of the Angās, N. of Karna (cf. राजः, ° पतिः, ° ईश्वरः, ° अधीश्वरः) — ग्रह spasm. — ज- जात *a.* 1 produced from or on the

body, being in or on the body, bodily. -2 beautiful, ornamental. (जः) -  
 अङ्गु 1 a son.-2 hair of the body  
 (n also).-3 love; Cupid; intoxicating  
 passion.-4 drunkenness, intoxication  
 -5 a disease. (-जः) a daughter. (-जं)  
 blood -द्वीपः one of the six minor  
 Dvipas.-न्यासः touching the limbs of  
 the body with the hand accompanied  
 by appropriate Mantras.-पालिः f. an  
 embrace.-पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. -सर्वं  
 every limb large and small. -रूः 1 a  
 son.-2 Cupid -भंगः 1 palsy or para-  
 lysis of limbs; विकल इव सुखा स्थायानि  
 S. 2.-2 twisting or stretching out of  
 the limbs (as is done by a man just  
 after he rises from sleep).-संज्ञः N.  
 of a Mantra.-मर्दः 1. one who shata-  
 poots his master's body.-2 act of  
 shampooing; so 'मर्दकः' or 'मर्दिनः'-मर्दः  
 rheumatism.-यज्ञः, यागः a subordinate  
 sacrificial act.-रक्षकः a body-guard,  
 personal attendant; Pt. 3.-रक्षणी a  
 coat of mail, or a garment. (-णं)  
 protection of a person.-रागः 1 scented  
 cosmetic, application of perfumed  
 unguents to the body, fragrant un-  
 guent; R. 12. 27, 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11.-2  
 act of anointing. -विकल a. 1 maim-  
 ed, paralysed.-2 fainting. -विकृतिः f.  
 1 change of bodily appearance; col-  
 lapse.-2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy.-  
 विकारः a bodily defect. -विशेषः move-  
 ment of the limbs; gesticulation. -  
 विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c.  
 contributing to knowledge. -2 the  
 science of foretelling good or evil  
 by the movements of limbs; N. of  
 chapter 51 of Brhat Samhitā which  
 gives full details of this science.-वे-  
 धिः a subordinate or subsidiary act  
 subservient to a knowledge of the  
 principal one.-वीरः chief or principal  
 hero. -वेकुतं 1 a sign, gesture or hint  
 -2 a nod, wink -3 changed bodily  
 appearance. -संस्कारः, -संस्कार्य  
 embellishment of person, personal  
 decoration. -संहतिः f. compactness  
 symmetry; body; strength of the  
 body. -संगः bodily contact, union;  
 coalition. -सेवकः a personal attendant.  
 रागः gesticulation; a dance. -हरिः 1  
 gesticulation.-2 stage; dancing-hall.-  
 हीन a. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 ha-  
 ving some defective limb.  
 अंगकं 1 A limb, अङ्गुतमङ्गुलानां मे  
 कुतुहलमङ्गुलैः U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body;  
 Si. 4. 66.  
 अंगणं=अंगनं q. v.  
 अंगतिः 1 A conveyance, vehicle  
 (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brahman. 4 A  
 Brahmana who maintains the sacred  
 fire.  
 अंगदं An ornament, bracelet &c.  
 worn on the upper arm, an armband;  
 तक्षणीकण्डः V. 1. 14; संवृत्तकण्डमण्डपेन

R. 6. 73.-द्वः 1 N. of a son of Vāli,  
 monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of  
 a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R.  
 15. 90), his capital being called  
 Angadīyā.

अंगनं-णं 1 A place to walk in, a  
 courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृहं;  
 गगनं the wide firmament; भुवः केसर-  
 वृक्षस्य Māl. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Go-  
 ing, walking &c.

अंगना 1 A woman or female in  
 general; नृप, गज, हरिण &c. 2 A  
 beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo.  
 -COMP.-जनः 1 the female sex,  
 woman-kind. -2 women. -प्रिय a.  
 beloved of women. (-यः) N. of the  
 tree Asoka.

अंगस m. A bird.

अंगारः-रं 1 Charcoal (whether hea-  
 ted or not); उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णयते  
 कं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगारः कर्षिताः Pt.  
 1 you have ruined yourself with  
 your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine  
 under one's feet". 2 The planet  
 Mars. -रं Red colour. -COMP. -धनि-  
 का a portable fire-pan, brazier. -पात्री-  
 -मर्दनी a portable fire-pan. -वल्गुरी,  
 -वल्गु N. of various plants, particu-  
 larly हंजा.

अंगारकः-कं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; विर-  
 द्धस्य शीघ्रस्य वृक्षस्यैः Mk. 9. 33; चारः  
 course of Mars. 3 Tuesday (दिनं, वा-  
 सरः). -कं a small spark. -COMP. -मणिः  
 a coral.

अंगारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.  
 अंगारकित a. Charred, roasted.  
 अंगारिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2  
 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The  
 bud of the tree किशुक.

अंगारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A  
 creeper in general.

अंगारित a. Charred, roasted, half-  
 burnt. -स-सं An early bud of the  
 किशुक tree. -सा 1 =अंगारानी q. v. 2 A  
 bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अंगिका A bodice or jacket.

अंगिद्व a. 1 Corporeal; incarnate;  
 यमोर्ध्वकामोक्षणामवतार इवांगिद्वान् R. 10. 84,  
 38. 2 Having subordinate parts; chief,  
 principal; ये रसस्यांगिनो यमोः एक एव भवेदंगी  
 शुमारो वीर एव वा, S. D.

अंगारीय a. To be used for prepar-  
 ing coal.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस m. N. of a celebra-  
 ted sage to whom many hymns of the  
 R̥gveda are ascribed. -(pl.)  
 Descendants of Angiras.

अंगिकारः-कृतिः f. कर्ण 1 Accept-  
 ance. 2 Agreement, promise, under-  
 taking &c.

अंगीय a. Belonging to the body.

अंगु A hand.

अंगुलि-री=अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुलः 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also)  
 3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal  
 to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas mak-

ing a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or  
 cubit.

अंगुलि-ली-रि-री. f. 1 A finger  
 (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगु-  
 thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle  
 finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा  
 or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a 'toe  
 (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great  
 toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk.  
 4 The measure अंगुल. -COMP. तोरणं a  
 mark on the forehead of the form of  
 the half-moon made with sandal &c.-  
 जं, -त्राणं a finger-protector (a con-  
 trivance like a thimble used by  
 archers to protect the thumb or finger  
 from being injured by the bow-  
 string).-सुवरा, सुदिका a seal-ring.-  
 मोदनं-स्फोदनं snapping or cracking the  
 fingers (Mar. चुटकी).-संज्ञा a sign made  
 by the finger; सुसार्पितैकअंगुलिसंज्ञैव Ku.  
 3. 41.-संज्ञाः making signs with fin-  
 gers as a sign. -संभूतः a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका=अंगुलि.

अंगुली (री) -रं-कं, -यकं A finger-  
 ring; तव वृक्षरितमंगुलीयं दूदं प्रतनु मेघे S.  
 6. 10. m. also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8  
 118.

अंगुष्ठः 1 The thumb; great toe.  
 2 A thumb's breadth, usually re-  
 garded as equal to अंगुल. -COMP. -मात्र  
 a. of the length or size of a thumb;  
 नं दुरुषं निष्कर्षं बलवत्तमं Mb.

अंगुष्ठः The thumb-nail.

अंगूषः 1 An ichneumon. 2 An  
 arrow.

अं 1 A. (अंवेते, अंथित) 1 To go.  
 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To  
 scold.

अंघ्रं n. A sin; Ve. 1. 12, v. 1.

अंघ्रि (अंघ्रिः) 1 A foot. 2 The root  
 of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza  
 (चतुर्थपादः). -COMP. -यः a tree; दिशु व्य-  
 द्वाप्रियागः Ve. 2. 18. -यान a. sucking his  
 foot or toes, as an infant. -रक्षकः the  
 ankle.

अञ् 1 U. (अञ्जति-ते, अञ्जति, आनञ्,  
 अञ्जित-अञ्ज) 1 To go, move; to honour;  
 request, ask &c. &c.; connected with  
 अञ्ज q. v. -ञ् m. (Gram.) A term for  
 vowels.

अचक्षुस् a. Eyeless, blind; विषय a.  
 invisible. -n. A bad or miserable  
 eye.

अचल a. Not hot-tempered, mild,  
 gentle. -ह्री A mild or tractable cow.

अचतुर a. 1 Destitute of four. 2 Not  
 skilful.

अचर a. Immovable; चराचरं विधे Ku.  
 2. 5; चराणामचरमचराः Ms. 5. 29.

अचल a. Steady, immovable; fixed,  
 permanent; चित्रवस्तुमिवाचलं चामरं V. 1.  
 4.-लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a  
 rock. 2 A bolt or pin (शंकु). 3 The  
 number seven. -लः The earth. -लं  
 Brahma. -COMP. -कन्यका, सुता, सुदिता,  
 तनया &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of

the Himālaya mountain. -कीला the earth. -ज, -जात *a.* mountain-born. (ज-जाता) *N.* of Pārvatī. -वित्र *m.* a cuckoo. -द्वि *m.* the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. -पति, -राज्ञः lord of mountains, *N.* of Himālaya; so अविपः, श्रेष्ठः.

अचापल-ल्य *a.* Devoid of fickleness, steady. -लं-ल्यं Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. 2 Irreligious. 3 Material.

अचित *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. 2 Not thought of. 3 Not collected.

अचित् *a.* 1 Inconceivable. 2 Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid. 3 Unnoticed.

अचित्प-तनीय *a.* Inconceivable, incomprehensible; यस्तु तव प्रभावः R. 5. 33. -त्यः Siva.

अचितित *a.* Unexpected, sudden; Pt. 2. 3.

अचिर *a.* 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; दुति, भास्, प्रभा &c. q. v. 2 New; R. 8. 20. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; प्रवृत्तं गीमसम-यमधिकृत्य S. 1 just set in; प्रवृत्ता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. -र *adv.* (also अचिरण, अचिरण, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. 2 Recently, lately. 3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. -COMP. -अंशु, -आभा, -श्रुति; -प्रभा, -भास्, -रोदिर *f.* lightning, शुक्लितसर्पचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; भासा तेजसा चातुलितः S. 7. 7.

अचेतन *a.* 1 Inanimate, irrational; चेतन मेव Me. 5. 2 Insensible; senseless.

अच्छ *a.* Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुकाच्छदेतच्छविद्विरेण U. 6. 27; Me. 51; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 16. -च्छः 1 A crystal. 2 A bear; cf. also भृक्ष. -COMP. -उच्छ *a.* (i. e. अच्छोद्) having clear water. (-द्) *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari). -भृक्षः a bear.

अच्छ-उच्छ *ind.* Ved. To, towards (with acc.).

अच्छवाकः The flatterer or inviter, a priest or Rtvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of हेतु.

अच्छदस् *a.* 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the हुज ceremony), or not entitled to that study. (as a Śūdra). 2 Not metrical.

अच्छिद् *a.* Unbroken, uninjured, faultless, without defect; जपच्छिद् तपच्छिद् यच्छिद् आशुकर्यः इव भवतु मेवच्छिद् ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः -द् *a.* A faultless action, or condition, absence of defect; द्वेय uninterruptedly, from first to last,

अच्छिद् *a.* 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant. 2 Not cut or divided, uninjured, inseparable.

अच्छोदनं Hunting.

अच्छुत् *a.* 1 Not fallen, firm; fixed; not giving way, solid. 2 Imperishable, permanent. -नः *N.* of Vishnu; of the Almighty being; नच्छाम्यच्छुत्वर्य-नेन K. P. 5 (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). -COMP. -अञ्जः *N.* of Balarām or Indra. -अञ्जः, पुत्रः, आसञ्जः *N.* of Cupid, son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī. -अवासा, वासः the sacred fig-tree.

अञ्ज 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, अजितवीति) 1 To go. 2 To drive, lead. 3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature).

अञ्ज *a.* Unborn, existing from all eternity; अञ्जस्य गृह्णते जन्म R. 10. 24. -जः 1 The 'un-born', epithet of the Almighty Being; also *N.* of Vishnu, Siva or Brahmā. 2 The (individual) soul (जीव). 3 A ram, he-goat. 4 The sign Aries. 5 A sort of corn or grain. 6 *N.* of the Moon or Kāma-deva. -COMP. -अञ्जरी a kind of prickly nightshade, (Mar. वमसा). -अविकं small cattle. -अश्वं goats and horses. -एदकं goats and rams. -मरः a hug serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-रि) *N.* of a plant. -मल see अजागल below. -जीवः; जीविकः a goat-herd; so -पः, -पालः. -मारः 1 a butcher. -2 *N.* of a country (the modern Ajmeer). -मिहः 1 *N.* of the place called Ajmeer. -2 Surname of Yudhishtira. -मोदा, मोदिका *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, (Mar. ओदा). -मुनी *N.* of plant (Mar. मेकशिमी).

अञ्जन Moving, driving. -नः Brahmā.

अञ्जका, -अञ्जिका A young shegoat.

अञ्जकवः -वं The bow of Siva.

अञ्जकावः -वं Siva's bow.

अञ्जकवः, -पावः, Siva's bow, Pinaka.

अञ्जड *a.* Not stupid.

अञ्जन *a.* Tenebrous, desert.

अञ्जनि *f.* A path, road.

अञ्जमत् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being. -म Final beatitude, absolution.

अञ्जस्य *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. -ज्वं A portentous phenomenon inauspicious to mankind, such as earthquake.

अञ्जवः A Brāhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers.

अञ्जव *a.* Toothless. -नः 1 A frog. 2 The sun. 3 Toothless state (of a child).

अञ्जव *a.* invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable. -नः A defeat. -नः Hamp or यम.

अञ्जव *a.* Invincible S. 6. 29; R. 18. 8.

अञ्ज *a.* 1 Not subject to old age or decay, ever young. 2 Undecaying, imperishable; गुणमजः दिवः R. 10. 19. -रः A god. -रः the Supreme Spirit.

अञ्जर्व (With संगतं expressed or understood) Friendship; सौमित्रं जसौष-दिष्टं R. 18. 7.

अञ्जस *a.* Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; ईक्षितवत्स R. 3. 44. -नः *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually तच्च धृतोत्पन्नं U. 4. 26.

अञ्जस्वार्थी A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुतः प्रविशति = कुतः प्रविशतिः पुरुषाः; also called उपादानलक्षणा.

अञ्जहर्षिणं A noun which does not change its original gender even when used like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or श्रुतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or प्रणा).

अञ्ज 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) Prakṛiti or Māyā. 2 A she-goat. -COMP. -मलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; वर्गार्थकाममोक्षार्थं यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते। स्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं यः -जीवः, -पालकः a goat-herd, see अञ्जजीव &c.

अजाजिः -जी *f.* Cumin seed.

अजात *a.* Unborn; अजातदत्तदुष्टेभ्यो वृदा-जातो ह्यतो वरं Pt. 1.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; ककुद्, पक्ष &c. -COMP. -अरि, शत्रु *a.* having no enemy or adversary; not an enemy of any one. (-रि-ञ्ज) epithet of Yudhishtira; इतं जातमजातारिः प्रथमेन स्वयं विजितः Si. 2. 102; न द्वेष्टि यजन्मन्तरममजातश्च Ve. 3. 13; also of Siva and various other persons. -ककुद्-द्व *m.* a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed. -अजन्म *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard) -व्यवहारः a minor (who has not attained his majority).

अजानिः Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिकः A goat-herd.

अजानेव *a.* Of high breed, undaunted (as a horse).

अजिन् *a.* 1 Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; न तु युज्यते U. 5. 27. 2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; अजम्, ईक्षि on, who has not subdued his mind or his senses -नः *N.* of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.

अजिनं 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अजनिनासतः Ku. 5. 39, 57, Ki. 11. 15. 2 A sort of leather

bag or bellows.—Comp. —यज्ञा-जी-जिज्ञा: a bat.—योनि: a deer, an antelope.—वासिन् *a.* clad in an antelope-hide.—संघः a furrier.

अजिर *a.* Quick, swift (अजिर).—ई 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; उदजागरणीय K. 32. 2 The body. 3 Any object of sense. 4 The wind, air. 5 A frog.—रा 1 N. of a river. 2 N. of Durgā.

अजिह्वा *a.* 1 Straight. 2 Upright straight-forward, honest; 'वासिन्' Si 1. 63 straight and honest.—ह्रस्व A frog.—Comp. —न *a.* going straight on; व्रजद्विषमजिह्वा Ms. 6. 31. (—नः) an arrow.

अजिह्वः A frog.  
अजीकृषं Siva's bow.  
अजीमर्तः A serpent.  
अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecomposed.—कै-णि: *f.* 1 Indigestion; कैरजिर्णभयादभ्रतभोजनं पश्चिद्यते H. 2. 57. 2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.  
अजीव *a.* Devoid of life; lifeless.—नः Non-existence, death.

अजीवनि: *f.* Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते शतं मृता Sk. may death seize thee, rogue! mayest thou cease to live!

अज्जल 1 A shield. 2 A live coal.  
अज्ञ *a.* 1 Not knowing, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति चे बालः Ms. 2. 153. 2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमाराधयः Rh. 2. 3. 3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unaware; 'यानं सलिलं समञ्ज R. 16. 72.—Comp. चर्चा:—वासः remaining incognito (said of the Pāṇḍavas).

अज्ञान *a.* Ignorant, unwise.—न 1 Ignorance. 2 Especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider himself as distinct from the Supreme Spirit, and the material world as a reality. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously'; 'आचरित,' 'उच्चारित &c.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-ने; आनञ्च, अञ्चितं, अञ्चान्त् or अञ्चान्त्, अञ्च or अञ्चित) 1 To bend; शिरोऽञ्चिता Bk. 9. 40. 2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतन्त्रा कथमञ्चति Bk. 4. 22; सञ्च चेदञ्चति लोभं Bv. 1. 46 art greedy. 3 To worship, honour, reverence, to adorn, grace; see अञ्चित below. 4 To request, desire. 5 To murmur; speak indistinctly.—Caus. or 10; U. To manifest, unfold; सुदमञ्च Git. 10. WITH अप् to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—आ to bend.—उञ्च 1 to go up.—2 to rise, appear; उञ्चन्मातस्य G. L. 6.—उप to draw or raise (water).—नि 1 to bend down; incline.—2 to diminish, pass away;

अञ्चति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.—परा to turn or go back; याताश्च परञ्चति द्विरुदान् खा इव Bv. 1. 65.—परी to cause to revolve, whizz, twist.—रि to draw or bend as under; to extend, stretch out.—सञ्च to crowd or drive together, to bend together.

अञ्चल-लं 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पञ्च); क्षीणञ्चलनिव पीनस्तनजघनायाः Udb. 2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye) दृष्टलः पश्यति केवलं मन्वा इति.

अञ्चित *p. p.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; R. 16. 58. (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); 'अक्षिपद्मम् R. 5. 76; crisped; curled (as hair). 2 Honoured, adorned; graced; graceful; handsome; गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेण Ku. 1. 34; 'ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2. 18. 9. 24. 3 Sewn or woven, arranged; अञ्चिता सखरमुचितायाः (रत्नानां) R. 7. 10 half strung or woven.—Comp. —ञ्चः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्ज 7-P. (rarely A.) (अनक्ति or अञ्के, अञ्क) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub. 2 To make clear, represent, characterize. 3 To go. 4 To shine. 5 To honour, celebrate. 6 To decorate.—Caus. 1 To smear with. 2 To speak or shine.—WITH अञ्चि to equip, furnish.—अञ्चि 1 to anoint, smear with.—2 to pollute, defile.—अञ्चि to reveal, manifest.—आ 1 to anoint.—2 to smooth, prepare.—3 to honour.—वि To reveal, manifest, show; अञ्चिचननं मन्त्रजं वचनात् R. 5. 16, Si. 1. 26.

अञ्जन N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or S. W.)—न 1 Anointing, smearing with; mixing. 2 Unfolding, manifesting. 3 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eyelashes; विलोचनं दृष्टिपमंजनं संभाष्य R. 7. 8; अञ्जत् U. 4. 19; Mk. 1. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानाधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया । चक्षुस्मूलिलं येन तस्मै पाणिनेयं नमः ॥ Sik. 45; cf. दारिद्र्यं परमाञ्जनं. 4 Paint; a cosmetic ointment. 5 Ink. 6 Fire. 7 Night. 8 (न-ना) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested; the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे निमित्ते । संयोगादनेकार्थार्थधीकृत्यायुतिरञ्जनं ॥ K. P. 2, see व्यञ्जना also.—Comp. —अञ्जम् *n.* eye-water.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जना 1 N. of the female elephant of the north. 2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat.

अञ्जलिः 1 A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of any thing; हस्तौ सुविकाञ्जलिः Pt. 1. 25; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोर्जालिः Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of

flowers; so जलसाञ्जलया दत्ता Y. 3. 105, 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; अर्चनाञ्जलिपुटये Ve. 1. 4; अञ्जलिं रञ्च, बद्ध, हठ or आपा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation. 2 Hence, a mark of respect or salutation; R. 11. 78. 3 A measure of corn—कुडव.—Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* folding the hands, respectful salutation.—कारिका an earthen doll.—पुटः—ई the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अञ्जलिका A small mouse.  
अञ्जस *a.* (सी *f.*) Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा *adv.* 1 Straight on. 2 Truly, properly, rightly; विग्रहे शतं पलायनच्छलाभ्यञ्जसा R. 19. 31. 3 Soon, quickly, instantly.

अञ्जिष्टः-पशुः The sun.  
अञ्जीरः—रे A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अञ्ज 1 P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जति, अञ्जित) To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भो बटो मिशामट Sk. go to beg alms; आत वैरुदिकाग्रमार् Bk. 4. 12.—*freq.* अटा-ञ्जते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट *a.* wandering (in comp.).  
अटन Wandering, roaming; मिश्रा°, पति° &c.

अटनी-सी *f.* The notched extremity of a bow; निन्दतुः स्थूलनिविशिताटी लीलयेव धनुषी अधिजता R. 11. 14.

अटा The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant) so अट्या, अटायत्.

अटव-रु-खः N. of a very useful medicinal plant (Mar. अटुडसा).

अटवि-वी *f.* A forest, wood; आहं-ञ्जते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v.

अट् 1 A. 1 To kill. 2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also).—Caus. 1 To lessen, diminish. 2 To despise, contemn.

अट् *a.* 1 High, loud. 2 Frequent, constant. 3 Dried, dry.—हं-हटः An apartment on the roof or upper story. 2 A turret, buttress, tower; नरदमागट् इव R. 6. 67. 3 A market-place, market. 4 A palace, palatial building.—हट Food, boiled rice; अटुशला जनपदाः Mb. (अटु अञ्जलं विक्रेण येषां ते Nilakantha).—Comp.—अटहासः very loud laughter.—हासः-हसितं-हास्यं a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, usually of Siva; अञ्चकस्य Me. 58.—हासिन् *m.* 1 N. of Siva.—2 one who laughs very loudly.

अटकाः An apartment on the roof of a house; palace also.

अटालः-लकः An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace.

**अष्टालिका** A palace, lofty mansion.  
-Comp. **कारः** a mason, a bricklayer  
(one who builds royal mansions.)

**अश्विन** A shield.

**अश्नु** 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अश्नु).

**अण** (न) क. A. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

**अणि** m., जी 1 The point of a needle. 2 A linch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

**अणिमन्** m., **अणुता** न्वं 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

**अणु** a. (दृ-ष्वा f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोष्णीयः Bg. 8. 9. —**णुः** 1 An atom; अणुं पर्वतकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. —Comp. —**भा** lightning. —**रेणुः** atomic dust. —**वादः** the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

**अणुक** a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

**अणीयस्**, **अणित** a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयसं Bg. 8. 9.

**अंडः** 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. —Comp. —**आकर्षणं** castration. —**आकारः**, **आकृति** a. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (—**रः**—**ति**) an ellipse. —**कोशः**—**वः**—**पकः** the scrotum. —**जा** a. born from an egg. (—**जः**) 1 a bird, oviparous being; Ku. 3. 42. —2 a fish. —3 a snake. —4 a lizard. —5 Brahmā. (—**ज**) musk. —**धरा** N. of Siva. —**वर्धनं**, **वृद्धिः** f. swelling of the scrotum. —**सू** a. oviparous.

**अंडकः** The scrotum. —**कं** A small egg; जगदंडकैकतारं देवमिव Si. 9. 9.

**अंडालः** A fish.

**अंडीरः** A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

**अन्** 1 P. (अतनि, अत्त-अतित) 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind. अतनं Going, wandering. —**नः** A wanderer, a passer-by.

**अतद** a. Precipitate, steep. —**टः** A precipice, a steep crag.

**अतथा** ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

**अतर्ह** ind. Unjustly, undeservedly. **अतर्ह्युणः** (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower,' N. of a figure of speech,

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

**अतन** a. (जी f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; रहस्यग्रहणमतेन Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

**अतन**—**द्वित**—**न**—**ल** a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतद्विता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षका Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

**अतपस्**—**स्क** One who neglects his religious austerities.

**अतल** a. Illogical, void of reasoning. —**र्हः** 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

**अतर्हित** a. Unthought of, unexpected. —**तं** adv. Unexpectedly. —Comp. —**आगतः**, —**उपवन** a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental उपपन्नं दर्शने Ku. 6. 54.

**अतल** a. Bottomless. —**लं** N. of a पताल or lower region. —**लः** N. of Siva. —Comp. —**स्पृष्टः**, **स्पर्श** a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

**अतश्च** ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु परमो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to यद्, यस्माद् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 50; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (—**रः**, —**ऊर्ध्व**), afterwards. —Comp. —**अर्थ**—**निमित्तं** on this account, hence, for this reason. —**एव** for this very reason. —**ऊर्ध्व** henceforth; afterwards. —**परं** (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; मायायत्नमतपरं S. 4. 16.

**अतसः** 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul. 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (सं generally).

**अतस्ती** 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

**अति** ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too,' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्कर्ष; नातिदूरे not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावो ह्यतिरिच्यते &c. 2 (With verbs.) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, over-step; 80 °क्रम, °चर, °वृ &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree; अतिगो,

गार्दः=प्रशस्ता गौः, शोभनो गार्दः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान् must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमयः=मह्य-मतिक्रान्तः; मालः=अतिक्रान्तो मालाः so अतिकायः, केसर, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, e. g. 'आदरः excessive regard; आशा extravagant hope; so 'भयं, 'वृष्णा, 'आनंदः &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of अनपत्ति or द्वेष 'censure'; अति-निद्रं=निद्रा यंति न युज्यते Sk.

**अतिक्रिया** 1 An exaggerated tale. 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

**अतिकर्षण** Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

**अतिक्रश** a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

**अतिकाय** a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

**अतिकृच्छ्र** a. Very difficult. —**च्छ्रः** Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

**अतिक्रमः** 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression, violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं स्वामी भवतमिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवसरातिक्रमेण U. 4. 4. 4. Overcoming, surpassing; mostly with दुर्; स्वजातिदुर्गतिक्रमा. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess 8. Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

**अतिक्रमण** Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence.

**अतिक्रमणीय** pot. p. To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; °वं मे हृद्भाष्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

**अतिक्रान्त** p. p. Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सोऽतिक्रान्तः श्रवणविषयं Ms. 103; past, gone by; former. —**तं** A past thing, a thing of the past, the past.

**अतिखड्ग** a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

**अतिग** a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling; सर्वलोकं Mu. 1. 2; किमप्यवधारयितुं शक्यते महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

**अतिगंध** a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. —**गंधः** Sulphur.

**अतिगुण** a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Indescribable.

**अतिगुण** a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. —**गुः** Excellent merits.

**अतिगो** f. An excellent cow.

**अतिग्रह** u. Incomprehensible. —**ग्रहः** 1 Object of an apprehensive



organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वं, रस of जिह्वा &c. 2 Right knowledge. 3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.

अतिचमू *a.* Victorious over armies.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रः A lotus plant (पद्मिनी, स्थल-पद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणी).

अतिचरणं Excessive practice, over doing.

अतिचारः 1 Transgression. 2 Excelling. 3 Overtaking &c. 4 Accelerated motion of planets; passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिच्छन्न-वा, चच्छन्ना A mushroom, anise.

अतिजात *a.* Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजन *a.* Superior to his parentage.

अतिहीन Extraordinary flight (of birds.).

अतिहोरा, अतिहोरा *ind.* 1 More, higher (abl.). 2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive. great.

अतिवृष्णा Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; 'अप्यः न कर्तव्या Pt. 5 one should not to be too greedy.

अतिथिः (*lit.* a 'traveller'; according to Manu कुर्यात् नु निवसन्नतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्युः । अतिथे हि स्थिता यस्मात्समादित्यिहच्यते 3. 102) A guest (fig. also); अतिथिर्न व निवेद्य S. 4; कुसुमलताप्रियातिथे S. 6; dear or welcome guest. —COMP. —क्रिया, —पूजा, —सत्कारः, —सत्क्रिया, —सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests. —धर्मः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदाने बलिबंधः Chāṇ. 50.

अतिदेवः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. 2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगाय आदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतयाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंबन्धेन । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्रातिपदिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ गोसदृशो गवयः is an instance of रूपान्तिदेश or analogy.

अतिद्वय *a.* Surpassing the two (बृहत्सूत्रा and वासुदेवा), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; यिया निबद्धमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधनम् *m.* An unrivalled archer or warrior.

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. —इ *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. 2 Without sleep, sleepless. —इ *ind.* Past sleeping time.

अतिनी-इ *a.* Disembarked, landed.

अतिपंचा A girl past five.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपतिः *f.* 1 Going beyond, pass-

ing, lapse. 2 Non-performance, failure.

अतिपत्रः The teak tree.

अतिपथि *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. —रः A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अनिपरिचयद्वजा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपातः 1 Passing away, lapse (of time). 2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चन्द्रकामनिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby; deviation from established laws or customs. 3 Befalling, occurrence. 4 Ill-treatment, or usage. 5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातक A very heinous sin, incest.

अतिपातिन् *a.* Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.): R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *put. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममननिपात्य धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity; 'प्रहितान्न-वृद्धिः R. 3. 58.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रश्नः A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question *e. g.* Vāṇikī's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकापनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, सक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment. 2 Over-rudeness. 3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule or principle; =अतिव्याप्तिः q. v. 4 A very close contact. 5 Proximity; अत्यन्तप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रोढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful.

—रः An eminent or matchless warrior. —लं Great strength or power.

—ला N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma.

अतिबाला A cow two years old.

अतिभ (भर) रः Excessive burden, great load; सा मुक्तकंढं व्यसनार्तिनारात् चक्रंद R. 14. 68 through excessive grief. —COMP. —गः mule

अतिभयः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभावः Superiority.

अतिभीः *f.* Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch; 'यि गन्, यः to go to excess, to reach the climax; तत्र सर्वलो-

कस्य-भि गतः प्रवादः Māl. 7 noised abroad; Si. 9. 78 10. 80. 2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अनर्थात्); Si. 8. 20. 3 Eminence, superiority.

अतिमतिः *f.* —सानः Haughtiness, very

great pride; अतिमानि च कौरवाः Chāṇ. 50.

अतिसर्व-मात्र *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमात्र *a.* Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; सुदुः-

सहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable; सुनिवृत्तैस्वामतिमात्रकक्षिता Ku. 5. 48. —अ-

मात्राः *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमाय *a.* Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Finally emancipated. 2 Barren. 3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls. —क-ककः A kind of creeper (मावरी Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरीगण) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree.

अतिमुक्तिः *f.* —मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिरेहस् *a.* Very fleet or swift; सारंगेणातिरेहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरथः An unrivalled warrior fighting from his car (अमितायु योय-यस्तु संभोकोऽतिरथस्तु सः).

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, rashness.

अतिराजन् *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्रः 1 An optional part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice. 2 Dead of night.

अतिरिक्त *a.* 1 Surpassed. 2 Redundant. 3 Excessive. 4 Unequalled; elevated.

अति (ती) रेकः 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence. 2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. 3 Difference.

अतिरूच *m.* The knee. —क *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अति-रो-लो-मस *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. —शः 1 A wild goat. 2 A large monkey.

अतिलंघनं 1 Excessive fasting. 2 Transgression.

अतिलोपिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders.

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290.

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* Crossing; surpassing, excelling; transgressing, violating.

अतिवादः *a.* Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproach; अनिवादा-स्तितिक्षेत Ms. 6. 47.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative, loquacious.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing spending. 2 Excessive tolling or enduring; too heavy burden. 3 Despatching, send-

ing away, ridding oneself of.

**अतिविकर** *a.* Very fierce.—*२*: A vicious elephant.

**अतिविषा** *N.* of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant ( *Mar.* अतिविष or अतिविष.)

**अतिविस्तरः** Prolixity, diffuseness.

**अतिवृत्तिः** *f.* Surpassing; violation, hyperbole.

**अतिवृष्टिः** *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See इति.

**अतिवेल** *a.* Excessive, extravagant; boundless.—*लं* *adv.* 1 Excessively. 2 Out of season, unseasonably.

**अतिव्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. 2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open.

**अतिशयः** 1 Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; *वी०* R. 3. 62; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विद्यतुः R. 6. 11. 2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); oft. in comp. with adjectives in the sense of 'excessively'; असीद्वातिशयः R. 17. 25.—*a.* Superior, pre-eminent; excessive, very great, abundant.—*Comp.*—*उक्तिः* *f.* 1 exaggerated or hyperbolic language, extreme assertion.—*२* a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.

**अतिशयन** *a.* Surpassing (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant.—*न* Excess; abundance, superfluity.

**अतिशयालु** *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

**अतिशयिन्** *a.* 1. Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् व्यभिचरे: कथितः K. P. 1; V. 5. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant.

**अतिशयनं** Excellence, superiority.

**अतिशयिन्** *a.* 1 Excelling, surpassing. 2 Excessive.

**अतिशेषः** Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

**अतिश्रेयसि** A man superior to the most excellent woman.

**अतिश्व** *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.). 2 Worse than a dog.—*श्वा* Service.

**अतिश्वन्** *m.* An excellent dog.

**अतिसक्तिः** Close contact or proximity; great attachment.

**अतिसंधानं** Cheating, deception; प्रातिसंधानं S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

**अतिसरः** *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds. 2 Leader.

**अतिसर्गः** 1 granting, giving; R. 10. 42. 2 Granting permission (to do

what one likes कर्मचार्यदत्ता). 3 Dismissal, discharge.

**अतिसर्जनं** 1 Giving, granting; consigning; Ku. 4. 22. 2 Liberality, munificence. 3 Killing. 4 Separation.

**अतिसर्व** *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all.—*ई*: The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

**अति (ती) सारः** Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

**अति (ती) सारिन्** *m.* The disease called अतिसार.—*a.*,—*अतिसारकिन्* Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery.

**अतिक्षेपः** Over-affection; *ह*: पापमांकी S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

**अतिस्पर्शः** A term for semivowels and vowels.

**अतीत** *p. p.* 1 Gone beyond, crossed. 2 (Used actively) Exceeding, going beyond; past, gone by &c.; dead; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत innumerable.

**अतीन्द्रिय** *a.* Beyond the cognizance (reach) of the senses.—*य*: The Soul or Purusha (in Sāṅkhya phil.): the Supreme Soul.—*यं* 1 Pradhāna or Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). 2 The mind (in Vedānta).

**अतीव** *ind.* Exceedingly, excessively, very much, quite, too; *वी०* इति &c.

**अतुल** *a.* Unequalled, matchless, peerless, incomparable.—*ल*: The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

**अतुल्य** *a.* Unequalled &c.

**अतुल्यार** *a.* Not cold.—*Comp.*—*करः* the Sun; so *अतुल्यहिनकर*, *रश्मि*, *धामन* &c. &c.

**अनुपया** A small quantity of grass.

**अनेजम्** *a.* 1 Not bright, dim. 2 Weak, feeble. 3 Insignificant; so अनेजस्क, अनेजस्विन्.—*य* *m.* Dimness, shadow, darkness.

**अमा** 1 A mother. 2 An elder sister.

**३** A mother-in-law.

**अम्बि** *f.*, **अम्बिका** An elder sister &c.

**अम्बः**—*लु*: 1 Wind. 2 The sun.

**अम्बिगि** Morbidly rapid digestion.

**अम्बिष्टोमः** The optional second part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

**अम्बकुश** *a.* Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable, as an elephant.

**अम्बत** *a.* 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; *वी०* great enmity; so *वी०* १. 2 Complete, perfect, absolute. 3 Endless, perpetual, everlasting; किं वा तत्वास्तविशेषकोचे इतजीविते R. 14. 65; कस्याख्येन सुखमुपगत Me. 109.—*यं* *ind.* 1 Excessively, very much. 2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life.—*Comp.*—*अमाय*: absolute or complete non-existence absolute non-entity.—*गत* *a.* gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कर्म-त्यंतगता न मां देहे R. 8. 56.—*यानि* *a.* 1

going or walking very much, going

too fast or quickly.—*२* excessive, much.—*यानिन्* *m.* one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—*यन्योऽयः* 1 close proximity, uninterrupted continuity: काल-यन्योऽयस्यनयाने.—*२* inseparable co-existence.

**अम्बतिक** *a.* 1 Going too much or too fast. 2 Very near. 3 Not near, distant.—*यं* Close proximity, immediate neighbourhood or being in close proximity.

**अम्बतीन** *a.* Going or walking too much, going too fast; *वक्ष्यी* संशयानां सत्यंतीनत्वमुक्त्य Bk.

**अम्बयः** 1 Passing away, lapse; कालः. 2 End, conclusion, termination; absence, disappearance. 3 Death, destruction. 4 Danger, injury, evil; प्राणाययं च संप्राप्ति Y. 1. 179. 5 Distress 6 Guilt, offence; transgression. 7 Attack, assault.

**अम्बयिक**=**अम्बयिक** *q. v.*

**अम्बयित** *a.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed. 2 Violated, outraged.

**अम्बयिन्** *a.* Exceeding, surpassing.

**अम्बय** *a.* Excessive; very great, exorbitant.—*यं* *adv.* Very much, exceedingly, excessively.

**अम्बय** *a.* Exceeding a day in duration.

**अम्बयकारः** 1 Contempt, blame, censure; *वक्ष्यी* अम्बयकारादेवतेषु P. V. 1. 134.

**२** Bigness of person, a very large body.

**अम्बयचार** *a.* Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.

—*रः* Performance of works not sanctioned by usage; irreligious conduct.

**अम्बयित्य** *a.* Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अम्बयित्यं हुतवहसुखे संवृतं तद्वि तेजः Me. 43.

**अम्बयानंदा** Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

**अम्बयः** 1 Transgression, violation. 2 Excess.

**अम्बयुद्ध** *a.* Grown to excess.—*यं*, *दिः* *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise.

**अम्बयः** 1 The highest order of life, संन्यास. 2 An ascetic of this order संन्यासिन्.

**अम्बयहितं** 1 A great calamity, danger, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यम्बयहितं S. 1; oft. as an exclamation, 'Ah, me!' 'alas! alas!'. 2 A rash or daring deed; वाङ्मुनेन किमप्यम्बयहितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

**अम्बयुक्तिः** *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-description as coloured description; अम्बुको न पदं प्रकुप्यते स्यात्तद् च नो त्वय्ये Vdb. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

**अम्बयुध** *a.* Trustworthy, tried.

**अम्बयुः** 1 Close or dear and cautious or thinking; earnest reason 2 A gallinule.

**अम्ब** *ind.* 1 In this place, here; अपि सविहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1. 2 In this rea-



pect, matter, or case; as to this.—**COMP.**—अंतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11. —भवत् (*m.* भवात्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker. (opp. तत्रभवत्); भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (पुण्यं तत्रभवान्नम्रमवांश्च भगवानपि); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2 वृक्षमन्त्रादिव परिश्रान्तमभवती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अत्रत्य *a.* 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place. 2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अत्रय *a.* Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रिः (properly अत्रि) N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns.—**COMP.**—जः, —जातः, —हृजः, —नेत्रमस्तुतः—प्रभवः—भवः the moon; cf. अथ. नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रिर्वि योः R. 2. 75.

अथ *ind.* 1 A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking), 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: ओंकारश्चाथवाद्यश्च द्रवितो ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठं भित्वा विनिर्गती तेन मंगलकाङ्क्षमौ ॥ and therefore we find in Sankara Bhāṣya अर्थात्तत्र उक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति; अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोऽङ्गः here ends &c.). 2 Then, afterwards; अथ प्रजानामविषः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं सुमोच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्. 3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if; अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि K. 144; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव ज्ञेयः किमिति मुवा मलिनं यशः कुरुष्व Ve. 3. 4. 4 And, so also, as also, likewise; भीमोऽथार्जुनः G. M. 5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी S. 7. 6 Totality, entirety; अथ यमं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole यमं (यमं in all its details). 7 Doubt, uncertainty; शब्दो नित्याश्चानित्यः G. M., —**COMP.**—अपि more-over; and again &c. (=अथ in most cases). —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly. —च moreover, and likewise. —वा 1 or. —2 or rather, or why, or perhaps, modifying a previous statement; गमिष्यास्युपहास्ताः... अथवा कृतवाग्दुरी वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा हनुजस्तु हिमि 8. 45; दीर्घं किं न सहस्राहम-यसः समणश्चिदुक्तर U. 6. 40

अथर्वन् *m.* 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. 2 A Brāhmaṇa

—(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda.—**वी-र्व** *m. n.*, **वेदः** The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda, containing many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies, and also a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites.—**COMP.**—निधिः, विद् *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; गुरुणाधर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4. 1. 59.

अथर्वणिः A Brāhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it.

अथर्वणिः Ritual of the Atharvaveda.

अथवा Sea under अथ.

अथो=अथ q. v.

अद् 2 P. (अति, अत्र-जग्व) 1 To eat, devour. 2 To destroy. 3= अद् q. v. —**Caus.** To feed with. —**Desid.** निवस्तति To wish to eat.

अद्-व *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring.

अद्व *a.* Toothless. —**द्वः** A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* 1 Not right, left. 2 Not bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice). 3 Simple, weak-minded, silly. 4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. 5 Unfavourable.

अदृञ्ज *a.* 1 Not deserving punishment. 2 Exempt or free from punishment.

अद्व *a.* Toothless.

अद्वत् *a.* 1 Not given. 2 Unjustly or improperly given. 3 Not given in marriage. —**त्ता** An unmarried girl. —**त्तं** A gift which is null and void. —**COMP.**—आदायिन् *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief. —**पूर्वा** not affianced or betrothed before; अद्वत्पूर्वैस्त्राशंक्यते Māl. 4.

अद्वत् *a.* 1 Toothless. 2 Ending in अत् or अ.—**त्तः** A leech.

अद्वत् *a.* 1 Not dental. 2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अद्वत् *a.* Not scanty, plentiful, copious.

अदृशन् 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen. 2 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदृशन् लोपः P. I. 1. 60.

अद्वत् *pron. a.* (असौ *m. f.*, अद् *n.*) That (referring to a person or thing, not present or near the speaker) इदमस्तु सन्निवृष्टं समीपवर्तितं चेत्तदो रूपम् । अद्वत्सु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विज्ञानायित् ॥ used also in the sense of 'this here,

'yonder.' It is often used in the sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (यस्यै, ये असौ &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated,' see तद् also.

अदातु *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly. 2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदाय *a.* Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद् *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir. 2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs; अदायिकं वनं राजगामि Kāty. 2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदितिः *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas; in mythology represented as the mother of gods. 3 Speech. 4 A cow. —**COMP.**—जः, —नन्दनः a god, divine being.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. 2 Destitute of forts; विषयः an unfortified country.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space). —**रं** Proximity, vicinity; वनजदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः R. 6. 34; त्रिजालोऽदूरे वर्तते इति अदूरिज्ञाः Sk.; अदूरं-रं, रेण, रतः, —रत् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from.

अदृश *a.* Sightless, blind.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; पूर्व not seen before. 2 Not felt. 3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. 4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal. —**दं** 1 The invisible one. 2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad). 3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. 4 An unforeseen calamity or danger. (such as from fire, water &c.) —**COMP.**—अर्थ *a.* having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical. —**कर्मन्** *a.* not practical, inexperienced. —**फल** *a.* that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (—**रं**) the (future) result of good or bad actions.

अदृष्टिः *f.* 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look. —**a. Blind.**

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what can not or ought not to be given away. —**वं** That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class.

अदेव *a.* 1 Not god-like or divine. 2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —**वः** One who is not a god. —**COMP.**—नातुक *a.* not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water; वितन्वति क्षेमदेवमातृकाश्रिताय तस्मिन्नुपश्रमास्ते Ki. 1. 17.

अदक्षः 1 A wrong place. 2 A bad

country. —Comp. —कालः wrong place and time.—स्थ *a.* in the wrong place, out of place.

अदोष *a.* 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, ग्राम्यता &c., see दोष; अदोषी शब्दार्थी K. P. 1. अदोषं गुणवत् कार्यं Sar. K. 1.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अद्वा *ind.* 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; R. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; बालवचिं च यतते परित्युमद्वा Bv. 1. 95.

अद्भुत *a.* Wonderful, marvellous; कर्मन्, गन्ध, दर्शन, रूप; transcendental, supernatural.—तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*) also.—तः One of the 8 or 9 *Rasas*, the marvellous sentiment; see रस.—Comp.—सारः the wonderful resin (of the शदिर or Catechu plant).—स्वनः N. of Siva.

अग्निः Fire.

अग्र *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable.—द्यं Food, anything eatable.—*ind.* To-day, this day; अद्य त्या त्वयति दारुणः कृतार्तः Māl. 5. 25; राज्ञी to-night, this night. —Comp.—अपि still, yet, even now, to this day; नं not yet; हरः खदे स्थिते मयि भजति नायागि कुरु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि). —अद्यापि 1 from to-day.—2 till to-day.—पुद्गे before, now.—प्रभृति *ind.* from to-day, this day forward; अद्यप्रभृत्ययनतामि तयास्मि दासः Ku. 5. 86.—स्त्रीना *a.* a female near delivery. (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यर्थावतद्वये P.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Pertaining to or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern.—नः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अन्यद्यतन also.—नी (sci. वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense (=वृत्तः).

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अद्भ्यं A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्रव्यं विहिता काचिक्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अद्रिः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7.—Comp.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himalaya.—2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailāsa).—कीला the earth.—कन्या, तनया, सुता &c. Pārvaṭi.—जं red chalk.—तनया, नं-दिनी N. of Pārvaṭi.—द्विषः, निवृद्, the enemy or splitter of mountains, epithet of Indra.—द्वेणि—नी *f.* 1 a

mountain valley.—2 a river taking its rise in a mountain.—पतिः —राजः &c. see ईश.—नाथः N. of Siva.—शृंगं, साधु, mountain peak.—सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अद्वय *a.* 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole.—यः N. of Buddha.—यं Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth.—Comp.—वादिन्(=अद्वैतः), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe.—2 Buddha.

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्वारिण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेष्टम वा पुं Ms. 4. 73.

अद्वितीय *a.* 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं स्वो शिरो-पद्वितीया मालविका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone.—यं Brahma.

अद्वैत *a.* 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; तं वृक्षदुःखयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique.—तं 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अद्वय also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself.—Comp.—वादिन्=अद्वयवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अधम *a.* The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). —मः An unblushing sensualist; कर्षी स्नातुभितो गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यानिकं K. P. 1.—मा A bad mistress.—Comp.—अंशं the foot.—अर्धं lower half of the body (below the navel).—कणः, कणिकः, debtor (opp. उत्कर्षणः).—भ्रतः, भूतकः a porter, groom.

अधर *a.* 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted.—रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; पक्षविदारोद्धी Me. 82; पित्रसि रतिसर्वस्मयं S. 1. 24.—रं 1 The lower part (of the body). 2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); sometimes used for reply also.—Comp.—उत्तर *a.* 1 higher and lower, worse and better; राजः समक्षमेवावयोः व्यक्तिर्मन्त्रियेति M. 1.—2 sooner and later.—3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy.—4 nearer and further.—ओष्ठः the lower lip.—कंठः the lower part of the neck.—पानं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip.—मधु, अमृतं the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरस्मात्, रतः स्तात्, रात्, तात्, रेण *ind.* Below, beneath, in the lower

regions.

अधरीकृ 8 U. To surpass, beat down, worst.

अधरीण *a.* 1 Lower. 2 Traduced, vilified, reproached.

अधरेद्युः *ind.* 1 On a previous day. 2 The day before yesterday.

अधर्मः 1 Unrighteousness, wickedness, injustice; अधर्मेण unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration). 3 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—नी Unrighteousness personified.—मै Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ईश.—Comp.—आत्मन्, चारिन् *a.* wicked, sinful.

अधवा A widow.

अधस्, अध *ind.* 1 Below, down; रतस्त्वयो धाम विसारि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; (according to the context अधः may have the sense of the nominative, अंशुक &c.; ablative, अयो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अयो गृहे शेति). 2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तल्लग्नं S. 1. 14; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अयोऽसौ गोप्य पद्मपत्रता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानयोऽसौ बृहत् पयोयान् Si. 1. 4.—Comp.—अंशुकं the lower garment.—अक्षजः N. of Vishnu.—अधस् See above.—उपास्तं sexual intercourse.—करः the lower part of the hand (कर्म)—करणं excelling, defeating, degradation.—खननं undermining.—गतिः *f.*, गमनं, पातः 1 a downward fall or motion, descent.—2 degradation, downfall.—गंतु *m.* a mouse.—चरः a thief.—जिह्विका the uvula (Mar. पड़-जीब).—दिक्षु *f.* the nadir; the southern direction.—दृष्टिः *f.* a downward look.—पातः=गतिः q. v. above.—प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon.—भागः 1 the lower part (of the body).—2 the lower part of anything.—धुवनं, लोकः the nether world, lower regions.—दुख, नन्दन *a.* having the face downwards.—लंबः 1 a plummet.—2 a perpendicular.—वायुः breaking wind, flatulency.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधस्तन *a.* (नी. f.) Lower, situated beneath.

अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), see अधः; यथेण गमनमर्ध्वं प्रमनमधस्ता-द्भवत्यधर्मेण Sāṅkhyay.K.

अधामार्गः=अधामार्गं q. v.

अधारणक *a.* Not profitable; अक

लैटिन्ग्राम Pt. 2

**अधि** *and. 1* (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; *०* हू to grow over or above; besides in addition (अधिक). **2** (As a separable adverb) Over, above. **3** (As a preposition) (with acc.) (a) Above, over, upon, in. (b) With reference to, concerning, on the subject of. (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); अधि ध्रुव रामः **4** (as first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; देवता presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; दन्तः=अव्यस्यः दन्तः excessive; अधिक्षिपः high censure.

**अधिक** *a.* **1** More, additional, greater. (In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; अथाधिक शतं 100 plus 8=108. **2** (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; सिद्धयधिकव्याः **Ve.** 3. 30 old, advanced in years; मन्वेष्टे रसाधिके इव **S.** 7. 20 **3** More, greater, stronger; ऊनं न मन्वेष्टविकीं ब्रवीध **R.** 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. **4** Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; इज्याभ्यनवानानि वैशस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रसिद्धाधिकं विवे राजन्यायाणे तया **Y.** 1. 118; **S.** 7. 5 Redundant, superfluous; अङ्ग having a redundant limb; नोद्वेष्टविलां कन्यां नाधिकानी न सेनिणी **Ms.** 3. 8. —**कं** **1** Surplus, excess, more; लाभोऽधिकं फलं **Ak.** 2 Redundancy, superfluity. **3** A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole.—*adv.* **1** More, in a greater degree; **R.** 4. 1; in comp.; इयमधिकमनोसा **S.** 1. 20; सुरभि **Me.** 21. **2** Exceedingly, too much.—*Comp.* —**अंग** *a.* ( *गी. f.* ) having a redundant limb. —**अर्थ** *a.* exaggerated; वचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). —**क्रदि** *a.* abundant, prosperous; **R.** 19. 5. —**विधिः** *f.*, —**दिनं**—**दिवसः** an intercalated lunar day. —**वाक्योक्तिः** *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole.

**अधिकरणं** **1** Placing at the head of, appointing &c. **2** Relation, reference, connection. **3** (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. **4** A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. **5** Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आगतोऽधिकरणं **P.** 1. 4. 45. **6** A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषयो विषयश्चैव पूर्वेपक्षस्योचरं । निर्णयश्चैति सिद्धांतः शास्त्राधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ ) **7** Court of justice, court, tribunal;

स्वान्मोषाद् कथयति नाधिकरणे **Mk.** 9. 3. **8** A claim. **9** Supremacy.—*Comp.* —**भोजकः** a judge, —**नंद्यः** court or hall of justice. —**सिद्धांतः** a conclusion which involves others.

**अधिकारिकः** **1** A judge, magistrate; **Mk.** 9. 2 A government official.

**अधिकर्तृ** *n.* **1** A higher or superior act. **2** Superintendence. —*m.* One who is charged with superintendence. —*Comp.* —**करः**, कर्तृ a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

**अधिकर्त्तुः** The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

**अधिकाम** *a.* Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —**मः** Strong desire.

**अधिकारः** **1** Superintendence, watching over. **2** duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; ह्यपिनस्ता-द्वलाधिकारो दत्तः **Pt.** 1; स्वाधिकारात् प्रसक्तः **Me.** 1; अधिकारं मम पुत्रो नियुक्तः **M.** 5. **3** Sovereignty; government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. **4** Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वात्म्यधिकारी च तत्तदुः **S.** D. 296. **5** Prerogative (of a king). **6** A topic, paragraph or section; शायश्चित् **Mit.**; see अधिकरण. **7** (in gram.) A head or governing rule.—*Comp.* —**विधिः** determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts. —**स्थ**, —**आह्व** *a.* invested with office.

**अधिकारिन्**, **अधिकारवत्** *a.* **1** Possessed of authority, having power. **2** Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वे स्वर-धिकारिणः. **3** Belonging to, owned by. **4** Fit for. —*m.* ( *री-भाव* ) **1** An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. **2** A rightful claimant, master, owner.

**अधिकृत** *a.* Authorised, appointed &c. —**तः** An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

**अधिकृतिः** *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

**अधिकृत्य** *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning; श्रोत्रसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां **S.** 1.; शकुंतलमधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि **S.** 2.

**अधिक्रमः**, —**क्रमणं** An attack, invasion, **अधिक्षेपः** **1** Abuse, insulting, insult; मन्वस्यधिक्षेप इवाहुः शासनं **Ki.** 1. 28. **2** Dismissal.

**अधिगत** *p. p.* **1** Acquired, obtained &c.; **Bh.** 2. 17. **2** Studied, learnt; किमिदं पुच्छस्यन्नविदग्गमायण इव **U.** 6. 30.

**अधिगमः** —**मन** **1** Acquisition, obtaining. **2** Mastery, study, knowledge. **3** Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निव्यादेः प्राप्तिः **Mit.** or पत्रप्राप्तिः. **4** Acceptance. **5** Intercourse.

**अधिगुण** *a.* **1** Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याच्या

मोषा वरमविगुणे नाथं लब्धकामा **Me.** 5. 2 Well strung (as a bow).

**अधिचरणं** Act of walking over something.

**अधिजननं** Birth.

**अधिजिह्वः** A serpent. —**द्वा**—**जिह्विका** **1** The uvula. **2** A sort of swelling of the tongue.

**अधिज्य** *a.* Having the bowstring stretched, well strung (as a bow). —*Comp.* —**यन्त्र**, —**कार्युक्त** *a.* having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्युक्ते **S.** 1. 6.

**अधित्यका** A table-land, high-land; स्थायुं तपस्यतमधित्यकाया **Ku.** 3. 17; अतित्यका-यामिव धातुमय्यां **R.** 2. 29.

**अधिदंतः** A (redundant) tooth growing over another.

**अधिदेव** —**वता** A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाच पादुके पराशक्तुं राज्याधि-देवते **R.** 12. 17; 16. 9; **Bv.** 3. 3.

**अधिदैव** —**देवतं** The presiding god or deity.

**अधिनाथः** The supreme lord.

**अधिनार्यः** Fragrance, odour.

**अधिपः**—**पतिः** A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते **R.** 2. 1; mostly in comp.

**अधिपत्नी** Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

**अधिपु** ( *पू* ) **रुपः** The Supreme Being.

**अधिप्रज** *a.* Having many children (as a man, woman &c.).

**अधिभूः** A master, superior; foremost.

**अधिभूत** The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence.

**अधिमात्र** *a.* Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

**अधिमार्सः** An intercalary (lunar) month.

**अधिपज्ञः** **1** Principal sacrifice. **2** The agency effecting or causing such sacrifice.

**अधिरथ** *a.* Being on or over a car. —**थः** **1** A charioteer, driver. **2** N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna.

**अधिराज** *m.*, —**जः** A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; अयास्तमेतु सुवनेष्वधिराजशब्दः **U.** 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः **Ku.** 1. 1; so ह्यम्, नाम &c.

**अधिराज्यं**—**म्** **1** Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy; imperial dignity. **2** An empire. **3** N. of a country.

**अधिरूढ** *p. p.* **1** Mounted, ascended &c. **2** Increased.

**अधिरुहः** **1** An elephant rider. **2** Mounting; ascent.

**अधिरुहणं** Ascending, mounting; चित्तां **R.** 8. 57.—**णी** A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) ( *Mar. जिडी* ).

**अधिरोहिन्** *a.* Ascending, mounting, rising above &c.—**णी** A ladder, flight

of steps.

अधिलोक *ind.* 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अधिवाचनम् 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि स एव गिरिधिवासः K. 137; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासान् also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवाससुहृदेव मन्त्रः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20.

अधिवासनम् 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिविवाहः A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत्तु *m.* A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अधिवादः वेदनं Marrying an additional wife.

अधिग्रहः 1 A receptacle. 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिग्रहणं-पणे Warming, boiling. —णी An oven, a fire-place.

अधिष्ठा *a.* Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इदं महेंद्रमूर्तिनाधिष्ठितमश्रुतुर्दिगांशानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53.

अधिष्ठानम् 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode. 4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being. (b) Possessed of. (c) Directing, presiding over. 2 (Passively) (a) Occupied, possessed by. (b) Full of, affected, overpowered. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अधीकारः = अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारानवलम्ब्य Ku. 2. 18.

अधीकृत *a.* Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अधीकृति चतुर्ध्याययुः Dk. 120; वेदः, व्याकरणे &c.

अधीतिः *f.* 1 Study, perusal बोधाचरणमन्त्राणः N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीन *a.* Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्रणयः कार्यान्तं दूयधीनः M. 3. 14; तदधीनं खलु वेदिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इत्याकृष्टां दुराणैश्च तदधीनं हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —र 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अधीवासः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अधिवास also.

अधीशः Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler : अंग°, धर्म°, मनुज° &c.

अधीश्वरः A supreme lord or an employer.

अधीष्ट *a.* Honorary, solicited. —दुः Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अधीष्टः = सकार्यदुर्को व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* Now, at this time; प्रमदानामधुना विडम्बना Ku. 4. 11.

अधुनातन *a.* (नी f.) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुमकः Burning or blazing fire.

अधुतिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unsailable; unapproachable (opp. अधिगम्य); अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादौरत्नेतिखण्डः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अधोऽक्ष, अधोऽक्षुक, अधोऽक्षज See under अधम्.

अध्यक्ष *a.* 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वैश्वक्षेत्रं विजसत् नैरिव स्मारयाद्भिः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —क्षः A superintendent, president, head; मयाऽव्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः स्वयत् सचराचर Bg. 9. 10; oft. in comp.; गज°, सेना°, ज्ञान°, द्वार°.

अध्यक्षर The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यग्नि *ind.* Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न. (स्त्रि) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage : विवाहकालं यस्त्रीभ्यो दीयते ह्यग्निनिधौ । तदध्यग्निकृतं सद्भिः क्षात्रेण परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यधि *ind.* On high (acc.); लोके Sk.

अध्यधिक्षेपः Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्यधीन *a.* Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अध्ययः Learning, study; remembrance. 2 = अध्यय, q. v.

अध्ययनं Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); o. of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Sūdra Ms. 1. 81-21.

अध्यर्ध *a.* Having an additional half; जन्मवर्धमयायत Mb., i. c. 150; अर्धजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18.

अध्यवसानम् 1 Effort, determination &c. See अध्यवसाय. 2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (सकृत and

अकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other निर्गमिष्यद्वसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण कृत् K. P. 10 or such identification is founded, the figure called अतिशयोक्ति and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसानम्. See K. P. 2

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion. 2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy constancy.

अध्यवसायिन् *a.* Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवसानं Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested.

अध्यात्म *a.* Belonging to self or person. —त्वं *ind.* Concerning self —त्वं The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul. —Comp. —ज्ञानं-विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन् theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —रति *a.* one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit.

अध्यात्मिक *a.* (की f.) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापकः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरण°, न्याय°, धर्म° mercenary teacher. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhya-paka* is of two kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (द्वयर्थ). See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अध्यापयितु *m.* A teacher, instructor.

अध्यायः 1 Reading; study, especially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works : सर्गो वर्गः परिक्रिष्टोद्घाताध्यायकसंग्रहाः । उच्छवासः पत्रितैश्च पदलम्बोद्गमानं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पूर्वोक्तसाम्प्रतिकानि च । स्कंधादी त प्रणयादी प्रत्ययः पांकीर्तितौ ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* Studying, studious.

अध्यारुढ *a.* 1 Mounted, ascended. 2 Raised above, elevated. 3 Above, superior to; below, inferior.

अध्यारोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c.

2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent. असर्पभूतरज्जी सर्पापवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्-परोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपोऽप्यारोपः Vedāntasāra, 3 Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपण 1 Raising &c. 2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यावापः 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). 2 A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिः One of the six kinds of स्त्रीवन, the property which a woman gets when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नौय-माना तु पेतृकात् (गृहात्) । अध्यावाहनिः नाम स्त्रीवनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यासा-सन 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. 2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः 1 False attribution, wrong supposition; see अध्याप also. 2 An appendage. 3 Putting down upon; पादध्यासे शत दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याहारः-हरण 1 Supplying an ellipsis. 2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture

अध्वजः A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्वज a. Raised, elevated, —ः Siva. —दा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिविना q. v.).

अध्वेषण Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. —णा Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्व a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. 2 Unstable, unsteady, separable. —ः An uncertainty; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्व-वाणि निषेवते । ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यति अध्वं नष्ट-मेव ॥

अध्व m. 1 A way, road, passage, orbit (of planets &c.). 2 (a) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); अपि लघितमध्वानं बुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; उल्लिखिताया Me. 45. (b) Journey, travel, course, march; वैः प्रप्रेयताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60. 3 Time (Kā'a), time personified. 4 Sky, atmosphere. 5 Means, resource; method. 6 Attack.—COMI.—गः 1 one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; संतानकतरुच्छायासुखविधायकध्वजं Ku. 6. 46 (°गामिन्). —2 a camel. —3 a mule. —4 the sun. —ग the Ganges.—पतिः the sun.—रथः 1 a travelling coach. —2 a messenger skilled in travelling.

अध्वनीन, अध्वन्य a. Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey; क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वन्यगुणवायी Bk. 2. 44. —नः, न्यः A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वरः A sacrifice, a religious cere-

mony; also a Soma sacrifice; तमध्वरे विश्वजिति R. 5. 1. —रः-रं Sky or air. —COMR.—दीक्षणीया consecration connected with an Adhvāra; so प्रायश्चित्तिः an expiation &c.—नीमांसा N. of Jaimini's Pārvamimāṃsā.

अध्वर्युः 1 Any officiating priest; technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. 2 The Yajurveda itself. —COMR.—वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वानि=अध्वन.

अध्वान्तं Twilight; gloom.

अन् 2 P. (अनिनि, अनित) 1 To breathe. 2 To move, live.—Cous. आनयति; Desid. अनिनिषति. —(4 A.) To live. With प्र to be alive: यदहं पुनर्न ब्रामिनि K. 35; प्राणिनस्तव मानार्थं Bv. 4. 38.

अनः Breath, respiration.

अनेष्ट a. Not entitled to a share in the inheritance.

अनकहुदुभिः=आनकहुदुभि q. v.

अनक्ष a. Sightless, blind.

अनक्षर a. 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb. 2 Unlettered. 3 Unfit to be uttered. —रं Foul or abusive words, censure or abusive words, censure. —adv. Without the use of words; °व्यञ्जिनदौर्हिंदन R. 14. 26.

अनाग्निः 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निर्गदनेव शब्दते । अनग्नादिव शुष्केषां न तज्ज्वलति कश्चित् Nir. 2 Absence of fire; —a. 1 Without the use of fire; विद्वे विधिभ्यस्त्वैदिकं यतिभिः सार्वमनस्मिन्निष्ठित् R. 8. 25. 2 Not maintaining the sacred fire. 3 Irreligious, impious 4 Dyspeptic 5 Unmarried.

अनघ a. 1 Sinless, innocent; अनेति चैनामनवेति R. 14. 40. 2 Faultless, handsome; रूपमनघः S. 2. 13; यस्य ज्ञानद्वयासिंघो-रगायसायनवा युगाः Ak. 3 Safe, unhurt, without injury, secure; कश्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; सुगन्धधुर्या अनघमन्वा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed. 4 Pure, spotless. —घः 1 White mustard, 2 N of Vishnu; also of Siva.

अनकुश a. 1 Ungovernable, unruly 2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनन्य a. Bodiless, without a body, incorporeal; स्वमनसः कथमन्यता त्तिः Ku. 4. 9. —नः Cupid (the bodiless one). —नं 1 Sky, air, ether. 2 The mind. —COMR.—जीह्वं amorous sports. —लेखः (=मन्त्रलेखः) a love letter; °लेखक्रिययो-पयोगं (ब्रजति) Ku. 1. 7. °शत्रुः, °असुहृत् &c. N. of Siva.

अनंजन a. Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनंजने S. D. —ने 1 The sky; atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit (पुत्रह) ; Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa (m. also).

अनडुह m. (अनडवात् °डुहाहो, °डुहयां &c.) 1 An ox, bull. 2 The sign Taurus.—ही or अनडुहारी A cow.

अनति ind. Not very much; com-

pounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अने.

अनतिविलंबिता Absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāggrūnas, q. v.

अनद्यतन a. ( नी f.) Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect and the Periphrastic future. —नः Not the current day; अतीताया रात्रेः पश्चात्पेन आदादिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन गहितो दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्विनाः कालः.

अनधिग a. 1 Not more or excessive. 2 Boundless; perfect.

अनधीनः An independent carpenter working on his own account.

अनध्यक्ष a. 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible. 2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः, अनध्ययनं Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अयं दिवः-नध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests.

अननं Breathing, living.

अननुभाषक a. Unable to comprehend.

अनंत a. Endless, infinite, boundless, inexhaustible; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3.

—तः 1 N. of Vishnu also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Shesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Shiva; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. 2 A cloud. 3 Talc. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day. —ता 1 the earth (the endless). 2 The number one 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 N. of various plants; शारिपा, अनंतमूल, दुर्वा &c.

—तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Infinity. 3 Absolution. 4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (पुत्रह). —COMR.—तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख. —दृष्टिः N. of Siva, or of Indra. —देवः 1 the serpent Shesha. —2. N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Shesha. —पार a. of endless width, boundless; °किं शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. —रूप a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu. —विजयः N. of Yudhishtira's conch-shell; Bg. 1. 16.

अनंतर a. 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless. 2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close. 3 Contiguous, neighbouring, immediately adjoining; not distant from (with abl.); ब्रह्मवर्तदानंतरः Ms. 2. 19. 4 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). 5 Belonging to the caste immediately following. —रं 1 Contiguity, proximity. 2 Brahma, the Supreme Soul. —रं ind. 1 Immediately after, afterwards. 2 (with a

prepositional force) After (with abl.); दृष्टपञ्चागमादन्तर R. 3. 7. गदानविवेचनरं R. 3. 33, 36; 2. 71.—Comp. —जः, or ज्ञा 1 the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10, 4.—2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (—जा) a younger or elder sister, अनुष्ठितानतरजा-विवाहः R. 7. 32.; so जात.

अनन्तरिय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than. 2 Sole, unique, without a second. 3 Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no object or person to think of &c. अनन्याश्रितयो मायं जनाः तनुभक्तं Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another, directed or devoted to no one else, having no other object'. —Comp. —गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource left; अनन्यगतिं जने विगतपातके चातके Udb. —चित्त. —चित्त, —चेतसः, मनसः, मानस, हृदय *u.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind —जः, —जन्मन् *m.* Cupid, the god of love, वा सुहृदन्वले भवेत्तमन्यजन्मा Mā. 1. 32. —पूर्वः having no other wife. (—वा) a virgin, a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. —भाज् *u.* not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाजं पतिमायुति Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else. —वृत्ति *u.* 1 of the same nature. —2 having no other means of livelihood. —3 closely attentive. —ज्ञानान्तर. —सत्कारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यकारीतामान्यो दुःखहर्त्रः स्याः दुःखहर्ता V. 3. 18; राजशङ्करः R. 3. 38. —सदृश *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) matchless, peerless.

अनन्वयः 1 Want of connection. 2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; *e. g.* गमनं गमनाकारं सागरं सागरोपमः । समतल-वर्णयोर्युद्धं समरावणयोरिव ॥

अनय *a.* Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारणं-कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 Not injuring. 2 Non-delivery. 3 (In law) Non-payment

अनपकारः Harmlessness.—कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir.

अनपन्नप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपन्नज्ञः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable.—रः An usurper.

अनपश्य *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. 2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying; वनस्पत्यनपश्यितं (चन्द्र) Ki. 2. 11.—रः 1 Freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. 2 N. of Siva.

अनपश्यन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; वनस्पतिद्वयं तस्मिन् श्रीरासी-द्वयपाथिनी R. 17. 46; 8. 17; अनपयिनि संशयद्वये गजयुगे पतताय वृष्टिः Ku. 4. 31.

अनपेक्ष-रहित्वा *a.* 1 Regardless. 2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. 3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. 4 Impartial. 5 Unreluctant.—ज्ञा Disregard, indifference. —रः *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past. 2 Not deviating from (with abl.); अनपेक्षितं सदा Sk. 3 Not devoid of, possessed of; अनपेक्षितेनोपस्थितं लाकार्यतः सेते Mn. 1. 14.

अनपेक्षितः 1 Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.). —ज्ञा अनपेक्षितः S. 5; —ज्ञाः परमेश्वरज्ञा-याम्य Mv. 2.

अनपेक्षितः *f.* Non-repetition; अनपेक्षितं कृतं वा कृतं वाक्यम् ॥ सुनी S. 2 43. अनपेक्षित-त *a.* Not near, distant &c. अनपेक्षित *u.* to be shunned from afar Sk. अनपेक्षित *a.* Cloudless; इयमनपेक्षिता वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky. —रः something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनपेक्षितः A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing)

अनपेक्षितपञ्च (= निरपञ्च) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Wearing not garment, naked.—रः A Buddhist mendicant.

अनपेक्षितः 1 Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness. 2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course. 3 Adversity, distress, Ms. 10. 95. 4 Misfortune, ill-luck. 5 Gambling.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Free to move, unrestrained; तुरगमुत्सृज्यमानं R. 3. 39. 2 Unlocked.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Invaluable, priceless, inestimable.—रः Wrong or improper value

अनपेक्षित *a.* Invaluable; highly respected.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Useless, worthless. 2 Unfortunate, unhappy. 3 Harmful. 4 Nonsensical, meaningless.—रः 1 Non-use or value. 2 Worthless or useless object. 3 A calamity, misfortune; रोगोपनिपातितो जघाः S. 6; छिद्रजन्यो बहुलीमर्षिः 4 Nonsense, want of

sense.—Comp. —कर *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) mischievous, harmful.

अनपेक्षित, अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless. 2 Not significant, as a particle used expletively. 3 Nonsensical. 4 Unprofitable. 5 Unfortunate.—रः Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit. 2 Not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.)

अनपेक्षितः 1 Fire. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 Digestive power. 4 Bile.—Comp. —रः *a.* 1 removing or destroying heat or fire. —2 अनपेक्षित *v.* —रः अपेक्षित *a.* promoting digestion, stomachic.—रिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. —सावः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent. 2 Unable, incompetent.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Numerous. 2 Not a little; liberal, noble (as mind &c.). much; जन्मपत्न्यस्य Pt. 1. 136; विकसित-वदनामन्यजलेपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Uncalled for. 2 Inapplicable. 3 Having no opportunity or space.—ज्ञा Absence of room or scope.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Irresistible; दुःखमारकावम-नववृद्धः सारः (अभिहितः) Mā. 1. 39.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. 2 Unlimited; excessive. 3 Undefined; indiscriminated; unmodified. 4 Uninterrupted.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Faultless, blameless, irrep- roachable; R. 7. 70.—Comp. —अन, —रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form exquisitely handsome. (—गी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Careless; inattentive.—रः Inadvertence, inattention; रः ता carelessness

अनपेक्षित *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Not low or inferior; high exalted; दुःखमनमो समा ॥ 17, 27, 9. 14.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Incessant, uninterrupted, अनुपेक्षितकालनिरूपित S. 2. 4.—रः *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Chief, best, excellent.

अनपेक्षित-जन *a.* Not dependent.—रः

—रः Independence.

अनपेक्षितभनः A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनपेक्षित *a.* 1 Busy. 2 Inopportune.

—रः 1 Absence of leisure. 2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; रः मये यत्र तत्र भ्रममनवसरस्तत् पदार्थिभावः Mā. 9. 30.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनपेक्षित *a.* Unsteady.—रः 1 In- stability, unsettled condition. 2 Loose conduct, incontinence. 3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or con-

clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; एवमन्यनवस्था स्यात् सूत्रकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः S. B.

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —नः Wind. —ने 1 instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अन्वेक्ष-क्षा q. v.

अनवेक्षण Carelessness, inattention. अनशनं Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

अनश्वर *a.* (री. f.) Imperishable.

अनसु *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

अनसूयक *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —या 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion.

अनहन् *n.* A bad or unlucky day.

अनाकालः 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —Comp. —भुतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

अनागत *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्वयस्य भेदव्यं वाच्यमनागतं H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —तः The future time, future. —Comp. —अवेक्षण looking to the future, foresight. —आवाधः future (physical) trouble or calamities. —आतंवा a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —निधातु *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1, 318; H. 4. 5).

अनागतः 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

अनायस *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्तनागाय वः शत्रुं न प्रहर्तुमनायसि S. 1. 11. अनाचारः Improper conduct, departure from established usage principle.

अनातप *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; अजे वरमनातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

अनात्मन *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body. —Comp. —ज्ञ, वेदिन् *a.* not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; नौ तावद्वान्ज्ञे S. 6. —संपन्न *a.* foolish.

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

अनाथ *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपस्वसे U. 1. 43. —Comp. —भामा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* Indifferent, regardless. —रः 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; पक्षी चानादरे P. II. 3. 38.

अनादि *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 6. —Comp. —अनंत, —अंत *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (—तः) N. of Siva. —निधन *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —मध्वान्त *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदेवनादीनमनादीनवमीरिते Si. 2. 22.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 = अनादि q. v. 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाद्युप्युज्य 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —तः A stranger.

अनामक *a.* Nameless, infamous.

—कः = अनामन् below.

अनामन् *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

अनामा, अनामिका The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकापिष्ठिकाहोदिता । अद्यापि तत्सत्यकवेऽभावादानामिका सार्धवती बह्वृत् Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* Healthy, sound. —यः —यः Health, well-being; महाभेता कर्द्वकीमनामयं पश्यत् K. 192 inquired about her health. —यः N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

अनायत *a.* Not dependent; कैशेषस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; एतावज्जनसाफल्यं यदनायतमुत्पत्तिता H. 2. 22. independent livelihood

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; मनास्तेकस्मिन् से कर्मणि स्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2. —सः 1 Ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; सेन easily, without difficulty.

अनारत *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —ते ind. Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पदेन लभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement; विकारं सलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा ऽनः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked; dishonest —यः 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud. 2 Disease.

अनार्तव *a.* (वी. f.) Unseasonable. —वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —यः 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Śūdra. 4 A Mlechchha. 5 An ignoble person.

अनार्यकं Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्य 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येति अनार्ये P. I. 1. 16 (= अवैदिके Sk.). 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

अनार्लभ *a.* Without support or stay. —यः Want of support; despondency.

—यी Siva's lute.

अनार्लड (रु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning.

अनाविद्ध *a.* Not pierced or perforated.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाश्रमी न विद्वेत् क्षणमकमपि दिजः.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; मिषजा-मनाश्रवः B. 19. 49.

अनाश्रसु *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था वासवस्तु Ku. 6. 63; विज्ज्वनास्था खलु भौतिके R. 2. 57; की पुनरित्यनास्थाया इव हि मर्तिरे सता Ku. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence; disrespect.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोर).

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —रः Abstinence from food, fasting.

अनाहुतिः *f.* 1 Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name. 2 An improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —Comp. —उपजल्पिन् an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse).

अनिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In. Rhēt.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

अनिच्छ, —च्छक, —च्छु, —च्छुक, —च्छत् *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable. 2 Occasional, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c.; special. 3 Unusual, irregular. 4



Unsteady, sickle. 5 Uncertain, doubtful; विजयस्य अनिश्चयः Pt. 3. 22. —**अन्य** *adv.* Occasionally, casually. —**Comp.** —**कर्मन्** —**क्रिया** an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**वसः**, —**दत्तकः**, —**द्वित्रिः** a son given by his parents to another temporarily. —**भावः** transitoriness, transient state. —**समाप्तः** a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

**अनिद्र** *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant.

**अनिन्द्रिय** 1 Reason, 2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

**अनिमृत्** *a.* 1 Public, open, not hidden. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady, not firm. See निमृत् also.

**अनिमकः** 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3 A bee.

**अनिमित्त** *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual; आलम्ब्यन्तु कुलानिमित्तहसिः S. 7. 17. —**न्त** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen, ill-omen; ममानिमित्तानि हि ज्ञेयं मि. 10. —**adv.** —**न्तः** groundlessly, causelessly. —**Comp.** —**निराक्रिया** averting ill-omens.

**अनिमि (ने) ष** *a.* Steadfastly or intently fixed; without twinkling; इतैस्तमश्चामनिमेषकृत्भिः R. 3. 43. —**षः** 1 A god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —**Comp.** —**दृष्टि**, —**लोचन** *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze.

**अनिमत्** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled. 2 Indefinite, uncertain, irregular (forms also); वेले आहारोऽन्यते S. 2. 3 Causeless, casual. 4 Perishable. —**Comp.** —**अंकः** an indeterminate digit (in Math). —**आत्मन्** *a.* not self-possessed. —**युक्ता** a woman loose in conduct, unchaste —**वृत्ति** *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). —2 having no regular income.

**अनियन्त्रण** *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; अनुयन्त्रो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1.

**अनियमः** 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation, or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; एवमे लघु सर्वत्र समं द्विचतुर्थैः ॥ पंथ पदि उरु त्रैयं शेषेण नियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

**अनिरुक्त** *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken. 2 Not clearly stated or explained, not plain or well-defined.

**अनिरुद्ध** *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, ungovernable. —**द्वः** 1 A spy 2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. —**Comp.** —**पथ** 1 unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmosphere. —**भाविनी** Anirudha's wife Ushā.

**अनिर्णयः** Uncertainty, indecision.

**अनिर्देश, अनिर्देशाद्** *a.* Within the

10 days of impurity caused either by child-birth or death.

**अनिर्देशः** Absence of positive rule or direction.

**अनिर्देश्य** *a.* Undefinable, indescribable. —**इयं** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अनिर्धारित** *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

**अनिर्वचनीय** *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable. 2 Improper to be mentioned. —**व** (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

**अनिर्वाण** *a.* Unwashed; unbathed.

**अनिर्वदः** Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency, self-reliance, plucking up courage.

**अनिवृत्त** *a.* ill at ease, uneasy, unhappy.

**अनिर्वृत्तिः-त्तिः** *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety. 2 Poverty; अनिर्वृत्तिनिशाचर्यं मम वृद्धात्पलं नना Udb.

**अनिलः** 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind.

3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds. 4 The wind in the body, one of the humours. 5 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —**Comp.** —**अयनं** way or course of the wind. —**अशन**, —**आशिन** *a.* feeding on the wind, fasting (—**च**) *m.* a serpent. —**आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanūmat.

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—**आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet of Bhīma and Hanūmat.

5 Front, head; chief. —**Comp** —**भयः** 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

**अनीकिनी** 1 An army, host, forces.

2 Three chamūs or one tenth of a complete army (अनीकिणी); q. v.

**अनील** *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वाजिन *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

**अनीश** *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme.

2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); मन्त्रणा-मनीमोर्जसि सद्यः S. 2. —**शः** N. of Vishnu.

**अनीश्वर** *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. 2 Unable; शयिता सविधे-चनीयः सकलीकृतुर्नहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182.

3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical.

—**Comp.** —**वादः** Atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

**अनीह** *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**ह** Disregard, indifference.

**अनु ind.** (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वे नारदमु उपविशन्ति V. 5; क्रमेण ह्यनमनु सविशेष ह्योत्थिता प्रातर-दृष्टिस्तु R. 2. 24; अनुविष्टु-विष्ठाः पश्चात् Sk. 2 Along, along-side; जलानि ना तीर-निष्ठास्तदूपा बह्व्योऽप्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61; अनुगमं वाराणसी situated along the Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जयमानु प्रावैत्.

4 With, along with, connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना Sk. 5 Inferior or subordinate to; अनु हरि स्याः=हरिर्हीनाः.

6 In a particular relation or state; मको विष्टुमनु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीर्हरिमु. 8 Re- petition; अनुदिवसं day by day, every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of; near to, at; अनुगमनशानिगतः Sk.; चवि Si. 7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order; अनुगच्छेत् in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते त्रियाकिरहजं त्वं तु व्यथां मातुषु V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्ज्जे to roar after or in imitation of.

12 Conformable to; तथैव सोऽनुद्वन्द्वो राजा प्रवृत्तिजनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयम्).

**अनुक** *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Libidinous, lustful.

**अनुकथनं** 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation.

**अनुकनीयस** *a.* The next youngest.

**अनुकंपक** *a.* Pitying, taking compassion on.

**अनुकंपनं** Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

**अनुकंपा** Compassion, pity.

**अनुकंय** *pot. p.* Pityable, worthy of sympathy; किं तव येनासि ममानुकंया R. 14.



74; Ru. 3 76. —व्यः A courier, express messenger.

अनुकरणं, -कृतिः *f.* 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दा-नुकरणं onomatopoeia.

अनुकर्षः—कर्षणं 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 Grammatical attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकरणं.

अनुकल्पः A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; प्रथमकल्पस्य शाब्दकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30. 3. 147.

अनुकामीन *a.* Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनता त्यज Bk.

अनुकार=अनुकरण *q. v.*

अनुकाल *a.* Opportune, timely.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to—लः 1 A faithful or kind husband (एकपतिः S. D. or एकनिरतः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां असक्तः), a variety of नायक. —लः Favour, kindness; नायिकायामनुकूलमाचक्षि चेतु K. P. 9.

अनुकूलवति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate.

अनुककच *a.* Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रमः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रथमेन वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70. श्रमजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following.—णी, -णिका A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रिया=अनुकरण *q. v.*

अनुक्रोशः Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); मग्नवक्रामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115.

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुसक्त *m.* (सक्त) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेपः Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

अनुखपातिः *f.* 1 Desecrating. 2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुग *a.* (Incomp.) Following; tallying with—जः A follower, obedient servant, companion; मज्झिमासुत्त R. 2. 58: 9. 12.

अनुगतिः *f.* Following; मतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under मत.

अनुगमः—गमं 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. 3 Imitating; approaching. 4 Con-

formity, accordance.

अनुगजित *p. p.* Roared. —तं A roaring echo.

अनुगधीनः A cowerd.

अनुगामिन् *m.* A follower, companion.

अनुगुण *a.* Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (यथा) उत्कृष्टमस्य हृदया-नुगुणा वदन्त्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes णा to mean तेरीनुगुणी itself). —णं *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires. 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

अनुग्रहः—हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; नियतानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पार्ष्णाणुग्रहपूतं R. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुचरणं धेनुः R. 2. 4; 26, 52. —री, —रा A female attendant.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचित *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिन्ता, चिन्तनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet ( Mar. निग्रा ).

अनुच्छिन्तिः *f.* अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुज—जात *a.* Born after, later, younger; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78. —जः, —जातः 1 A younger brother. —जा, —जाता A younger sister.

अनुजस्मन् *m.* A younger brother; जननाथ तवानुजस्मन् Ki. 2. 17.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —म. A dependent, servant, follower; अवंचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविनिः Ki. 1. 4, 10.

अनुज्ञा, —ज्ञानं 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

अनुज्ञापकः one who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, —ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठं *ind.* According to seniority.

अनुतर्षः 1 Thirst; सोपानासुपशान्तविचारं साधुतर्षमुत्तर्षदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire. 3 A drinking vessel. 4 Liquor itself.

अनुतापः Repentance, remorse; ज्ञातादु-

तापेव सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिलं *ind.* Grain after grain, i. e. by grains, or very minutely.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

अनुत्तम *a.* 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-द्रव्येषु विद्येव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कासन् गतिमनुत्तमा Ms. 2. 242. 2 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.

अनुत्तर *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यनुत्तरा च भवत्यनुत्तरा Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm. 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern.—रं No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—रा The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); आगमिवाधामनुत्तरंग Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्थान *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पद्व्याना सद्वाचिः सन्निवृत्ता Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्थेजः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्यो Bh. 2. 63; modesty.

अनुत्थोक्तिः *a.* Not puffed up; माग्येषु °नी मव S. 4. 17.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; ( see अ ).

अनुदर्शनं Inspection.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Uda tta accent); accentless.—त्तः The grave accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly; not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife : यस्मिन्प्रसूतिं पुनः स भवत्युद्गरोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 ( used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समाना P. I. 3. 10. 2 Direction, order.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up; °ताः सत्यरुपाः सद्गतिभिः S. 5. 12.

अनुद्धत *a.* 1 Not bold; °रूढ, mild. 2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुदुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound).—सं A measure of time in music=half *druta*.

अनुद्वहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुधावनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुलं कश्चित्तस्ये S. 2. 2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation. 3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. 4 Cleansing, purification.

**अनुष्ठानं** . 1 Thought, meditation, religious contemplation, Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विस्वाद्य स्वनुष्ठानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. 3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for.

**अनुनयः** 1 Conciliation, propitiation; प्रकृतिवकः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4. 2 Courtesy, civility, conciliatory act. 3 A humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; ° आनयन् conciliatory address. 4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.

**अनुनादः** Sound, noise, reverberation, echo.

**अनुनायक** *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

**अनुनायिका** *a.* Conciliating.—का A female character, subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रजिता दासी प्रेक्षा धात्रेयिका तथा । अन्यथा शिल्पकारिणो विज्ञेया अनुनायिकाः ॥

**अनुनासिक** *a.* 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose. —क The nasal twang. —Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

**अनुनिर्देशः** Description or relation following the previous, order or sequence; श्रुतमात्रमुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणां च क्रमेणम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते ॥ S. D.

**अनुनीतिः** = अनुनय *q. v.*

**अनुपघातः** Absence of damage or detriment; 'अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

**अनुपतनं-पातः** 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. 2 Following, pursuit. 3 Proportion. 4 Rule of three. —तं *ind.* (regarded as a samudra from पत्) Following in succession, going after; लतानुपतनं कुलमान्य-गृह्णात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतामनुपास्य going to creeper after creeper, or, after bending the creepers).

**अनुपथ** *a.* Following the road. —थ *adv.* Along the road.

**अनुपद्** *a.* Following the feet closely. —द् A chorus, burden of a song. —*ind.* 1 Along the feet, near the feet. 2 Step by step, at every step. 3 Word for word. 4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); गच्छतां पुरो भवन्ती । अहमन्वपुदमागत एव S. 3; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense; (तौ) आशिषामनुपद् समसृशत् पाणिना R. 11. 31; अगोषाः प्रतिगृह्णाताव्योनुपदमाशिषः 1. 44.

**अनुपद्वी** A way, road.

**अनुपदित्र** *a.* Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमेवेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk..

**अनुपदीना** A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot.

**अनुपधः** 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

**अनुपधि** *a.* Guileless, without fraud रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधिं विमुक्तं विजयते U. 2. 2.

**अनुपन्यासः** 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. 2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

**अनुपपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्योपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā. P. 82 (तात्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). 2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. 3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds.

**अनुपम** *a.* Incomparable, matchless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद.).

**अनुपमेय-मित** *a.* Matchless, incomparable

**अनुपलब्धिः** *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception, one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas.

**अनुपलभः** Want of apprehension, non-perception.

**अनुपवीतिन्** *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

**अनुपशयः** Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

**अनुपसंहारिन्** *m.* A kind of हेतुमात्र or fallacy in Nyāya, which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive, or negative; as सर्वं निरर्थं प्रमेयत्वात्.

**अनुपसर्गः** 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of an *Upasarga*. 2 That which has no *Upasarga*.

**अनुपस्थानं** Absence, not being at hand.

**अनुपस्थित** *a.* Not present, absent.

**अनुपस्थितिः** *f.* 1 absence. 2 Inability to remember.

**अनुपहत** *a.* 1 Not injured. 2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth).

**अनुपाख्य** *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

**अनुपातः** = अनुपतनं *q. v.*

**अनुपातकं** A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnumṛiti; Manu mentions 30 kinds.

**अनुपानं** A drink taken with or after medicine; a fluid vehicle in medicine.

**अनुपालनं** Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

**अनुपूरकः** A follower.

**अनुपूर्व** *a.* 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, symmetrical; दृष्टानुपूर्वं च न चातिदीर्घं Ku. 1. 35. 'केश' who has regular hair: 'गज' having regularly-

shaped limbs; सः ° दृष्टः 'गामि', 'गामि'. 2 Orderly successive.—Comp.—अ *a.* descended in a regular line.—वत्स *a.* a cow that calves regularly.

**अनुपूर्वशः**—पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, successively.

**अनुप्रेत** *a.* 1 Not endowed with. 2 Not invested with, the sacred thread (अनुपवीत).

**अनुपज्ञानं** Tracing, tracking.

**अनुपपातः**—दं *ind.* Going in succession; गृहं तं-दं आसत्, गृहं अनुपपातं-दं Sk.

**अनुपयोगः** Additional use, repetition.

**अनुपवेशः** 1 Entrance into; R. 3. 22; 10. 51. 2 Adapting oneself to the will of.

**अनुपश्नः** A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

**अनुपसक्तिः** *f.* 1 Very close attachment. 2 Very close logical connection (of words).

**अनुपसादनं** Propitiation, conciliation.

**अनुपसर्गः** *f.* Getting to, reaching.

**अनुपसृजः** A follower, servant; साधुसृज प्रभुपति कृपादाचाराणां R. 13. 75.

**अनुप्रासः** Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

**अनुबद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied to. 2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence. 3 Connected with. 4 Constantly sticking to, continuous

**अनुबन्धः** 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig.) 2 Uninterrupted succession, continuity; series, chain; बन्धं कुरु स्थिरतया विस्तानुबन्धं S. 4. 14; वैरं, मत्सरं; साधुबन्धः कथं न सृष्टः संघर्षो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64. 3 Consequence, result (good or bad). 4 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं परिज्ञाय देशकाली च तत्त्वतः । साधुप्राप्तौ चालोक्य दृष्टं दृष्टेऽनुपातेयत् Ms. 8. 126. 5 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member. 6 Introductory reasons (an indispensable element of the Vedānta). 7 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as ल in गल्.

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tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; लघु पदे यत्न न चातुर्वि R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अनुबल *A* rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबन्धः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अनुबोधन *Recollection, reminding.*

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsākas add two more अर्थानुमान and अनुपपत्ति). 2 Experience; अनुभवं वचना नहि ह्युपनि N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —Comp. —ज्ञेय *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिचयपुरःसरं) अनुभावविशेषात् सत्तापरिवृत्ता-दिव R. 1. 37; संभावनीयानुभावा अस्माकृतः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c; भावं मनोगतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति व्याख्या; यथा भ्रमंगः कोपस व्यञ्जकः see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अनुभावन *Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.*

अनुभाषण 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अनुभूति *f.* = अनुभव *q. v.*

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अनुमत *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; अनुमता S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —तः *A* lover. —ते Consent, approval, permission.

अनुमति *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —Comp. —पत्रं *a* deed expressing assent.

अनुमनन 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

अनुमन्त्रण Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरण Following in death; तन्मरणे

चातुर्वर्ण्यं करिष्यामीति मे विश्रयः H. 3; post-ordination of a widow.

अनुसृत Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमान 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यनलाना तद्विमिश्रिताः पतन्ति तत्र शराः । तन्नापरोक्षिणशरीराणां यथा तद्वत् स्वरं मन्यते ॥ See K. P. 10. —Comp. —रक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमासः The following month. —सं *ind.* Every month.

अनुमिति *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमेय *pol. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; कलातुमयाः गरभाः R. 1. 20.

अनुमोदन Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अनुयाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (होता); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज; also अनुयागा.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्र-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2.

अनुयान Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —म् *A* follower (lit. & fig.); गमादनुयायिनाः a dependant or attendant; न्यपथि शेषोऽन्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 19.

अनुयोजक *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अनुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Comment. —Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अनुयोजन A question, inquiry,

अनुयोज्य *A* servant.

अनुवर्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अनुवर्ति *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुवृत्त *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुवर्जन Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented.

अनुवर्णन 1 Standing conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.* the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; वनलक्ष्यत्वा-देवानुवर्णनस्यो यो व्यञ्जः S. D. 4.

अनुवर्ति *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुवर्था A foot-path, a by-road.

अनुवर्तः, —वर्तित Echo, reverberation.

अनुवर्त *a.* Secret, solitary, private. —सं *also.* In secret.

अनुवर्तः 1 Redness. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अपराधः); love, affection (with loc. or in comp.); कटाक्षितं प्रथमं मयानुवर्त कटाक्षितं S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; विज्ञितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love.

अनुवर्तिनः अनुवर्तवद् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अनुवर्त *also.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुवर्था N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms. It consists of four stars.

अनुरूप *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; वस्तुविधौ; अनुवर्तते वरं S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to; with gen. or in comp.; भवति अनुवर्तस्वर्गं गुणलोककाले V. 5. 21.

अनुरूपः, —पतः, —येण, —यज्ञः *also.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरोधः —धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मनुरोधः K. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, —धक *a.* Compliant.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलासः—स्य *A* peacock.

अनुलेपः—लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; हरिकृष्णम-धूपादनुलेपनादि K. 324.

अनुलौम *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. प्रविलोम); (hence), favourable; कृष्णं धनं विलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —सं *also.* In regular or natural order. —मः (pl.) Mixed castes. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानुलौम-मार्थां प्रवाचः कृतिनां विरः Si. 2. 25. —जन्म *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अनुलवण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवृक्षः *A* genealogical table.

अनुवृक्क *a.* Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique (said of planets.)

अनुवचन Repetition, recitation; teaching.

अनुवत्सर: A year.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also); compliance, obedience, conformity. 2 Gratifying, obliging. 3 Approval. 4 Result, consequence. 5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in com.

अनुवश *a.* Subject to the will of another, obedient. —ज्ञा: Subjection, obedience.

अनुवाकः 1 Repeating. 2 subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.

अनुवाचनं 1 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. 2 Reading to oneself; see वच् with अनु.

अनुवातः The windward direction.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general). 2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration. 3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions. 4 Corroboration. 5 Report, rumour.

अनुवादकः-वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory. 2 Conformable to, in harmony with.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated. 2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate, and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुवक्ष्येव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवासः-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. 2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. 3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself.

अनुवासित *a.* Fumigated, perfumed.

अनुवसिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; क्रीडाविद्धस्त्रादिषाधारणेन काव्यता S. D. 2 Overspread, intertwined; full of, pervaded by, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवेलेनापि त्वं S. 1 20. 3 Connected with, relating to. 4 Set, inlaid; variegated; स्त्रादुविद्धावर्णमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 53.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिन् *a.* Obedient, submissive.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविधेयः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. 2 Uninterrupted, continued.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Approval. 2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuity. 3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कान्ता ° चान्दनेपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3, Mā. 1. 9. 4 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.

5 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुवातः.

अनुवृथः—अनुव्याथ *q. v.*

अनुवेले *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स्म पुच्छत्यनुवेलेमाहृतः R. 3. 5.

अनुवशाः-ज्ञानं 1 Following, entering after. 2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married.

अनुव्यञ्जनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याधः-वेधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि क्रीडाव्याध्या रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतमीशाः S. D. 1. 2 Contact, union; सुखामेदं मदिरया कृताव्याधमनुवृत्तं Si. 2. 20. 3 Blending. 4 Obstructing.

अनुव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance. 2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्रजनं-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest.

अनुव्रत *a.* Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.).

अनुव्रतिका *a.* Accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

अनुशयः 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्दुशयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14. 2 Intense enmity or anger, शिष्टपालोऽनुशयं परं गतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन् मुक्तानुशया सदैव जायते युजगी Māl. 6. 1, 3 Hatred. 4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). 5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births. 6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; see क्रीडाशयः.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —ता A variety of heroine; one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover.

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. 2 Repentant, penitent. 3 Hating intensely. 4 Connected as with a consequence.

अनुशरः A sort of evil spirit, Rākshasā.

अनुशासकः-शासितः, शास्तु, or शासितु *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कवि उपाधेयमनुशासितः Bg. 8. 9. ruler; एष चाराजुजानी राजेति भयादनुवर्तितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, or precept; भवत्यधिप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. words of advice; तस्मैनानुशासनं Ms. 8. 139; नामलिङ्गं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिक्षिः *f.* Instruction, teaching; order, command.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study.

अनुशोकः-शोचनं Sorrow, repentance regret, अनुदुः (शो) चित्तं in the same sense.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्रवः *p. p.* 1 Connected with. 2 Clinging or adhering to.

अनुश्रवः 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association. 2 Coalition. 3 Connection of word with word. 4 Necessary consequence. 5 Compassion, pity, tenderness.

अनुश्रविक *a.* Following as a necessary result; concomitant.

अनुश्रवित् *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to. 2 Following as a necessary consequence. 3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing; विद्युतानुश्रवित् भयमेति जनः Ki. 6. 55.

अनुश्रवनीय *pot. p.* To be supplied from a preceding sentence (अनुश्रवः word).

अनुश्रवः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुश्रुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order)

अनुश्रुतः *f.* 1 Following in praise; speech. 2 Sarasvatī. 3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables.

अनुश्रुतः-हयिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुश्रुतः 1 Doing, performance, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying; उपरूप्यते तपोऽनुश्रुतं S. 4 practice of religious austerities. 2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. 3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action. 4 practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony.

अनुश्रुतः Causing to do an act.

अनुश्रुतः *a.* 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish.—एषः Cold touch or sensation.—एषः A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).

अनुष्यः A hind wheel.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination. 2 Aiming at. 3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c. 4 Suitable connection.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated. —*तं adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसरः Follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after. 2 Conformity to.

अनुसर्पः A reptile (in general).

अनुसवने *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. 2 At every sacrifice. 3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (*fig.* also); pursuit; शब्दानुसारं अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound. 2 Conformity to, accordance with; conformity to usage. 3 Custom, usage, established practice. 4 Received or established authority.

अनुसारकः-सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; शब्दानुसारिणि विनाकिन् *S.* 1. 6; कृष्णादनुसारि च *Pt.* 1. 278. 2 According or conformable to, following यथाशास्त्रं *Ms.* 7. 31. 3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing.

अनुसायाः Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्सायायमाना कुर्यात्सायानुसारणं *Mb.*

अनुसूचकं Indicating, pointing out to.

अनुसृतिः *f.* Going after, following, conforming to, in accordance with.

अनुसैन्यं The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुसूक्तं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गहं गहमनुसूक्तं *Sk.*

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round. —*णी* A cow; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering. 2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection. 2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुसूत *a.* 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. 2 Sewn on, fastened to. 3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to. 2 An after sound; echo; see अनुस्व.

अनुस्वारः The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (.) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel.

अनुहरणं-हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुका-कं 1 Family, race. 2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race.

अनुचान *a.* or —*नः* 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, and teach them; इत्यनुचानाः *Ku.* 6. 15. 2 Modest.

अनुद *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. 2 Unmarried. —*दा* An unmarried woman. —*COMP.* —*मान* *a.* bashful. —*गमनं* (गं) Fornication. —*आनु* *m.* (दं) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman. —2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुदकं Want of water; drought.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order,' *N.* of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् *S. D.* 732.

अनुन *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less; not wanting or lacking in; इन्दुवने चैत्रयादनुने *R.* 6. 50; उग्रैरनुना *R.* 6. 37. 2 Full, whole, entire; large, great; *Si.* 4. 11.

अनुप *a.* Watery, rich or abounding in water, marshy. —*पः* —*पं* 1 A watery place or country. 2. *N.* of a particular country (—*पाः* *pl.*); *R.* 6. 37. 3. A marsh, bog. 4 A pond or tank of water. 5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain). 6 A buffalo. 7 A frog. 8 A kind of partridge. 9 An elephant. —*COMP.* —*जं* moist, ginger, —*पार* *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनुपाजः, अनुप्रायाः=अनुपाजः, अनुप्रायाः.

अनुर *a.* Thighless. —*रः* Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —*COMP.* —*सारथिः* the sun (having अनुर for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनुरसारथिः *Si.* 1. 2.

अनुजित *a.* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless. 2 Free from pride.

अनुष *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊषर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. 2 Not saline. अनुष-च *a.* 1 Without a hymn, 2 Not conversant with, or not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); अनुषो माणवकः *Mug-dha.*

अनुदु *a.* Not straight, crooked; (*fig.*) unfair, wicked, dishonest.

अनुण *a.* Free from debt, with gen. of person or thing दणमनुणा कतेषि *S.* 1; प्राणैर्वाणवसितेनुणं (युषं) *B.* 12. 54. Every

one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; and he who learns the Vedas offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुण (free from debt); see *R.* 8. 30.

अनुणिक *a.*=अनुण.

अनुत *a.* 1 Not true, false (words) प्रियं च नानुत ब्रूयात् *Ms.* 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, deception, fraud. 2 Agriculture (opp. सत्य); *Ms.* 4. 5. —*COMP.* —*वदन्*, भाषणं आख्यायन् lying, falsehood, —*वादिन्* —*वाच्* *a.* a liar. —*वत* *a.* false to one's vows or premises.

अनुतः Unfit season, improper or premature time. —*COMP.* —*कन्या* a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो माणक्यना *Y.* 2. 120, *Ki.* 1. 16; several, various. 2 Separated; divided. —*COMP.* —*अक्षर*, अक्ष *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —*अंत* *a.* 1 uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्वादि-त्यव्ययमेकं तयाचकं —2 अनेकातिक *q. v.* (—*तः*) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2 uncertainty, an unessential part, as the several *ambandhas*. —*वादः* scepticism; —*वादिन्* *m.* a sceptic, an Arhat of the Jinas.

—*अर्थ* *a.* 1 having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अश्व, अस्रु &c. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य *K. P.* 2. —2 having the sense of the word अनेक. —3 having many objects or purposes. (—*र्थः*) multiplicity of objects, topics &c. —*आश्रय*, —*आश्रित* *a.* (in *Vais. phil.*) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संशय, सामान्य). —*अयुग* *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —*गोत्र* *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father. —*क्षित* *a.* fickle-minded. —*ज* *a.* born more than once. (—*जः*) a bird. —*पः* an elephant cf. द्विप; वनेतरानेकपदं शनैः *K.* 5. 47; *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75. —*मुख* *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) *a.* 1 many-faced. —2 dispersed, going in various directions; (बलानि) जगद्दिरेऽनेकमुखानि मार्गान् *Bk.* 2. 54. —*युद्धविजयिन्*, विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles. —*रूप* *a.* 1 of various forms, multi-form. —2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; इदं यामेव रूपमीतिरेकस्या *Pt.* 1. 425. —*लोचन* *N.* of *Siva*; also of *Indra*. —*वचनं* the plural number; dual also. —*वर्ण* *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity. —*विष* *a.* various, different. —*पद* *a.* cloven-hoofed. —*साधारण* *a.* common to many.

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविशन्नेकधा *Bg.* 11. 13.

**अनेकशः** *ind.* 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निमित्तराजकस्व Bk. 2. 52 2 In various ways or manners. 3 In large numbers or quantities; दुःख अनेकशो दृष्टा दुराश्रम H. 1.

**अनेहः** A foolish or stupid person, fool. —**Comp.** —**मूक** *a.* 1 deaf and dumb; 'मूकतायेन यतु दुर्गैरसमतान् K. P. 7. -2. blind -3 dishonest, wicked, perverse.

**अनेनस** *a.* Sinless, blameless.

**अनेहस** *m.* (हा-हसी &c.) Time.

**अनेकांत** Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional.

**अनेकांतिक** *a.* (की.) 1 Unsteady, not very important. 2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुभास (fallacies), otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds:— (a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

**अनेक्य** 1 Absence of one, plurality. 2 Want of union, confusion. 3 Disorder, anarchy.

**अनैतिह्य** Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction.

**अनो** *ind.* No, not.

**अनोकाशयिन्** *m.* (यी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

**अनोकहः** A tree; अनोकहाकपितपुष्पगंभी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

**अनौचित्य** Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्याद्वेत्तं नान्यदसंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

**अनौजस्य** Want of vigour, energy or strength; S. D. thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैव्यं मलिनतद्विकृत्.

**अनौद्वय** 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. 2 Tranquility, नदीनौद्वयमपेक्षता महीं Ki. 4. 22.

**अनौरस** *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

**अंत** *a.* 1 Near. 2 Last. 3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40 (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). 4 Lowest, worst. 5 Youngest. —**तः** (*n.* in some senses) 1 (a) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सगरांतं पृथिवीं प्रशासति H. 4. 50; विगते श्रयते Bv. 1. 2. 2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25; ओदकांतात् क्षिण्यो जनोऽनुगंत्याः S. 4; R. 2. 58. 3 End of a texture edge, skirt, वस्त्र, पट. 4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; गंगाप्रयातांतविरुद्धाश्च (गह्वरं) R. 2. 26; पुंसो

यमांतं व्रजतः Pt. 2. 115. 5 End, conclusion, termination, सेकांते R. 1. 51; दिवसो निहितः R. 4. 1. 6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; एका मन्वे-स्सस्तिनती त्वद्वत् R. 2. 48; अयं कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःस्वार्तं करिष्यति Udb. 7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word. 8 The last word in a compound. 9 Ascertainment or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; उभयोरपि दृष्टौ अस्त्वयस्योक्तत्वं दर्शयिषिः Bg. 2. 16. 10 The last portion or remainder; as निशांतः, वेदान्तः. 11 Nature, condition; सप्त, species. 12 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः —**Comp.** —**अवज्ञायिन्** *m.* a chândāla. —**अवसायिन्** 1 a barber. —2 a chândāla, low-caste. —**कर**, **करण** **कारिन्** *a.* fatal, mortal, destructive. —**कर्मन्** *n.* death. —**कालः**, —**वेला** time or hour of death. —**कृतं** *m.* death. —**ग** *a.* going to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.) गति, —**गामिन्** *a.* perishing. —**गमनं** finishing, completing. —2 death. —**दोषकं** a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). —**पालः** 1 frontier-guard —2 a door-keeper (rare). —**हीन** *a.* hidden, concealed. —**होपः** dropping of the final of a word. —**वासिन्** (वे) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers; dwelling close by. (—*m.*) a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); a chândāla (who dwells at the extremity of a village). —**वेला** = **कालः** q. v. —**व्यावृत्त** 1 a bed on the ground. —2 the last bed, death-bed. —3 a place for burial or burning. —**सरिक्का** funeral ceremonies. —**सद्** *m.* a pupil; तस्य सन्ते सुखिनांतसद्ः Ki. 6. 34.

**अंतक** *a.* Causing death, destroying; fatal; R. 11. 21. —**कः** 1 Death. 2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; ऋषिप्रभावात्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहृष्टः R. 2. 62.

**अंततः** *ind.* 1 From the end. 2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. 3 In part, partly. 4 Inside, within. 5 In the lowest way (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

**अंति** *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last. 2 Inside. 3 In the presence of, near, close by. —**Comp.** —**वासः** 1 a neighbour; companion. —2 a pupil; Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7. —**वासिन्** = अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

**अंतर** *ind.* 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'हृद्', 'ग्रा', 'गम्', 'धृ', 'इ', 'ली' &c. (b) Under 2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः) अव्युत्पत्ताः R. 2. 32; अंतर्वक्ष्यन्ते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हृत्वा गतः (हृत् परियुक्तः).

3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, within, (with loc.).; निवसन्तदांक्षणि लेख्यो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अन्तरमृत्तमन्तु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved.; शिरस्यन्तर्हो हृत्स्योरेतरवहित आस Sat. Br. (?) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधरेनगैर्वायमागे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकुक्षिकं कुक्षस्य Ratn. 2. 3; लघु-वृत्तितया भिदां गते बाहिरंतश्च नृत्स्य मंडल Ki. 2. 53. 4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally': 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal' 'secret' forming Adverbial Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣa compounds. (Note. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अन्तःस्थ &c.). —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion. —**अंग** *a.* 1 inward, internal, comprehended, (with abl.); वयमंतरेण पूर्वमेव Pat. Sūtra. —2 related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word —3 dear, most beloved. (—*n.*) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind. —2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person. —**आकाशः** the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads). —**आकृतः** secret or hidden intention. —**आत्मन्** *m.* (त्मा) 1 the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; जीव-संज्ञोत्पत्त्यान्वः Ms. 12. 13, Bg. 6. 47. —2 (In pul.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंततस्मात्सिद्धिर्ना Ku. 6. 21. —**आराम** *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; गतः सुखेति आरामस्तथातर्ज्जोतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24. —**इन्द्रियं** an internal organ or sense. —**करणं** the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्त्यः S. 1. 22. —**कुटिल** *a.* inwardly crooked (fig. also). (—*लः*) a couch-shell. —**कोणः** the inner corner. —**कोपः** secret anger, inward wrath. —**गद्गु** *a.* useless, unnecessary, unavailing; किमेनेतातर्हृत्वा Sar. 3. —**गम्-गत** &c. See under अंतगम्. —**गर्भ** *a.* bearing young, pregnant. —**गिर-रि** *ind.* in mountains. —**शुद्धवलयः** the sphincter muscle. —**गृह** *a.* concealed inside; विषः with poison concealed in the heart. —**गृहं**, **गेहं**, **भवनं** the inner apartment of a house. —**घणः** —**नं** the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court). —**चर** *a.* pervading the body. —**उदरं** the stomach. —**ज्वलनं** inflammation. —**साप** *a.* burning inwardly. (—*यः*) internal

fever or heat S. 3. 13. -दहन-दाहः 1 inward heat. -2 inflammation. -वेष्टाः an intermediate region of the compass. -द्वारः a private or secret door within the house. -प्रि, हित &c. see s. v. -पटः -ट a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united until the actual time union arrives. -पट् ind. in the interior of an inflected word. -परिधानं the innermost garment. -पत्रः, पत्र्यः 1 insertion of a letter (in gram.). -2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works). -पतित, -पातित् a. 1 inserted. -2 included or comprised in; falling within. -पुर 1 inner apartments of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, harem; कन्यातःपुरे कश्चिद्विशति Pt. 1. -2 inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विश्वपुरुषस्य राज्ञः S. 3. -प्रचारः gossip of the harem; कदाचित्संज्ञाधनमेतः पुरेभ्यः कथ्येत S. 2. -जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; -चर, -अचर-रक्षकः, -वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; सहायः one belonging to the harem. -पुरिकः a chamberlain = चर. -प्रकृतिः f. 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2 the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3 heart or soul. -नकोपनं sowing internal dissensions. -प्रतिष्ठानं residence in the interior. -बाष्प a. 1 with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृष्टौ Me. 3. -2 with tears gushing up inside. -भावाः, भावना see under अंतर् separately. -भूमिः f. interior of the earth. -भेदः discord, internal dissensions. -भौम a. subterranean. -मनन् a. sad, distracted. -वृत्त a. still-born. -वायः a suppression of the breath and voice. -लीन a. 1 latent, hidden, concealed inside; नस्य दुःखाग्रेः U. 3. 9 -2 inherent. -वंशः = पुर q. v. -वंशिकः, -वासिकः a superintendent of the women's apartments. -वस्ती a pregnant woman. -वस्त्र-वासस् n. an undergarment -वाणि a. very learned. -वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. -वेदिः -दी the tract of land between the rivers Gangā and Yamunā. -वेदमन् n. the inner apartments, interior of a house. -वेदिकः a chamberlain. -शरीरं internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -संज्ञ a. inwardly conscious. -संज्ञा a pregnant woman. -संतापः internal p. 1, sorrow, regret. -सलिल a. with water (flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतःसलिलं सत्स्वती R. 3. 9. -सार a. full or strong inside powerful, strong; heavy or ponder-

ous; रं घन तुल्यं तु नानिलः शब्दमिति त्वं Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents. -श्लेनं ind. into the midst of armies. -स्त्रः (also written अंतरस्त्र) a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs. -स्वेदः an elephant (in rut.). -हस्तः a secret or suppressed laugh. -हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर a. 1 Being in the inside, interior, (opp. बाह्य). 2 Near, proximate. 3 Related, intimate, dear; अयमर्थतरो मम Bharata. 4 Similar (also अंतरत्वं) (of sounds and words); स्वा-नं अंतरतमः P. I. 1. 50. 5 Different from; other than (with abl.). 6 Exterior, situated outside, or to be worn outside. (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl and loc. sing.); so अंतरया पुरि. अंतरायै नार्थः. -रं 1 (a.) The interior, inside; कीर्तयेत् सुकुलंतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26. (b) A hole, an opening. 2 Soul, heart; mind; सत्सं प्रसूतारविदो महेदस्य V. 3. 3 The supreme Soul. 4 Interval, intermediate time or space; अल्पकुचोतरा V. 4. 26; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft. translated by between, betwixt; न भृगालक्ष्मं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17. 5 Room, place, space in general; भृगालक्ष्मंतरात्मन्यर्थं Ku. 1. 40; पौल्वं श्रय शोकस्य नातरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow, अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way. 6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66; लब्धोतरा सावनेष्वेति मेहे 16. 7. 7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरं देय Ak.; इति नो विहातव्यो R. 8. 56. 8 Opportunity, occasion, time; यावत्वा-मिदं युरे निवेदायितुं अंतरात्मेभि भवानि S. 7. 9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); तव मेम च सहायप्रत्यक्षयोर्विचारे M. 1; यद्वारं नर्पक्षेलाज-योर्दंतरं वायस्येनतेययोः Rām.; द्रुमसाधुमता किमंतरं R. 8. 90. 10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. 11 (a) Difference, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.). (Note t at in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा) गुहांतरं (अन्यदुर्ग); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमापोषिता S. 3 changed condition. (b) Various, different (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मवृत्तांतरे S. 4. 2. 12 Peculiarity, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; वीक्षतेरत्युः Trik.; मीनो राक्षसे, ibid. 13 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point; a failing, defect; or defective point; शब्दोदंतरे स्थिं

Subdak.; सुजयः सल्ल साध्वरे Ki. 2. 52. 14 Surety, guarantee, security. 15 Excellence, as in हृगंतरं व्रजति शिवमभाषतुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) 16 A garment (परिधान). 17 Purpose, object, (Mull. on R. 16. 82). 18 Representative, substitution. 19 Being without. -Comp. -अंतरया a pregnant woman. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, fore-seeing; नातरज्ञः श्रियं जतु विमराला च दृष्टे Ki. 11. 24. -दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -पु (पु) रुचः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man, and witnesses all his deeds). -प्रमदः one of a mixed origin or caste. -स्थ, -स्थाश्चिन्, -स्थित a. 1 inward, internal, inherent. -interposed, intervening.

अंतरतः ind. 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. 2 within (with gen.).

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate, or related like, analogous. -सः A letter of the same class.

अंतरयः -रायः An impediment, obstacle, hindrance; स चेत् त्वमंतरया भवामि श्रुता विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; अस्व ते बाण-पथवर्तिनः कुण्डलस्य अंतरायां तपस्विनीं संवृत्तौ S. 1v1.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; भवतु तावदंतरया मि U. 6. 2 To oppose. 3 To remove (to a distance), push after

अंतरयण=अंतरय.

अंतरा ind. 1 (Used adverbially)

(a) In the interior, inside, inwardly. (b) In the middle, between; भिन्नद्विषा-तपति S. 2. R. 15. 20. (c) On the way, midway; विलंबया च मातरं Mv. 7. 28. (d) In neighbourhood, near at hand; almost. (e) In the meantime. (f) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for some time, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा विवृतकम-तरा मातृसंभूततरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118. 2 (used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Between; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कनडलः Mbh. (b) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वप्नेति चेद्वेत् Mu. 3. -Comp. -अंसः breast. -अवदेहः अवसत्स्य the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth. -दिशू see अंतरदिशू. -वेदि-दी f. 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2 a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -शुं ind. between the horns.

अंतराय=अंतरय q. v.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वास्याश्च दिशोः अंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्व Sk.; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval; बाणानां पक्षिणो-दमताराले U. 1. 31. 2 Interior, inside.



inner or middle part. 3 Mixed tribe or caste.

**अन्तरिक्ष (क्षि)** 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky. -**Comp.** -**सुदूर** the furthest of the atmosphere. -**सर्प**, -**क्षर** a bird. -**सुदू** dew. -**क्षेत्र** the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world.

**अन्तरिक्ष p. p.** 1 Gone between, intervening. 2 Gone within, hidden, covered, screened, protected (from view) by something; **सुदूर** अन्तरिक्षे एव वि-  
सर्जयन्ते इत्यसि S. 3 hid behind a creeper; **सर्पेन** एव अन्तरिक्षे राजा H. 3 screened. 3 Gone in, reflected; **प्रकटित** अन्तरिक्षे-  
तत् प्रकाशकः (a) Impeded; hindered, prevented **सुदूर** अन्तरिक्षे जायमानि Mu. 4. 15; **मेघा** अन्तरिक्षे दृष्टान्तेन विचरन् Pt. 2. 18. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; **सुदूर** अन्तरिक्षेन प्रकाशकः प्रकाशकः Mā. 8; **अन्तरिक्षे** विद्ये त्वं सुखं प्राप्नुयादिति शशी S. D. (c) **Drummed** - obscured. 4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, withdrawn; **अन्तरिक्षे** सन्निभः शरणापत्नी K. 33. 5 Passed over, omitted.

**अन्तरिक्षः** A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island.

**अन्तरिक्षः** An undergarment.

**अन्तरिक्ष ind.** 1 (Used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Except, without; **क्रियते** अन्तरिक्षेन अर्थे द्रुमिच्छति Mu. 3; न राजा पराधर्मतरेण प्रजासकालमुपश्रयति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरदानामन्तरेण मनुजं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to; **अथ** भवन्तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टि-  
रसः S. 2. तद्व्या देवीं च द्रुमतीमन्तरेण महदुपल-  
भं गतोऽसि S. 5. (c) Between, twa मां चातरेण कम्बुः Mbh. 2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst. (b) At heart.

**अन्तरिक्ष p. p.** -**वासिन्** a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.). 2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to. 3 Hidden, internal, inward, secret; **अन्तरिक्षे** मयास्तं मे राजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; **सौमित्रि** अन्तरिक्षे वापकः R. 14. 53; **नेत्रवक्त्रा** अन्तरिक्षे लभ्यन्ते अन्तरिक्षे मयः Pt. 1. 44. 4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. 5 Vanished, disappeared. 6 Destroyed. -**Comp.** -**उपमा** a concealed simile. -**मन्त्र** -**अन्तरिक्ष** q. v.

**अन्तरिक्ष** Covering &c.; concealment; **अन्तरिक्ष** सुदूरसमावृत्तः Si. 8. 12.

**अन्तरिक्ष** Being invisible, disappear-  
ance, passing out of sight; **अन्तरिक्ष** रात्रिकापलिनीयं K. P. 10; **यद्** or **इ** to become invisible, disappear.

**अन्तरिक्ष f.** Disappearance, concealment.

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** inward, internal.

**अन्तरिक्ष** 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; **तेषां** **उपलब्धो-**

**अन्तरिक्षः** K. P. 8. 2 Inherent dis-  
position.

**अन्तरिक्ष** 1 Inclusion, 2 Inward  
meditation or anxiety.

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** Internal, in the middle.

**अन्तरिक्ष** 1 Placed between, separat-  
ed, rendered invisible by interposi-  
tion, hidden, concealed; **अन्तरिक्ष** शकुन्ता  
वन्मया S. 4. 2 Disappeared, vanished,  
become invisible; **अन्तरिक्ष** शशिनि S. 4. 2.  
-**Comp.** -**अन्तरिक्ष** m. N. of Siva.

**अन्तरिक्ष ind.** To, in the vicinity of  
(with gen.). -**सि** f. An elder sister  
(in dramas).

**अन्तरिक्ष** 1 An elder sister. 2 An  
oven, fire-place. 3 N. of a plant (स-  
हा-तल-व्योषधिः).

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** 1 Near, proximate (with  
gen. or abl.) 2 Reaching to, 3 Last-  
ing, up to. -**क** Nearness, proximity,  
vicinity, presence; न स्यन्ति समाधिकं H.  
1. 46 चत्वर R. 2. 24. **क** S. 1. 24.  
-**adv.** (with abl. gen. or as last  
member of comp.) Near (to), in the  
vicinity; **अन्तरिक्ष** अन्तरिक्षे वा Sk.; into  
the presence or proximity of; **अन्तरिक्ष**  
near (with gen.); **अन्तरिक्ष** near, from  
near, from (abl. or gen.); **कदाचित्**;  
**अन्तरिक्ष** near; **दमयन्त्या** अन्तरिक्षे निपेतुः Nala.  
1. 22. -**Comp.** -**अन्तरिक्ष** resorting to  
what is near, contiguous support  
(that given by a tree to a creeper).

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** 1 Immediately following.  
2 Last, final, ultimate; **अन्तरिक्ष** अन्तरिक्षाणां  
वसायो न चांतिः H. 1. -**Comp.** -**अन्तरिक्ष**  
the last digit, the number nine. -**अ-**  
**अन्तरिक्ष** the 11th figure (कनिष्ठिका).

**अन्तरिक्ष** An oven, fire-place.

**अन्तरिक्ष** See below अन्तरिक्ष.

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** 1 Last, final (as a letter,  
word &c.); last (in time, order or  
place); **सह** of letters, Revati of as-  
terisms; **अन्तरिक्ष** 1. old age R. 9. 79;  
**अन्तरिक्ष** R. 1. 71 last debt; **अन्तरिक्ष** 8. 71,  
Ku. 4. 22. 2 Immediately following  
(in comp.). 3 Lowest, worst, inferior,  
vile. -**स्व** 1 A man of the lowest  
caste. 2 The last syllable of a word.  
3 The last lunar month i. e. Phal-  
guna. 4 Mlechchha. -**स्वा** A woman  
of the lowest tribe. -**स्व** 1 A mea-  
sure of number, 1000 billions. 2 The  
12th sign of the zodiac. 3 The last  
member or term of a progression.  
-**Comp.** -**अन्तरिक्ष** m. f. (° सी, ° विनी)  
a man or woman of the lowest caste,  
the following 7 are regarded as  
belonging to this class; **चांडालः** **स्यः**  
**क्षत्रा** सुतो वेदिकस्तथा । मायायोग्यो चैव सौतेन-  
स्यावसायिनः ॥ -**आहुतिः** -**इष्टिः** f. -**कर्मन्-**  
**क्रिया** last or funeral oblations, sa-  
crifices or rites. -**अन्तरिक्ष** the last of the  
three debts which every one has to  
pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनुप.

**अन्तरिक्ष m.** 1 A Sūdra. -2 one of  
the 7 inferior tribes; Chāṇḍāla &c.

**अन्तरिक्ष, -रात्रि, -रात्रि** a. 1 one be-  
longing to lowest caste -2 a Sūdra.  
-3 a Chāṇḍāla. -4 the last lunar ma-  
nifestation. -**युग** the last or Kali age,  
-**युगे** a. of the lowest origin; Ms.  
8. 68. -**लोपः** dropping of the last  
letter or syllable of a word. -**वर्ण**,  
-**वर्ण** a man or woman of the lowest  
caste, a Sūdra male or female.

**अन्तरिक्ष** A man of the lowest tribe.  
**अन्तरिक्ष** An entrail, intestine; **अन्तरिक्ष**  
क्रियते प्रथमं Mr. 3. -**Comp.** -**कुञ्जः**, -**कुञ्ज-**  
न, -**विकुञ्ज** the rumbling noise in the  
bowels. -**वृद्धिः** f. inguinal hernia, rup-  
ture, swelling of the scrotum. -**विन्दा**  
N. of a river rising from the Vindhya  
mountain. -**सूत्र** f. a garland of intes-  
tines (worn by वृद्धिः). -**अन्तरिक्ष** f.  
Indigestion, flatulence.

**अन्तरिक्ष** f. also अन्तरिक्ष, अन्तरिक्षः 1 A  
chain or fetter. 2 A chain for the  
elephant's feet. 3 A sort of ornament  
worn round the ankles; cf. वृद्धिः.

**अन्तरिक्ष** Swinging, oscillating, wav-  
ing; **अन्तरिक्ष** उद्ब. Udb.

**अन्तरिक्ष** 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind;  
**अन्तरिक्ष** सुमलः Si. 11. 19. 2 To be or  
become blind.

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); de-  
void of sight, unable to see (at parti-  
cular times); blinded; **अन्तरिक्ष** शिरस्यः  
क्षिप्तं घृणोत्यदृशक्य S. 7. 24; **अन्तरिक्ष** blind-  
ed by intoxication; so दृष्टिः, कांक्षः.  
2 Making blind, preventing the sight,  
utter, complete; **सिद्धये** तमसि U. 3. 38.  
-**य** Darkness. 2 Water; also, tur-  
bid water. -**Comp.** -**कारः** darkness.  
(lit. and fig.); **काम**, **मदन**; **अन्तरिक्ष**  
गुप्यति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim. -**कुप** 1 a  
well the mouth of which is hidden;  
a well overgrown with plants &c. -2  
N. of a hell. -**तमसः**, -**तमसः**, **अन्तरिक्ष**  
deep or complete darkness; R. 11. 24.  
-**तमसः** -**अ** (तमसि also) complete  
or deep darkness. -**क्षी** a. mentally  
blind. -**पूतना** a demoness supposed to  
cause diseases in children.

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** Making blind.

**अन्तरिक्ष**, -**आहुति** a. Becoming  
blind.

**अन्तरिक्ष a.** Blind. -**क** N. of an  
Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and  
killed by Siva. -**Comp.** -**अरिः**, -**रिपुः**,  
**हन्ता**, -**हन्ता** -**अहह** &c. slayer of  
Andhaka, epithets of Siva. -**वर्ण**  
N. of a mountain. -**वृद्धि** m. pl.  
descendants of अन्तरिक्ष and वृद्धि.

**अन्तरिक्ष n.** Food; **हिजाति** शेषेण रक्षेत्तं पसा  
Ki. 1. 39.

**अन्तरिक्ष** 1 Night. 2 A kind of game  
or sport, probably blindman's-buff;  
gambing. 3 A disease of the eye.

**अन्तरिक्ष** A well.

**अन्तरिक्ष (pl.)** 1 N. of a people and  
the country inhabited by them. 2



N. of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अन्नं 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —सूर्यः The sun. —Comp. —अन्नं proper food; food in general. —आच्छादनं, —वन्नं food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. —विष्टः = मल q. v. —कुटः a large heap of boiled rice. —कौष्ठकः 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —संसिः dysentery, diarrhoea. —जलं food and water, bare subsistence. —दासः a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —दोषः sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —दुर्गं a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —वाशः—वाशनं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 Sam-skāras performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्गायन). —ब्रह्मन्, —आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. —सृज् a. eating food, epithet of Siva. —सय् a. see below. मलं 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle. —वन्नं = आच्छादनं q. v. व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. संस्कारः consecration of food.

अन्नमय a. (यी f.) Consisting or made of food; कौशः—वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the wordly existence. —यं Plenty of food.

अन्य a. [n. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितान्यदभिमततरसिह सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35. उत्थितो दृष्टोऽन्यत्र कर्त्तव्यो न किञ्चन R. 12. 49. 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अन्या जगद्धितमयी ममयः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69; यस्या मुन्यैव सा S. D. 4 Ordinary, any one. 5 Additional, new, more; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another अन्यमुखे अन्यस्मिन्नेषु Mu. 5; अन्यदुच्छ्रितं सत्त्वमन्यच्छान्निमित्तं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c. —Comp. —असाधारण a. not common to others, peculiar. —उद्वयं a. born from another. (—र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा a. married to another; another's wife. —क्षेत्रं 1 another field. —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —ग-यासिन् a. 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —गोत्र a. of a different family or lineage —चित्त a. having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see मनस्. —ज-आत a. of a different origin. —जन्मन् n. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्बल a. difficult to be borne by others. —देवत, —त्वं, —देवस्य a. addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —जाभि a. belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrīhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. पर a. 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्टः—पुष्टः—सा 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यवृत्); अन्यवृष्ट प्रतिहृलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यवृष्टासु भाषितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —बीजः, —बीज-समुद्भवः, —समुत्पन्नः an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भृत् m. a crow (rearing another). —मनस्, मनस्क, —मानस a. 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —मातुजः a half-brother (born of another mother). —रूप changed, altered. —रिग-गक a. following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective. —सापः the cuckoo. —विषयित a. = पुष्ट a cuckoo. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण a. common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्वीया and सपत्नी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110]. —सा an adulterer.

अन्यक=अन्य.

अन्यतम a. (declined like a noun) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यतर a. (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.). संतः परीक्षान्तरद्वयं M. 1. 2; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of 'स') either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two sides.

अन्यतरेषु adv. On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यतः adv. 1 From another. 2 On one side; अन्यतः-अन्यतः एकतः-अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side; त्वनमहलदीपितमेकतः सततवैशतमोऽन्यतः Ki. 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यत्र adv. (oft. = अन्यस्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Otherwise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यथा ind. 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way—in another (different) way; अन्यथा कृ to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; स्या कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; यत्किं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वासरयपि तौ न पश्येत् U. 3. 3 On the other hand. 4 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भट्टिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q. v. below. —Comp. —अनुप-पत्तिः f. see अर्थापत्ति. कारः changing, altering. (—रं) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. खपातिः f. erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general (in phil.). —भासः alteration, change, difference. —वादिन् a. speaking differently or falsely; (in law) a prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति a. 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; Me. 3. —सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances. —सिद्धः, —सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance; Bhāṣā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यथा वृत्तं पुनः क्षमा लजेव योषिताम् Si. 2

44, R. 11. 73. 2 Once, at one time, once upon a time. 3 Sometimes.

अन्यदीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. 2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यदि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यदा).

अन्यद्वय-ज्ञ *a.* Changed, unusual, strange.

अन्याय *a.* Unjust, improper. -यः 1 Any unjust, or unlawful action; see न्याय; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly. 2 Injustice, impropriety. 3 Irregularity.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. 2 Improper, unbecoming. 3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; 'अधिक' neither deficient nor superfluous.-COMP. अह *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्येषु *ind.* 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषु व्यासुतस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. 2 One day, once.

अन्योन्य *ind.* One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun); oft. in comp.; कलहः mutual quarrel; so 'वार्ता'. -न्य *ind.* Mutually.-COMP. अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; (equivalent to difference) (भेद).-आभय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya).-उक्तिः *f.* conversation. -भेदः mutual dissension or enmity.-विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party).-वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. व्यतिकारः-संभयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यत्र *a.* 1 Visible. 2 Immediately following. -सं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after. 2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्यत् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. 2 From behind. 3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्यमूला-भावं आसते becoming friendly disposed. 4 (with acc.) After; तः...अन्ययसौ सध्यलोकपालः R. 2. 16.

अन्यच्च *a.* Going after, following; अन्यत्र in the rear or behind, from behind.

अन्यथः 1 Going after, following; also follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीकं निरन्तरं यजेते Bk. 5. 66. 2 Association, connection, relation. 3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, grammatical order or relation: तात्पर्यात्

वृत्तिमाहः पदार्थान्वयवैक्ये S. L.; logical connection of words. 4 Drift, tenor, purport. 5 Race, family, lineage; रघुनामन्यव यजेत R. 1. 9, 12. 6 Descendants, posterity; तावत् कते अन्यः Y. 2. 117. 7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; कन्यायस्य पतोऽन्यथादितरः Bhāg. 8 (in Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the नत्व (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुत्वव्यव्यवहित्वः).-COMP. अन्वय *a.* hereditary. -ज्ञः a genealogist; R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (कोरु' सं) 1 positive and negative assertion, agreement and contrariety or difference. -2 rule and exception. -व्यतिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वर्थ *a.* Having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽनुवर्तते राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्वर्थी तैत्तिरीय Ki. 11. 64.-COMP. -ग्रहणं literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to लब्ध).-संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term, which directly conveys its own meaning. -2 a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about, successively.

अन्ववसर्गः 1 Slackening. 2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारमुक्ता). 3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववस्यः A race, family, lineage.

अन्ववेषा Regard, consideration.

अन्ववष्टका The 9th day of the dark half of the threema months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वैषा, माघ and फाल्गुन.

अन्ववष्टक्य A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्ववष्टका days.

अन्ववष्टमादिज्ञे *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्ववहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्ववह्मन् Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.

अन्ववचयः 1 Statement of a secondary (शीघ्र) rite or action after the utterance of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; as भो भिक्षाव्रतं मा चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. 2 Such an object itself.

अन्ववह्मन् *ind.* (Used like अन्ववह्मन् with ह्) So as to assist or support the weak, optionally regarded as a proposition; 'ह्' or 'ह्वा'.

अन्ववहित *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again. 2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्ववहितः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned.

अन्ववह्मन् Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्ववह्मन् (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner. 2 A second deposit. 3 Constant anxiety; remorse; repugnance.

अन्ववह्मन्-दक्षः A sort of स्त्रिय or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहादपरातो यच्च तन्मन् मर्त्यकुलान्विता. अन्यथेयं तु तद्वद्वयं पितु (v. l. वधु-) कुलान्विता. अन्यवर्तमानः, -मर्षः Touching, contact, especially touching the वज्रान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्ववरोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्ववसनं 1 Service, attendance, worship. 2 Taking a seat after another. 3 Regret, sorrow.

अन्ववहार्यः (also-र्थः), -र्थकः The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon.

अन्ववहिक *a.* (की) *f.* Daily, diurnal.

अन्ववहित=अन्ववधेय *q. v.*

अन्ववित *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by. 2 Possessed of, having; struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound. 3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). 4 Connected grammatically.-COMP.

-अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context.

-अर्थवादः-अभिधानवादः A doctrine of the Mimāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see K. P. 2. and अभिहितान्वयवादः also.

अन्वविक्षणं-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. 2 Reflection.

अन्ववित=अन्वित *q. v.*

अन्ववित *ind.* Verse after verse.

अन्ववित-वर्ण-वा 1 Search after, seeking for, watching; वदं तत्त्वान्वेषमायुक्तः इति S. 1. 24; रत्नान्वेषणद्वारां द्वितीया R. 12. 11.

अन्वेष्टक, अन्वेष्टिन्, अन्वेष्ट् a. Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.

अप् f. (Declined in classical language only in pl.; अपः, अपः, अग्निः, अक्षयः, अपः and अपः, but in singular and pl. in Veda.) Water; सप्ति अक्षयः Ms. 2. 69. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अपः सप्तर्षिर्देवः तस्य बीजमव्ययम् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 73. it is said to have been created from अग्निम् or अक्षयम् after सप्तम्, आकाशम्, वायुम् and ज्योतिष्म् or अग्निम्. —COMP. —अप् an aquatic animal. —अप्तिः 1 'lord of waters', N. of Varuna —2 the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अप् ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away from; अपगच्छे, अपवर्ति; (b) deterioration, अपकर्ति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction, अपकथति, अपक्षिणीति; (d) exclusion, (वर्जन); अपवह्, अपवह् caus. 2 As first member of Lat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °अप् fearless; अपराधः discontent (opp. to अनुत्तम). In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy,' &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यत्संशयलोकेन्यो लंकारं वसतिभेदात् Bk. 8. 87; (b) without, on the outside of; अपहरेः संसारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अपक्षिणीत्यो ब्रूते देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also; °विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; °विमर्त ब्रूते देवः excepting P. &c. अप also implies negation; contradiction &c.; काम, °शक्ति.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. 2 Doing wrong, injuring; illtreating, offending.

अपकर्तृ a. Injurious, offensive. —m. An enemy.

अपकर्तृन् 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दत्तस्यापकर्तृन् च Ms. 8. 4. 2 An improper or unworthy act; any degrading or impure act. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, reduction; loss, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration. (b) dishonour, degradation; (opp उत्कर्षः in all senses). 2 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or mīmāṃsā &c.).

अपकर्षक a. Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; क्षोभास्तस्य (कायस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षकं 1 Removing, drawing

extracting. 2 Lessening, detraction. 3 Superseding.

अपकारः 1 Harm, injury, hurt, offence, (opp उत्कार); उपकाराणां संवेदो विनापकाराणि । उपकाराकारो हि त्वयं लक्ष्मणभेदः Si 2. 37; अपकाराण्युपकारादेव संवृतः, &c. 3 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt. 5 Wickedness, violence, opp. wisdom. 4 A mean or degraded action. —COMP. —अपिच्छिन् a. mal-volent, malicious. —अपिच्छिन्, —(अपिच्छिन्), —अपिच्छिन् abusive words, menacing or insulting speech.

अपकर्तृन्, अपकर्तृन् a. Injuring, mischievous, harmful, injurious; P. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. —कृत्, —कृत् An evil-doer.

अपकृतिः —अपकर्तृन् q. v.; no also अपकर्तृन् Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, misdeed; paying off or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed 2 Low, vile, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णनापयमपकृष्टोपि मज्जे S. 5. 10. —अप् A crow.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्विः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. 2 Indigestion.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, escape, retreat. 2 Gliding or passing away (of time). —a. 1 Without order. 2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणः, क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. 2 Not belonging to the same side or party. 3 Having no adherents of friends. 4 Opposed to, adverse. —COMP. —पक्षः impartiality. —पक्षिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षेपः, क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. 2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपमंडः One who has attained his majority; see अपमंड.

अपमनः, मनं 1 Going away or departure, separation; समागमाः सापमनाः H. 4. 65. 2 Falling off; removal, disappearance; द्रवणपचपचमनान्तरं R. 3. 7. 3 Death; decease.

अपमतिः f. A bad fate.

अपमदः 1 Censure, reviling. 2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपमज्जित a. Thunderless, (as a cloud).

अपमृणः A demerit, fault.

अपमोचुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपमनः A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपमनोऽङ्गम् P. III. 3. 81. अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं हि तानिः पादश्रेयाहः Sk. and Kāśikā);

'the body'; लोकेष्वपमनसं लङ्गितवन्तं त्रिं Bk. 7. 93 (where the commentators take अपमन to mean the body itself).

अपमृणः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. 2 Killing. 3 A violent death any evil accident proving fatal.

अपमृष्टिन् c. Killing, murdering.

अपमृष्टः 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. 2 A bad cook, a term of abuse.

अपमृष्टः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कृपा-मृष्टः Dk 160. 2 Loss, failure, defect.

अपमृष्टिन् A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आतोस्त्रियमृष्टो मनापमृष्टिर्देहि-मृष्टिर्देहि S. 5. 9.

अपमृष्टः 1 Departure; death; सिद्धो-वृष्टः कंतकापमृष्टः सिद्धिः Dk. 72. 2 Want, absence, 3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; राजयज्ञाद् दे

कश्चिद्वपारः मृष्टे B. 15. 47. 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury. 5 A defect or deficiency; नापचारमगमन् कश्चिद्वपारः Si. 14. 32. 6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपमृष्ट); कृतापचारोपि

परेनाविष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कृते कोऽपि काले गदो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपसारिन् a. Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad.

अपसिद्धिः f. 1 Loss, decline, destruction. 2 Expense. 3 Atonement, compensation, expiation of sin. 4 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितपक्षितिविषयता Si. 16. 9. (where it also means loss, destruction).

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. 1 Shadowless. 2 Devoid of brightness, dim. —यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; शिवं मज्जतां शिवदस्य देवाश्चाप्य नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैवम् । इतीत्यतः तया विदोषे सा (शया) नैव न विदोषेतेषु ॥

अपच्छेदः=द्वन् 1 Cutting off or away 2 Loss 3 Interruption.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्तदुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोपि कस्तस्मादपजातोऽपमायमः । Subhāsh.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपञ्चीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements.

अपदी 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kandī* surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. —COMP. —क्षेपः (अपक्षेपः) to-sing aside the curtain; 'क्षेपेण (=अपक्षेपः) 'with a (hurried) turn of the curtain'. frequently

occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction नतः प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful; dolt, awkward. 2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). 3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित *a.* 1 Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विद्वन् वेदमपठिताम् Bh. 2. 7. 2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not eatable; जीविकार्थे चाप्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). 2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपतानकः Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits.

अपति, तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.

अपत्नीक *a.* Without a wife.

अपतीर्थ *A* bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्य 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं वीजमृतिं गोत्रं P. IV. 11. 62; अपत्येति निवारभाष्ययोः चित्तेभ्यः R. 1. 50. 2 *A* patronymic affix.—*Comp.* -काम *a.* desirous of progeny.—*पयः* the vulva.—*प्रत्ययः* a patronymic affix.—*विक्रयिन् m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom.—*क्रानुः* 1 a crab. —2 a serpent.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.—*पत्रपणं* Shame, bashfulness.

अपत्रपिच्छु *a.* Bashful.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तत्रापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves.

अपथ *a.* Pathless, roadless.—*यः* (also अपथाः) Not a way, absence of a way or road, a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) a moral irregularity or deviation, bad or evil course; अपथे पदमप्येति हि श्रुतं तोषि रजोनिर्मलताः R. 9. 74.—*Comp.* -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.

अपथ्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यकार्यसंकाश-पथ्यं पथ्यमित्ति Rām. 2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयति कमपथ्यमुजं नरोत्तमः H. 3. 117. 3 Bad, unlucky.—*Comp.* -कारिन् *a.* an offender

अपदः *A* reptile.—*द्वं* 1 No place or abode. 2 A wrong or bad place or abode. 3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected

word. 4 Ether.—*Comp.* -अतिव *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (—*तं*) proximity, contiguity.

अपदार्थे *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम् *a.* Without self-restraint

अपदम् *a.* far from ten.

अपदान—*द्वयम्* 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life. 2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अपदार्थं v.). 3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-existence. 2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थे अपत्यः सङ्गच्छते K. P. 2.

अपदिश *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass, in an intermediate region.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उद्देशः); pointing out mentioning the name of; नि न्याये यदापुद्देशः Dk. 60; ह्यपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायः दुर्वचनं निमग्नं Nyāya S. 2 A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; केनापदेशेन पुनरात्म गच्छानः S. 2; रक्षापदेशानुविहीनमेवो; R. 2. 8. 3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaisesikas). 4 A butt, mark. 5 A place, quarter. 6 Refusal. 7 Fame, reputation. 8 Deceit.

अपदेवता *A* goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्वय *A* bad thing.

अपद्वार *A* side-door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke.

अपध्यान *Evil* thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally.

अपध्वसः Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace.—*Comp.* -तनः—*जः* a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste; Ms. 10 41, 46.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed; accursed, to be disdained. 2 Pounded badly or imperfectly. 3 Abandoned.—*स्तः* A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion). 2 A bad policy or conduct. 3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सफलपनयस्स एतानुश-वस्तुतः Si 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing; नातिश्रमापनयनाव S. 5. 6. 2 Healing, curing. 3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation.

अपनस *a.* without a nose, असिकीक्षेव-मुद्यम्य चकारापनसे मुखं Bk. 4. 31.

अपहृतिः *f.* -नोदः—*नोदने* Removing, taking away, destroying, expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापात्ममपहृते Ms. 11. 215.

अपपठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; अपपठयितुं अस्य ज्ञातुः

अपपन्न *a.* Deprived of the use of common vessels, of low caste.

अपपन्नः One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपान *A* bad drink.

अपपूर *a.* Having badly formed hips.—*प्री* Badly formed hips

अपपञ्चता *A* female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपपञ्चन *A* bribe.

अपमय—*भी* *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; R. 3. 51.

अपमरणी The last asterism.

अपमर्शन Reviling, defamation.

अपभ्रंशः *a.* 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यन्तदोषात् सहात्म्यपभ्रंशविद्वा S. 4 v. 1. 2 A corrupted word, corruption; (hence) *अम* incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अशब्द 3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Sāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; अपभ्रंश-भाषा. वनस्पत्यपभ्रंश इति स्वताः । शास्त्रे संस्कृता-दन्तदः प्रथमो दिशः ॥ Kav. 1.

अपनः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; लभत बुद्धयन्तामपमानं च पुच्छते Pt. 1. 63.

अपमार्गः A by-path, side way; a bad way.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. 2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; कलेवः Ak.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. 2 Shaving, paring.

अपमृत्युः 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental death. 2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure, as a name or speech. 2 Unbearable, not borne or liked; विहितं नगरं सदसीदमपमृषितमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46.

अपयज्ञस् *a.* (ज्ञः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयज्ञो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपयानं Going away, retreat, flight.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Unrivalled, matchless; cf. अनुत्तर, अनुपर. 2 (*a*) Another other (used as adj. or subst.). (*b*)

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85. (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (नम्य). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; उत्तरार्धः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पश्चः the latter half of a month; हेमन्तः latter half of winter; कर्णः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा, श्राद्धः latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको दशौ चैत्रयष्टदशान् सीराज्यरन्ध्रान् परो विद्वान् R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c. अपरं अन्ये; एके सङ्गुर्बलं यस्मादिति शिरोमिराज्यमपरं यदीयतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिलानः केचिदप्यन्येमांसुरपरेष्वेव । अन्ये स्थलविदुः शैलान् दृष्ट्वा स्वस्थे न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासित्तं तन्वा भवास्के-चिद्वृणुषुः । उदतारिषुर्मेति धनराः सेतुनारे Bk. 15. 31.—33.—रा 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—र adv. Again, in future; अपरं moreover; अपरं behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नी dual) the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and माहर्ष्य). —अर्ध one of the 2 divisions of शुनीतृत्यय (the second kind of काय) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंय or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं स रसोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमद्वनः । ताम्बूलजवन-सर्षी नीविनिवसनः करः, where लुगार is subordinate to करुण. —अंत a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्धतः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अतिकः —अंतः pl. —अपराः,—रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्ध the latter or second half. —अह्नः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरपरः मार्गः गच्छति F. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पद्मिनीपः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —रश्मिकं the western point in the horizon. —हेमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-त्वं Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place—in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; श्वासापरक्तः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवरति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; एतः साधो गच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —नः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसकीर्णैरिति Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरावृत्त a. [प्रावृत्त, प्रावृत्त, प्रावृत्त] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—रावृत्त) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (स्त्री f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Vishnu, Siwa. —तः 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or *Dasarā* day. 2 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराद्ध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिंश्चिद्भूजोऽपराद्धा शङ्कतला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमित्तादपपद्धेयानुक्तस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—द्धः An offence.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधं त्वं R. 1. 6.

अपराधिन् a. Offending, guilty.

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छद् a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned. 2 Continuous.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable-ness.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम पंचमे तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरुष a. Free from anger अपरुषा-परुषाक्षरीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरुष a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—रु Deformity.

अपरेद्युः ind. On the following day.

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्षं adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोक्षः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्णा a. Leafless. —र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name: स्वयंविशीर्णं दुर्मण्यं वृक्षिता परा

हि काष्ठा तपस्तया पुनः । तद्व्यपाकीर्णमिति त्रिं-वदो वक्ष्यमाणेति च तां पुनर्विदुः Ku. 5. 28.

अपर्याप्त a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. 2 Unlimited. 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभि-रुक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः f. Insufficiency.

अपर्याय a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्वन् a. Without a joint. —न. 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलापनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षिद्वेषा-पलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —द्वेषः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलाषिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलाषिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलापिन, -लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भविष्यति कदा न्येतेऽपलापुकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind.—*न* A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः—का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियाप-  
वर्गेषु जीविसात्कृताः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयोति  
भगतः पाणिनिश्च N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49.

2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्या-  
प्यापवर्गमपवर्गः Susr. 3 Absolution,  
final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थोर्ध्वमंशाविव  
धर्मयोगेनो R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation.  
5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, dis-  
charge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागांस्ति द्विषत्याश्च न च दयापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकपवादो बलवन्मनो मे. R. 14. 40; scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वेदेष्टां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्सर्ग); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यवृत्तयः केः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-  
पेशचाल निहादवती महाचक्रः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविचर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रवचत्, वस्तु-  
भूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतरूपतापदेशः  
अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादक, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; धृगपवादोऽपि माद-  
ध्येन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed. —*तं*, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाश); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्त्युपपन्नम् । निपताकरणान्यमपवारितं कथा S. D. 6.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal. 2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions).

अपविन्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninter-  
rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean.

—*जः*, *°जः* A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. —*ण* A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplish-  
ment, completion

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Fearless. —*कं* *adv.* Fear-  
lessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungramma-  
tical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमा-  
दालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा  
इतीतिः ॥ ; अपशब्दशतं मां च Subhā'sh. 2  
Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical  
language. 4 A reproachful word,  
offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-बन्ध *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow.—*m.*  
The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or  
grief. —*कः* The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in  
the rear, last (used much in the  
same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनु-  
त्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य  
शिरसि-पादं कजसर्पः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महाराजो  
ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6. 2 Not last,  
first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमा-  
ग्निमां कष्टमापन्नं प्रातवत्सहं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si.  
11. 64.

अपश्रवः = अपान q. v.

अपशृङ्ग The point of the goad of an  
elephant.

अपशु *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2  
Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. —*हु*  
*adv.* 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Fa-  
ultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपशुल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man;  
usually at the end of comp. in the  
sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed';  
कापालिकं Māl. 5; दूरे क्षुब्धपसदाः Ve. 3.

2 N. for the children of six degrad-  
ing connections, i. e. of men of the  
first three castes with women of the  
castes inferior to their own; विषयस्य त्रिषु  
वर्णेषु तृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैदवस्य वर्णे वैकस्मिन् षडे-  
तेऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A  
proper excuse or apology, valid  
reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating,  
escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment.  
2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be-  
atitude.

अपसर्पः, -पकः A secret agent or  
emissary, spy; सपसर्पेर्जनागार यथाकालं  
स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating;  
observing as a spy.

अपस्य, -स्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right;  
अपस्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary,  
opposite. —*स्यं ind.* To the right,

making the sacred thread hang down  
towards the left part of the body  
over the right shoulder (opp. स्यं  
when it hangs over the left); स्यं कृ to  
go round one so as to keep the right  
side towards him; to make the sacred  
thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपस्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred  
thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating.  
2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-गा Removing to a distance,  
driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियेत  
Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू,  
बाजू).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous  
conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage  
except the wheel (—*र* also) 2 Excre-  
ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्तानं 1 Bathing, as after  
mourning or upon the death of a  
relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing  
in water in which a person has pre-  
viously washed himself.

अपस्पश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविद्येय  
नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पश Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पर्श *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness,  
2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Warding or keeping off, removing,  
destroying; सगिर्य यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.  
अपहननं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away,  
removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless  
laughter; often laughter with tearful  
eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहसित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; °सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्रुति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विष° 2 Concealing, dessembling; कथमापहारं करामि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character.

अपहवः 1 Concealment, hiding, concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; °वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. 2 (In rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to, or superimposed upon, it; *e. g.* नेदं नमो-मंडलमंबुप्राशिनं तारा नयकेनभंगः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). 2 Immaturity.

अपाकणं 1 Driving away, removal. 2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment, liquidation.

अपाकर्मन् *n.* (°र्म) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकर्णः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2 Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाक्ष-पाक्षेय, पाक्ष्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or in line'; especially one who is not allowed by his caste-men to sit in the same row with them at meals, an outcast.

अपागः-पगः *a.* 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापागं हृष्टि S. 1. 24. 2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. 3 Cupid, the god of love.

-Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकिन्, -वीक्षणं &c. *a.* side-glance; side-long look, wink. -देक्षः the corner itself.

-नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners; यदिदं पुनरप्यपानेनैत्रा परिवृत्तार्थस्त्री मया दृष्टा V. 1. 17. (a better interpretation would, however, be 'with the eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्, -अपाच् 1 Going or situated backwards, behind. 2 Not open or clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. -*क ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. 2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west, °हस्तरा the north.

अपाचीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.

3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.

अपाजिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). 2 One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.*, a superficial scholar, snatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts, -Comp. -कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70. -दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons -भूत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रयेणापात्रमुद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal, ablation. 2 (In grain.) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24.

अपाधवन् *m.* A bad way.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration, one of the five lifewinds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus. -नः -नं The anus. -Comp. -द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the lifewind called अपान.

अपाद्ध *a.* Free from falsehood; true.

अपाप-विन् *a.* Sinless, pure, virtuous.

अपां gen. pl. of अप् water; first member of some compounds:—-उद्यो-त्सिन् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet of fire and Savitri. -नाथः, -पतिः 1 the ocean. -2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1 the ocean. 2-N. of Vishnu. -पाथन् *n.* food. -पितं fire. -रोनिः the ocean.

अपामार्गः N. of a plant (Mar. आभाडा).

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure. 2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24;

येन जातं प्रियापाये कददं हंसकौकिलं Bk. 6. 75.

3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; कर्णापायविभिन्नवर्णय R. 8. 42. 5 An evil, misfortune, calamity, danger (oft.

opp. उपाय); कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65.

6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless, unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.

4 Out of reach. 5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome. —र The opposite bank of a river.

अपार्ण *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2 Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक्य *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless, senseless. —र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 3. 28; समुदा-यार्थशून्यं वसुधार्थमिति श्रुते ॥

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3 Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, repulse. 2 Revolution.

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless.—रः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy spread over a court-yard. 3 Head.

अपासंगः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Bhāguri; वष्टि भागुरिरुद्यमवाच्योरुत्तरमयोः; विद्या, पियान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition अस्ति न सोदरस्तेहो धेतुः S. 1; on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुश्चर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाटिताः Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपिच as well as, and also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिच Sk. न नापिन चैव, न वापि, नापि वा; न चापि neither-nor. 3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very'; अद्यापि still even now इदानीमपि even now; यद्यपि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless; sometimes यद्यपि is understood तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1 28. 4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सपत्तिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 though overspread &c.; ह्यमधिकमनोज्ञाव-ल्ललेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress. 5 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थ-कुलं समिच्छुः...अपि स्वशक्या तपसि प्रवर्तते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवस्य ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmana boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्व-क्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मना-गवर्तीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणनागोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपिनामाहं प्रसूता भवयं V. 2 I wish I were P. 7 affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुनापि



somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'undescribable', 'inexpressible'; व्यतिरिक्तपदार्थान्तरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of सम्भावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अपि स्वादिष्ट्यं. 11 Contempt, censure; अपि जायां त्यजति जातु गणिकामाश्रये गहितमेतत् Sk. shame to, or lie upon, you &c.; विजालम् देवदत्तमपि सिचिन्मलाङ्गं. 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुहापि केवासास्तथ्यमुक्तं वरादान Bk. 8. 92. 13 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सविनापि स्यात् where some word like बिदुषि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee'.

अभिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपितृक also in this sense).

अपिष्य *a.* Not ancestral

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also).

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment.

अपिञ्चत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पापिहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो निरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित् सत्यं चकास्ति महद्बुधस्तथापिः Subhāsh.

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतो तद्वत् प्रसंगादसंजयं Br. Sutra.

अपीनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अपुस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुत्रः Not a son.—*a.*, —पुत्रक *a.* (पुत्रिका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकुत्रा.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. —*Comp.* —अपुनर *a.* not returning; dead. —आपुनर् not taking back or again. —आपुनरिः *f.* 'non-return', final beatitude. —पुनर *a.* irrecoverable. —अपुनरिः 1 not being born again (of diseases also). —2 final beatitude.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (सुखदुःखवर्ति). 4 Regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विकल्प्य वितते व्योम्नि विभुं मुञ्च स्व विदे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्टः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. रुदा, चाना, अन्ना &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अपुषीय, अपुष्ट *a.* Belonging to, intended for, अपुष्ट.—*Comp.* Flour, meal.

अपुष्पणी The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली) (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकेन ज्ञातं कद्वतां R. 3. 88; अपूर्ण एव संवरादे दाहद्वय M. 3.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; 'वं नाटकं S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वो दृश्यते बाह्यः कामिन्यः सनमंडः । दूरतो दूरतीयां हृदि लयस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्वकर्मचोडालमपि सुखं विमुञ्च मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —ई 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —ईः The supreme soul. —*Comp.* —पुतिः *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अपुथक *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; सुखलागवस्थया वह्निःपेक्ष इव दितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षया, अपेक्षया) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'for the sake of'; नियमपेक्षया R. 1. 94 प्रथम-मुक्तपेक्षया Me. 17; अत्र व्ययं क्षणीभूतं तदपेक्षया दृष्टव्येव चमत्कारितयात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; दृष्टापेक्षान्तरा द्यं वातादायहृदयिकं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.)—आकांक्षा *q. v.*

अपेक्ष्य, —क्षित्य, —क्षणाय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, required; considered &c. —तं Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशायाः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादनेपेतं अर्थे Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); सुखापेतः Sk.; उद्वहदनवयां ताम्रचन्द्रादतः R. 7. 70, faultless.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मृत्-व्यंसकादि); 'करा, द्वितीया, स्वागता &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to'; e. g. 'वाणिजाः a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so द्वितीया &c.

अपेण्डः *a.* 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid. 5 Wrinkled.

अपेह *a.* Removed from (with abl.); कल्पनापेहः—कल्पनायाः अपेहः; see वृत् with अप.

अपेहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरमर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतस्तर्कः), स्वयमूहापोहसमर्थः Mbh.; ऊहापोहमिमं सरोजनयना गवद्विषयतारां Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहापोहः=complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्दानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Maheshvara paraphrases अपेह by अतद्व्यावृत्तिः i. e. तद्विषयगतः)

अपेहनं 1 Removal &c.—अपेह above. 2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्मृतिज्ञानमपेहनं च Bg. 15. 15.

अपेह्य, अपेहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेयं *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः हवर्ष-विदुरित्याख्यायते Mā. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —हं, —वेयं 1 Co-wardice. 2 Superhuman power.

असौर्यान्, —नम् *m. N.* of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda

closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishstoma sacrifice.

अययः 1 Approaching, meeting. 2 Pouring out (of rivers). 3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself. 4 Destruction.

अयकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अयकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also) प्रकाशप्रकाशश्र लोकां लोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. 2 Self-illuminated. 3 Hidden, secret. —इं, —इं *ind.* In secret, secretly.

अयकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental. 2 Not to the point, irrelevant; see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अयकृतं अनुसंधा to beat about the bush, not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत of उपमेय).

अयगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अयगलम *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. वृष्ट); वृष्टः पार्थ वसति निवते दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अयगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अयज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless. 2 Unborn. 3 Unpeopled.

अयजसू, अयजात *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायामयजसि बाधवास्तद्वानुदुः Y. 2. 144. —ता *A* woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अयतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. 2 Irresistible.

अयति (ती) कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless.

अयतिव *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. 2 Not to be warded or kept off. 3 Not angry.

अयतिवृद्ध *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. 2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अयतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. 2 Unlike.

अयतिपक्षि *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. 2 Neglect, disregard. 3 Want of understanding. 4 Absence of determination, confusion, perplexity; विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अयतिपक्षिर्जडता स्यादिति निवृत्तिर्ज्ञानमिति); विज्ञानावसज्जता K. 240. 5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (सूक्ष्मभावः); उच्यते अयतिपक्षिप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

अयतिर्वच *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. 2 Undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अयतिबल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अयतिव *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Not ready-witted, dull.

अयतिवद *a.* Unrivalled.—दुः *An* unrivalled warrior.

अयतिमान *a.* Incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अयतिमान.

अयतिरथ *a.* or—यः (*A* hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; द्वायतिरथप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19, S. 7, 7. 33.

अयतिरव *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वपराताधिकभोगः संततोऽयतिरवः स्वत्व गमयति Mit.

अयतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. 2 Of unequalled form. 3 Incomparable.

अयतिर्वीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अयतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अयतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, not made permanent. 2 Unprofitable, useless. 3 Disreputable.

अयतिष्ठानं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्कायतिष्ठानाद्यन्यथादुमेयं S. B.

अयतिहृत् *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; अस्मदृष्टे गतिः Pt. 1; जुमतामयतिहृत्प्रसरनायस्य कांथज्यातिः Ve. 1; शक्ति of irresistible power. 2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unaffected; सा बुद्धिरयतिहृता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so चित्मनसू. 3 Not disappointed. —Comp. —नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes.

अयतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. 2 (In rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोषः); a word is said to be अयतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not general or popular use). See K. P. 7.

अयता *A* girl, one not given away in marriage.

अयत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. 2 Unknown. 3 Absent.

अयत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामयत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. 2 Having no knowledge. 3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief; क्षेमप्रत्ययान्त Pt. 1. 191. 2 Not being understood. 3 Not an affix; अयत्ययद्वयतुल्यस्यः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45.

अयदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अयधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदयधानौ H. 2. —नं (तात्त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. 2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अयधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself or as last member of comp.).

अयध्व *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाध्वैर्भीष्ममरुततुर्हर्तुं पार्थनाहवेज्वप्रभुम् Mb.; M. 5. 17.

अयधु *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. 2 Having no power or con-

trol over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अयमत्त *a.* Not careless, careful, attentive, vigilant.

अयमद् *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अयमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. यमा q. v.).

अयमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable. 2 Unauthorized. 3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; S. 5. 25. —नं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; *i. e.* a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. 2 Irrelevancy.

अयमाद् *a.* Careful, vigilant. —दुः Care, attention, vigilance.

अयमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless. 2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable; अचिन्त्यस्यायमेयस्य कार्य-तत्त्वार्थविलयः Ms. 1. 3. —यं Brahma.

अययाणि *f.* Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अययाणिस्ते शत भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress. See अजीवनि.

अययुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. 2 Wrongly used, as a word. 3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); *e. g.* तथा मन्ये देवतास्य पिशाचो पक्षीत्येव। K. P. 7 where mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets, and is, therefore, अययुक्त.

अययुक्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. 2 Inertia, inactivity, absence of incentive or stimulus.

अयसंगः 1 Want of attachment. 2 Want of connection. 3 Inopportune time or occasion; अयसंगमिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते।

अयसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. 2 Unusual, uncommon.

अयस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (अयस्ताविक q. v.).

अयस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. 2 Absurd, nonsensical. 3 Accidental or extraneous. —Comp. —प्रशंसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अयस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अयस्तुत-प्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds :—कार्ये विनिर्दिष्टे सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पक्षश्च *i. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (*a*) as an effect, informa-

tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अप्राकरणीक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणीकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणीकस्याक्षेपोऽस्तुतुप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

अप्राक्त *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original. 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अप्राप्त्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग इति; Bhāṣā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached.—*COMP.*—अवसर. —काल *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; लं वचने बृहस्पतिरपि ३३. लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. —यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty. —व्यवहार, वयस्य *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्त्यवहारोसी यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Dakṣa.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमादुःखाविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरयतमप्राप्तिः नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्राप्त्याणि *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्राप्त्याणि. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रियस्य च पथस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly.—*यः* A foe, an enemy.—*यं* An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-ग्राहस्य साक्षी स्त्री नाचरेकचिदप्रियं Ms. 5. 156.—*COMP.*—कर, कारिन्, कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed, -बद्ध, (°यं) —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वंध्यायं च प्रियवदा Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य सुहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Chāṇ. 44. —अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown.—*ह्र* 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्रुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्सरस् *f.* (—राः—रा) (for etym. cf. Rām. अप्सु निमग्नानां देव रमाचम्या-द्वयः १ उल्लेखेनैव ज्ञेयं तस्मादप्सरसां भवन्) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्देयाः, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रिया बहुवचनः); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; नियमविग्रहकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7. 53.—*COMP.*—तीर्थ N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); लं औषधयः; लं कार्ये &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा षण्डोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा नीरग्वि चाफला । यथा यथेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन कोपात्ता च निराकृता Rām.—*COMP.*—आकांक्षिन्, -नेष्टु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-काक्षिभिर्यतः क्रियते ब्रह्मादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium.

अवज्झ-क्षक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यासीदुग्रन्थ पितामहः ॥ (contradictory); जरुद्वयः केवलप्रादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितौ गायति मेमलानि Rāyamukuta on Ak.—*COMP.*—सुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अचंचु, —बांधव *a.* Friendless, lonely. अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected.—*ला* A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूरे हि ते कविवरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरवला इति कामिनीनाम् । याभिर्विलोततारकदीधितिः शक्रादयोपि विजिता-स्त्ववलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11; ज्ञनः a woman.—लं Weakness, want of strength; see बलावलं also.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain.—*यः* 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation. अवाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon.)

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with. अविधनः The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean); अविधनं बह्मिनी विभक्तिं R. 13. 4.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवाद-मात्रमबुद्धानां Sān. 8.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity.—*COMP.*—पूर्व-पूर्वक *a.* not wanton or intentional. (—वै, —वैकं) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अबुध-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid.—*m.* A fool.—*f.* (अभुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबोध *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid.—*यः* 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; अपहृताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; निरगृह्यैर्बोधकापेक्षितः कश्चपतीनां चरितं क जेतवः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of.—*COMP.*—गम्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अब्ज *a.* Born in or produced from water.—*ब्जं* 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions.—*कणिका* the seedvessel of a lotus.—*जः*,—भवः, —भुः,—योनिः epithets of Brahmā.—बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun.—वाहनः epithet of Siva.

अब्जो *a.* A pearl-oyster. अब्जिनी 1 A collection of lotuses. 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant.—*COMP.*—पतिः the sun.

अब्दः 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 N. of a mountain.—*COMP.*—अर्ध half a year.—वाहनः N. of Siva.—शतं a century.—सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्धिः 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःखं, कार्यं, ज्ञानं &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4.—*COMP.*—अग्निः the submarine fire.—कफः, फेनः froth, foam.—जः 1 the moon.—2 conch. (—जा) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —2 the Goddess Lakṣmī, —क्षीपा the earth, —नवरी N. of Dwārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa.—नवनीतकः the moon.—संक्षुब्धी the pearl-oyster.—शयनः N. of Viṣṇu.—सारः a gem.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste.—*वै-वैकं* 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.—*यं* An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथिय योगनंदस्य व्याख्या कदितं पुरः । अब्रह्मण्यमुदुक्तात्कतिवीर्यो योग-स्थिता द्विजः Bṛi. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षमश्चेति Ms. 9. 322.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. 2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. —**द्व** A prohibited article of food.

**अभय** *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

**अभय** *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked. —**द्व** 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sor-row.

**अभय** *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वैराग्यमभय Bh. 3. 35. —**द्व** 1 Absence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1. —**Comp.**—**द्व** 1. not terrific, mild. —2 giving safety. —**हिंसा** 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —2 a military or war-drum. —**द्व**, —**दायिन्**, —**यद** *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —**दक्षिणा**, —**दानं**, —**प्रदानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेभ्य-भयदानं (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290. —**पत्रं** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —**यच्छा** asking for protection. —**वचनं**, —**वाच** *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.

**अभयकर-द्व** *a.* 1 Not dreadful. 2 Causing security.

**अभयः** 1 Non-existence; मत् एव भवा-नसौ Mb. 2 Absolution, final beati-tude; प्राप्ताभयमभिरुचि वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. 3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वधुताभयमवाय च रक्षता Rām.

**अभय** *a.* 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luck-less; उपगतमवधीरसंभवाः Ki. 10. 51.

**अभाग** *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

**अभावः** 1 Not being or exist-ing, non-existence; गतो भागोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वधामभवावे तु ब्रह्मणा रिक्त्यभातिनः Ms. 9. 183; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे हरेन्मृतः 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; न. भाव उपलब्धः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇāda. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव and अत्यंता-भाव.

**अभावना** 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. 2 Absence of religious meditation.

**अभावित** *a.* Not told. —**Comp.**—**युक्तः** a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

**अभि** *ind.* 1 (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; अभिगम्य go to-wards, अभिगम्य, गमनं, गानं &c. (b) 'for', 'against', लब्धं पदं &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', 'सिद्धं to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above' 'across'; द्यु to overpower, तद्व; (e) 'greatly', 'excessively', कर्त्तुः 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'यमः supreme duty'; 'तत्र 'very red'; 'नव 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of'; forming adv. com-pounds; 'चैत्रं', 'सुखं', 'दृष्टि' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, to-wards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अथगम्य or अगमिभि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि यो-तते नियत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; सायुद्धवद्वो नात-स्मि Sk. (d) Severally, one after an-other (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभिसिचति Sk.

**अभि** (भी) *क* *a.* Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सेविकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन त्वयमवर्तयस्वमाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिचैः कुशागो लं द्यं मय्यपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92.

**अभिकांक्षा** Wish, desire, longing.

**अभिकांक्षिन्** *a.* Longing, wishing.

**अभिकाम** *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; वाचै न्वानभिकामाह Mb. —**नः** 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

**अभिक्रमः** 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति त्रयवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascend-ing, mounting.

**अभिक्रमणं**, —**कान्तिः** *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above.

**अभिक्राशः** 1 Calling out, crying. 2 Reviling, censure.

**अभिक्रोशकः** One who calls out; 'a reviler, calumniator.

**अभिरुच्य** 1 Splendour, beauty, lus-tre; कात्याभिरुच्य तगरासीद् वज्रतोः शुद्धवेपथोः R. 1. 46. सूर्यापये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वाम-भिरुच्यं Ms. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 1. 2 Tell-ing, declaring. 3 Calling, addressing. 4 A name, appellation. 5 A word, synonym. 6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (माहात्म्यं).

**अभिरुच्यन्** Fame, glory.

**अभिगमः**, —**गमनं** 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तवाहं तो नाभिगमेन त्वं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनासुर्व तेनाप्यनभिनिदिता 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परद्वाराभिगमनं K. 147; प्रसह दास्य-भिगेन Y. 2. 291.

**अभिगम्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be approach-ed, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भीमकान्तिर्नृपयुगे... अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

**अभिगर्जनं**, **अभिगर्जितं** A wild, or ferocious roar; up-roar.

**अभिगमिन्** *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

**अभिगुहिः** *f.* Guarding, protecting.

**अभिगोप** *m.* Protector, guardian.

**अभिग्रहः** 1 Seizing, robbing, plun-dering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge. 4 Complaint. 5 Authority; weight.

**अभिग्रहणं** Robbing, siezing.

**अभिवर्णनं** 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

**अभिघातः** 1 Striking, beating, smit-ing; attack; तदाभिघातादिव लघ्वेके Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruc-tion or removal; दुःखव्याभिघाताग्निज्ञासा तदाभिघातके हेतोः Śān. K. 1. —**तं** A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

**अभिघातक** *a.* (तिका *f.*) Repelling, warding off.

**अभिघातिन्** *m.* An enemy.

**अभिघारः** 1 Ghee or clarified butter. 2 Dropping down ghee upon offer-ings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपुद्गजाभिघारो-रसद्वयपात् Mv. 3.

**अभिघारणं** Act of sprinkling (with ghee).

**अभिचरः** A follower, servant.

**अभिचरणं** Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as द्येनवाय).

**अभिचारः** 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself. 2 Killing. —**Comp.**—**ज्वरः** a fever caused by magical spells. —**मंत्रः** a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Śi. 7. 58. —**यज्ञः**, —**होमः** a sacrifice made for ma-gical purposes.

**अभिचारक**, —**चारिन्** (रिक्ती, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, —**कः**, —**रि** A conjurer, magician.

**अभिजनः** 1 (a) A family, race; lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, des-cent. 2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुते तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यत्र गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलनदासतत्त्वभि-जनः संदक्षतो बह्निना Bh. 2. 39. 3 Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); यत्र पूर्वैरुचितं सांजमिजनः Sk. 4 Fame, celebrity. 5 The head or ornament of family. 6 Attendants, retinue (परिजन *q. v.*)

**अभिजनवत्** *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; 'वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणी पदं S. 4. 18.

**अभिजयः** Conquest; complete vic-tory.

**अभिजात** *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for; Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced. 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूः शौर्यता कुशः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजाते खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजलितयाभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. 6. Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु चाप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (पदेत्).

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजिघ्रणे Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)

अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलनिष्ठमुदने तवाप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्च दपातानां क्रियते नन्दनः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अतभिज्ञ भवान्वा-यमस 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतुर्गार्ह दत्तं तेन महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection. 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्स योगिन्यस्मि मातुल्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; so शङ्कुतलं. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. —Comp.—आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभिमुख *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्ते दृष्टास्तुः कंदन परितस्तरं Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्वापयं मुमत्र-मभितः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वतभिमुखमभितो युष्मदुज्जालं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. 4 On both sides; चूडाक्षुभितकं कवचमभितस्तुर्गार्हं वृष्टतः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परिजने पथायापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्पुनर्नैव ममोभितापः V. 3.

अभिताप *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (अप्रदक्षिणं *q. v.*).

अभिद्रवः—चणं An attack.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty. 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुमुदवसंतायमिधः S. D. 2 A word, sound. 3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation. one of the three powers of a word; वाच्यार्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स सुखेऽर्थस्तत्रसुखो यो व्यापरोऽस्याभिधोऽच्यते K. P. 2. —Comp.—धंसिन् *a.* losing one's name. —मूल

*a.* founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, speaking, narrating, denotation; एतावतानर्थानास्मिन्मिधानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2, Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षरस्यहनश्रीर्दे K. 32; नवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; कृष्णमिधानाद् वचनात् R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —Comp.—कोशः, माला a dictionary.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; कर्तुः कृत्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमियाभिधायिनि श्रियतमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः वृष्टमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः—चं 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयविनामृतप्रतीतिरक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिध्या 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्यापेक्षात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानां 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिनन्दनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिनन्दनीय—चं *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनम्र *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; सनाभिरामुत्सवकाभिमित्रां R. 13. 32.

अभिनयः 1 'Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); दृष्ट्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचैतुमि-चोद्यत R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिनयातिरंघिनीः 19. 14. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमय भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकापालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थातुकारः स चतुर्विधः। आंगिका वा-चिकश्चेवमहायः सार्वाधिकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिनव *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदार्थकिङ्कृतमभिनवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; वाक्चः K. 2. newly married. 2 Very young, not having experience. —Comp.—यौवन, —वदस्क youthful, very young.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिरुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिरिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; वृष्टभिरभिनिरिष्टं (यमं) लोकपालात्मनिः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse.

अभिनिरिष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; मिहाक्षेपपमाणादेरनर्वाः-भिनिरिष्टता S. D. *i. a.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिनिरुक्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिरेशः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमस्मिन्ने भावाभिनिरेशः V. 3; अहो निरर्थकव्यापारं व्यभिनिवेशः K. 120; नलीयान्द्रु मेऽभिनिरेशः S. 3; अतस्तुष्टे वस्तुन्य-भिनिरेशः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनसामान्यायां नितातरुक्षाभिनिरेशादीनां R. 14. 43; अनुस्मृ-ज्ञानाविषा Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिनिरेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिरुक्तमणं Going out or forth.

अभिनिरुक्तानः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिनिरुक्तनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिरुप्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिरुक्तः Denial, concealment.

अभिनित *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनिततरं

वाक्यमित्युवाच सुविद्विः Mb. 6 Patient; forgiving, even-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly,

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kinness, friendship, patience; सत्त्वबुद्धमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेतु *m.* An actor.—*त्री* An actress.

अभिनेय, नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात् रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रवेष्टस्य) एकदेशः अभिनयाधः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut. 2 Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जयन्तिथानिष्क-मभिन्नीयरात् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Falling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कान्ताभिपन्नाः सीदन्ति विक्रतासेतवो यथा Rām.; दाहः, कर्मलं, व्याघ्रं &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; शोकेन, नन्दुना &c.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिपुर्वि *ind.* Successively.

अभिपूजयन् Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिपूजयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated: जन्वाल लोकस्थितयः स राजा यथाध्वरे वाह्निमि-प्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिपूयन् Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिपूयन् *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिपूयन् 1 Advancing up-to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing; coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रातिः—*प्राति. q. v.*

अभिप्रायः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिध्यन्ति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभि-प्रायाणि वचसां Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः क्वचरभिप्रायः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; निवेद्यभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. 2 Wished, desired;

यथाभिप्रेतमुद्ययितां H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिप्रेक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिप्लुत *p. p.* Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिप्लुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension & बुद्धिर्द्रियं or ज्ञानेन्द्रियं (opp. कर्मेन्द्रियं); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; यशोनुकूला इव हर्षकांतास्तदन्त-जोभिभवाद्भूतिः S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कृत एव सप्तमजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविच्छाद्यं K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलम्ब्यशोकमभिभवेयमाकुतिः Ku. 5. 43. 5 Predominance, rise, spread; अयमाभिभववाक्यं प्रयुज्यन्ति कुलत्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभवित्, -भाव (तु) क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिभाषणं Addressing; speaking to.

अभिभूतिः *f.* 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयाद्भूतः दुःखमुज्झति न यम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरामिह जगति सर्वजंतुनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु दुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं दया यूहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि क-पिलकणसुप्रवृत्तीनां S. B. honoured, respected. —*तं* Wish, desire. —*तः* A beloved person, lover.

अभिमतसु *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमतः समी-हते सरसः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अं also means undaunted);

अभिनेत्रणं 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिनेरः 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp, danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिनेदः 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Crushing down, ravage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. —*नं* Crushing, oppression.

अभिमर्शः, -र्शनं, -सर्षः, -वर्षणं 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; कृत्याभिमर्शमनुम-न्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli.—परवर्षणं); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक-वर्षक, -माश्लिन्-वर्षिन् *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with. 2 Outraging; त्वत्कलत्राभिमर्शं विरास्पदं धनमिवः Dk. 63.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानेकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67. 2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; वत् proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love. 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. —*Comp.* —*झा-लित्* *a.* proud. —*झल्य* *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुखं *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि सहृदयीक्षितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9. 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो देवाः प्रत्युवाच दिव्यैकतः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13. 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards. —*खं, खे ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; आसीताभिमुखं युवाः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्नेन-भिमुखं स विकीर्णमानः Ki. 2. 59; नेपथ्याभिमुख-सम्बलोक्य S. 1; कर्णं ददात्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणं S. 1. 31.

अभियाचनं, -याचनम् Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियातु, -वातिन्-*a.* Approaching, assailing.

अभियातिः, -यायितु-*m.* (—*या, -ता*) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. 2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणभियायेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.



अभियुक्त *p. p. 1 (a)* Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. *(b)* Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इदं विषयं पालं निविदभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; कुमारीर्यभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभियुक्तं स्वयं ते गतारस्वामतः के Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. 6 Appointed.

अभियोक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing — *m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader. 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion; connection; गुरुचर्यापत्तत्रययोगाभियोगजां Māl. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; ततः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेरशिक्षानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Śābarasvāmin. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगमनित्यर्थं नैनं प्रथमभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रज्ञातवारं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरतिः *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न युगपदाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहृत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्यादस्यानोपगतयष्टुना संगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51. राम इत्यभिरामेण वसुधा तस्य बोधितः R. 10. 67. — *नं ind.* Gracefully; शीवाभंगाभिरामं S. 1. 7.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परमभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

अभिरुचितः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुतं A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो बलकं S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful; उत्कृष्टायाभिरूपा वराय सद्गुणाय च (कन्या द्यात्) Ms. 9. 88. 3 Dear to, be-

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपबुद्धिः परितुष्टिः S. 1. — *पः* 1 The moon. 2 Siva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid, — *Comp.* — *पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिलेचनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. — *तः* Desire, wish, will.

अभिलापः 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलावः Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलाषः (सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं तथाविधं मनो बन्धं R. 3. 4; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुन्तलायां ममाभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि (सि) च, -लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यदार्थमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22. जयमन्त्रमवाक्यमनपतिष्वभिलाषकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. — *तः*, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8 2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवदनं 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

अभिवन्दनं Respectful salutation; पदं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं below.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, rain; watering.

अभिवादः, -वादनं Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पदापसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

अभिवादेक *a.* (द्विका *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिविधिः 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आङ् सर्वदाभिविध्याः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as

opposed to the limit *conclusive*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आबाल-आबालेभ्यः-द्विभक्तिः. 2 Complete pervasion. अभिविधुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

अभिव्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सदागोष्ठ्याभिव्यक्तं M. 1; दुर्गासंवेष्टयैर्नारा भावाभिव्यक्तिरित्युक्ते S. D. 6.

अभिव्यञ्जनं Manifesting, revealing. अभिव्यापक, -व्याप्ति *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

अभिव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिज्ञासक, -ज्ञासिन् *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

अभिज्ञासनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्रह्मणो दण्डः क्षत्रियस्याभिज्ञासने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिज्ञाका Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

अभिज्ञापनं-ज्ञापः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिज्ञापः पातकाभियोगः Mit. 3 Slander, calumny. — *Comp.* — *ज्वरः* fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिज्ञादित *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

अभिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिज्ञात्) द्वे वि केनाभिज्ञातारि केन वासि विमतिता Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिज्ञात). 4 Wicked, sinful.

अभिज्ञास्तक *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

अभिज्ञास्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Censure, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

अभिज्ञापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिज्ञात *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिज्ञाचनं Intense grief or pain, torment.

अभिज्ञवणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिज्ञः (also अभिज्ञः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभियोगो नृपतिः R. 2. 30. 3 A sudden blow, shock or grief,



sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषेकानि विविदि R. 14. 54, 77; जडं विजिज्ञात् R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषाताभिषगाभ्यामभिषारामभिषातः Mādā. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषेकः=अभिषेक q. v.

अभिषेकः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general.—च Sour gruel.

अभिषेकः Bathing.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; सं पुनर्बहुतपमवृताभिषेका Ch. P. 29. 2 Crowned, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रुचंशकतः R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकादीनां यद्वाप्य S. 4; अथाभिषेकाय तपोनामा R. 13. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered).—Comp. —अहः the day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेकः Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेकः Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिधुराजमभिषेकितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिषेकः Praise, eulogy.

अभिषेकः (च) दः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिषेकद्वयमनं कृत्विषोपनिषेकितं (ओषधिरस्य) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिषेकः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्मिन्धः Dk. 155; अहो अभिषेका Māl. 1.

अभिषेकः Refuge, shelter.

अभिषेकः High praise.

अभिषेकः War, battle, contest; जयं स्वादमिषेकाः Halāy.

अभिषेकः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

अभिषेकः -धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. 2 Traducer, calumniator.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिषेकन त्रिवर्गमनुविदता Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिषेकाना Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिषेकानपरं यद्यन्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अत्याभिषेकानिनाम्यवादिस्वमयकृतं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिषेकः=अभिषेक.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिषेकः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिषेकः Union.

अभिषेकः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिषेकः Futurity.

अभिषेकः 1 Meeting together, concourse, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिषेकः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिषेकः a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिषेकः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिषेकः 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिषेकमभिनवलेली पतति पदानि कियति चलेली Gīt. 6.

अभिषेकः Creation.

अभिषेकः 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिषेकः Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिषेकः (शं) त्वः, -त्वनं Conciliation, consolation.

अभिषेकः ind. At sunset, about evening; अतोऽद्यादेरभिषेकयुक्ते Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिषेकः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिमुल्लसारे गतमभिषेकं मदनमनोहरं च Gīt. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिषेकं Gīt. 6. 3 An attack, assault; शोऽभिषेकः पुत्रस्य न Rām. —Comp. —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिषेकः below.

अभिषेकः A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 7. 43; R. 16. 12; कताभिषेकी तु या याति संकतं साभिषेकिका च The S. D. recommends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्ने देवालयो दूतीयुष्टं वनं । मालयं च इमं शानं च नद्यादीनां तीरी तथा ॥

अभिषेकः a. Going to meet, visiting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; युद्धमभिषेकः U. 5. —णी=अभिषेकिका see above.

अभिषेकः Attachment, affection; love, desire; यः सर्वज्ञानमिषेकः Bg. 2. 57. अभिषेकः a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; धाराभिरातप इवाभिषेकं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2. 2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोऽकं, कामं, दुःखं. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिषेकः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिषेकः 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. 2 Robbing.

अभिषेकः 1 Invocation, calling. 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिषेकः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault. 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिषेकः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called. —Comp. —अन्यथादः, -वादिच् m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vācchārtha*. See K. P. 2.

अभिषेकः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभी a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभी a 1 Longing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विनः सप्तसोपमतामर्भकान् Si. 5. 64. 3 Fearless.

अभीष्ट a. 1 Repeated, frequent. 2 Constant, perpetual. 3 Excessive. —इण् ind. 1 Frequently, repeatedly. 2 Constantly. 3 Very much, exceedingly.

अभीवात = अभिवात q. v.

अभीष्टित *a.* Desired, wished. —तं A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित्व, अभीष्टु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीरः 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर q. v. —COMP. —पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभिशाप.

अभीशुः-शुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि सुच्यतामभीशवः S 1. 2 A ray of light; प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीशुभिः Si. 1. 22; मत्तु resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4 Attachment.

अभीष्ट *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. 2 Dear, favourite, darling. —हः A darling. —ह्या A mistress, beloved woman. —ह्ये 1 An object of desire. 2 A desirable object (अभिमत) : अन्यस्मि हृदयं देहि नानमीष्टे वटाहे Bk. 20. 24.

अभीषणम् = अभिषण q. v.

अभुज *a.* 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. 2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज *a.* Armless, maimed.

अभुजिया Not a slave or servant, an independent woman.

अभुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत *a.* Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false. —COMP. —आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud. —तद्भावः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; अभूततद्भाविचिः अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते ते करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोधरीशत-चतुःसमुद्रा R. 2, 3. —पूर्व *a.* unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत °वो राजा चित्तामणिर्नाम Vās. 1, Ve. 3. 2. —प्रादुर्भावः becoming manifest of what has not been before. —शत्रु *a.* having no enemy.

अभूतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Poverty.

अभूमिः *f.* 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. 2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for; अभूमिस्त्रिविधस्य S. 7. स खलु मनोरथानामभूमिर्विषसर्जनावसर-सत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; Si. 1. 42.

अभुत, अभुजित *a.* 1 Not hired or paid. 2 Not supported.

अभेद *a.* 1 Undivided. 2 Identical, same. —ह्यः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10. 2 Close union; इच्छतां सह वधूमिभेदं Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेदिक *a.* 1 Impenetrable. 2 Indivisible. —ह्यः A diamond.

अभोज्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, unholy; °अ *a.* one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others.

अभ्य *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2 Fresh, new; इदं शान्तिमभ्यः सप्रहारः च्युतत्वाः Mb. —प्र Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक *a.* Recently marked.

अभ्यङ्गः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यङ्गपथ्यमलं चकार. Ku. 7. 7. 2 Smearing in general, inunction. 3 An unguent.

अभ्यञ्जनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances. 2 Smearing or anointing in general. 3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An oily substance; oil, unguent.

अभ्यधिक *a.* 1 More than, exceeding. 2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं युगः Rām.; न त्वत्समोऽभ्यधिकः कुतोऽयः Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with abl. or instr.; धान्यं दद्यात् कुमेभ्यो हस्तोऽभ्यधिकं ययः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extraordinary, pre-eminent; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2.

अभ्ययुज्ज्ञा, ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission; युज्याम्युज्ज्ञा युज्या गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, command. 3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. 4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यन्तर *a.* 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. 2 Being included in, one of a group or body; द्वीपरिजनमभ्यन्तरः M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or in comp.; संगीतकेश्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5; अहो प्रयोगमभ्यन्तरः प्रादिकः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; त्यक्ताश्रम-भ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259. —रं 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of anything), space within; शमीनिवा-भ्यन्तरीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2 Included space, interval (of time or place); षण्मासमभ्यन्तरं Pt. 4. 3 The mind. —COMP. —करण *a.* having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception; V. 4. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यन्तरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्यादकृमिच्छति मेवेव-भ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविशेषेभ्यः अभ्यन्तरीकरणीया K. 101; Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near friend of (a person); शालाश्रमभ्यन्तरीकृताः rt. 1. 259.

अभ्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीवनिर्जीवाद्य च दत्तकलास्वभ्यन्तरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यमनं 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease.

अभ्यमित, अभ्यात *p. p.* 1 Diseased, sick. 2 Injured.

अभ्यमिषं An attack on an enemy. —adv. Towards or against the enemy.

अभ्यमित्रीणः-यः, -मित्रः A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यमित्रीणां यथेष्टं त्वं च संततु Bk. 5. 47; मारीचां युयुत्सस्य दम्पमित्र्यो भवामि ते 46.

अभ्ययः 1 Coming, arrival 2 Setting (of the sun).

अभ्यर्चनं, -र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्ण *a.* Near, proximate, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अभ्यर्ण-माणस्युत्तमसूत्राद्भिः R. 2. 32. —प्र Proximity, vicinity; अंधकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णं किमद्भ्यस्ति Git. 7; अभ्यर्णं परिरम्भ निर्भरतः प्रभांयया राधया Git. 1, Si. 3, 21.

अभ्यर्थनं -नः A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; नाभ्यर्थयेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्थित *a.* One who begs, asks, &c. अभ्यर्हणः 1 Worship. 2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हित *a.* 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable. 2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता वंशुः तुल्यस्या वृत्तिर्विशेषणं तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out. अभ्यवकाशः An open space.

अभ्यवस्कंद-रं 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, marching against an enemy. 2 Striking so as to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in general.

अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. 2 Eating, taking food; throwing down the throat (कंठादधोऽनयनं Mit).

अभ्यवहारः 1 Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. 2 Food; जंभ-शब्दोऽभ्यवहारार्थवाची K'asi.; संवादापेक्षी M. 4.

अभ्यवहार्य *pot. p.* Fit to eat, eatable. —रं Food; सर्ववैदिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise. 2 Constant study, close application (to anything); (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनैव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88.

अभ्यसृक *a.* (विका *f.*) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; मामात्मपरदेहिं प्रदिशतोऽभ्यसृकः Bg. 16. 18.

अभ्यसृया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शक्राभ्यसृयादिनिवृत्त्यै यः R. 6. 74; स्नेहो वेदोऽयं च साम्यसृयाः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अभ्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नवनयोरभ्यस्तमामलिनं Amar. 99; used or accustomed to; अनयस्तारययः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied; शेषावभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. 3 (In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram). Reduplicated.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकाशितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. 2 A desire.

अभ्याकानं A false charge; calumny, destruction.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived. 2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108. -*सः* A guest, visitor.

अभ्यागतः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोभ्यागमसमेवा सुदः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मद्भ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8, Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीक्षः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः An attack, assault.

अभ्याधानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्यात *a. III*, diseased.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune.

अभ्यामर्द्ध-सर्व्वं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यारोहः -रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्यास *a.* Near, proximate. -*सः* 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास *q. v.*); वायसाभ्यासं सधुपतिः Pt. 2; सहसाभ्यागतं मेमिमभ्यासपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदव्यासोऽभ्यासपरिचयार्थं चोतयति S. B.; नाम्नासक्रममिक्षिते Pt. 1. 151. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौतियं वेदाभ्यासे च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; 'निगृहीतं मनसा R. 10. 23; so सारं, अर्द्धं &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; अमंगलाभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study काव्यशिक्षाभ्यासात् K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यासाः); ब्रूयद्विदित्वाभ्यासे (शे) मयी परभूतोऽसौ Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-शे) मयी must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' scil. by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितं तवाभ्यासे सीता दुष्प्रवृत्ता वयः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-शा-द्वयतः Sk. (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7 (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable. 9 (in Math.) Multiplication. 10 Chorus, burden of a song. -*Comp.* -*वत्* *a.* approach-

ed, gone near. योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छातं धनं जय Bg. 12. 9. -*लोपः* dropping of the reduplicative syllable. स्वभावाः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परभ्युक्षणतत्परणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युत्क्रोशनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिन्यो नन्दुः सत्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानधर्मस्य तद्गामान् सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पत्तनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलाक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तनी नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृशति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; मया हि लोकभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14. 3 A festival; festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युद्गमः, -मनः, -गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as 'आयुय, सन्न. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; दुर्लभमभ्युद्यतनृपेण R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युद्यत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युदयतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णयं M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise. -*Comp.* -*सिद्धातः* an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अनभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation. 3 Protection, defence; शत्रुभ्यामभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, assent, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्तिभ्युत्पत्तां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached; having agreed or promised. -*Comp.* -*अभ्युपा* one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेत्य *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युहः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्यानामपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipsis. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अभ्रति. आनन्न, अभ्रति] To go, wander about; वनं व्यानन्न निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विप्राह् दृष्टप्रक्षिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. -*Comp.* -*अवकाशः* clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. -*अवकाशिक, -काशिव* *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -*उत्तरः* 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -*नगरः* one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airavata. -*पद्मः* 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -*पिशाचः, -चक्रः* 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -*पुष्पः* N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-*वर्ष*) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -*मार्तण्डः* Indra's elephant, Airāvata -*माला, ह्रस्व* a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहापाः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादमभ्रलिहमाकरोह R. 14. 29. -*वः* Wind.

अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -*Comp.* -*असन्न* *n.* calx of talc. -*सर्व्व* *a.* steel.

अभ्रकच *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आवावाभ्रकचं प्रावा-  
न्यलं कलशालिने Bk. -*वः* 1 Wind, air 2 A mountain.

अव्रुः *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -COMP. -प्रियः, -वह्नुः Airāvata.

अग्निः-*दी f.* 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

अश्रित a. Overcast with clouds,  
clouded; R 3. 12.

अत्रिय' a Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्येष्टः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

अम् ind. 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

अद् १ P. [अमति, अभिं, अमित] १ To go; to go to or towards. २ To serve, honour. ३ To sound. ४ To eat. — १० P. or Caus. (आवयति) १ To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. २ To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

अस *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —  
 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A  
 servant, follower. 4 This, self.

अमंगल-लक्ष्य a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; अमंगलवर्ति Ku. 5. 65; अमंगलं शिलं त्वं भवतु नामैषनखिलं Pushpa-danta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate.—लः The castor-oil tree (ररु). —लं Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं परं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf.; God forbid.

असंढ *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -इ. The castor oil tree (एरंड).

अमृत a. 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to. -तः 1 Time. 2 Sick-ness, disease. 3 Death.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —*ति:* 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. —*ति:* *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; अमतितांति वद जगन्मा; *Ms.* 5. 20. 4. 222. —*Comp.* —*पूर्व* *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्रं 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2  
Strength, power.

अमत्सर a. Not jealous or envious,  
charitable.

अमनस्, -अमनस्क a. 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. —n. (—नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive. —m. The Supreme Being. —Comp. —यत् a. unknown, unthought of.—नीत —ज् a. disapproved, condemned;

reprobate.—योगः inattention. -हर a.  
displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनाक् ind. Not a little, greatly,  
very much.

अननुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly.  
 2 Not frequented by man. —*व्य:* 1  
 Not a man. 2 A demon.

अनञ्च, अत्रक a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verse, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, अत्रतानाममन्त्राणां Ms. 12 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीयति जना मनामन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111.

अमंद a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमदुर्द्विगं U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलादिदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमदिरे Bv. 4. 1.

अमम a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment  
शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता, -त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

**अमर a.** Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजयमरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2, 148. —**रा** 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Amarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. —**रा** 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. —**री** 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. —**Comp.**—अमरा, —की a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुषाण रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः Si. 1. 51. —अद्रिः, 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. —अधिपः, ईश्वरः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also.

-आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -ह्यज्यः 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Bṛihaspati -आपना -तदिनी, -सरित्, the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; तदिनिरिति वत्सु Bh. 3. 123. -आलभ्यः the abode of the gods, heaven, -कंदकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā -कोशः, -वः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. -तारः, दारः 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतारकुलमसौरभेयवर्णसर्पसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2 = देवदारु. -3 the wish-yielding tree -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple -पुरं the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -पुष्पाः, -स्पकः the wish-yield-

ing tree (कल्पवृक्ष). -प्रत्यक्ष-प्रन a. like an immortal. -वृत्त a crystal. -लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; तै heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्प्राप्यवर्तमानो गच्छत्यर-  
लोकम् Ms. 2. 5. -सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakosha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

अमरता, -त्वं Immortality.

अनरावती Abode of the gods, re-  
sidence of Indra.; ससंभ्रमेद्भुताशितार्गला  
विनिर्मिताक्षीव भियाऽनरावती K. P. 1.

अमर्त्य *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेपि R. 7. 53; सुवर्ग heaven; लोका immortality. -र्त्यः *A* god -COMP. -आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

असमन्त न. Not a vital organ or part of the body.—COMP.—वेदिन् a. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अभयार्थ a. 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; न्या-  
दात्मन्योः श्रियतिष्ठति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142.  
तार्थ अभयार्थ कर्म कर्तुं विधिभिः Rām. 2  
Boundless, infinite. -दा Transgression  
of due limits or bounds, impropriety  
of conduct, disrespect, violation of  
due respect.

अमर्षः *a.* Not enduring or bearing.  
 -र्षः 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; अमर्षश्चयान् जनस्य जेतुना न जातहादेन न विद्विषादः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं नु अमृततयतापोल्लभ्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्षः is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभावः See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावशिदिनानापराधजन्यो नीनवापराध्यादिकाणभूताश्चिद्विचित्रोऽमर्षः 2 Anger, passion, wrath; दुःखवापराधीर्द्विषितेन गांडीविना Ve. 4; सार्षः angry, indignant; सार्षः angrily. 3 Impetuousity, violence. —Comp. -ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. -हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, पित्त, चिन्त, र्वत् a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रमिद्व्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितैः पाण्डुसुतैः Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a.* 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; अमला: सुहृद्: Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining; कर्णावसकागलद्वयपत्रं Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 80. -ल 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. आमला). -ल 1 Purity. 2 Talc. 3 The Supreme Spirit. -Comp. -पशविन् *m.* (जी) the wild goose. -रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अमलिन् a. Clean, spotless, pure  
(morally also); कुलममलिन् न स्वेकायं जनो  
न च जीवितं M'al. 2. 2.,

**अमसः** 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

**अमा** *a.* Measureless. —*ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास्य, अमावास्या *q. v.* —*f.* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमास्यं तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —*m.* The soul. —*Comp.* —**अंतः** the end of the day of new moon. —**पर्व** *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

**अमांस** *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak. —**सं** Not flesh, anything but flesh. —*Comp.* —**ओद्विक्त** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

**अमात्यः** A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रः सवयोमि-  
रवितः R. 3. 28

**अमात्र** *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. —**त्रः** The Supreme Spirit.

**अमाननं**, —**ना** Disrespect insult; disobedience.

**अमानस्यं** Pain.

**अमानिन्** *a.* Modest, humble.

**अमाहुष** *a.* ( *की. f.* ) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिवाहुमा-  
पयस्यामुपता K. 132.

**अमाहुष्य** *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

**अमाम** ( *मा* ) **सी**—अमावसी or अमावा-  
स्या *q. v.*

**अमाय** *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. —**या** 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 ( In Vedānta phil. ) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —**यं** The Supreme Spirit ( *ब्रह्म* ).

**अमायिक**, —**मायिन्** *a.* Guileless, honest.

**अमावस्या**, —**वास्या**, —**वसी**, —**वासी** ( also written अमावसी-मासी ) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्यचंद्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः सामावस्या Gobhila.

**अमित** *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं प्राप्ता मितं दत्तः । अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूज्यते Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished.

—*Comp.* —**आर** *a.* prosaic. —**आम** *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. —**ओजस** *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. —**तेजस**, —**यति** *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —**विक्रमः** 1 of unbounded valour. —2 a name of Vishnu.

**अमित्रः** Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्याताममित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सताम-  
साधवः Ki. 14. 21. —*Comp.* —**घात**, —**घातिन्**, —**घ्न**, —**हन्** killing enemies. —**जित्** *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्राजिमित्रजि-  
दोक्ष्णाय यत् N. 1. 13.

**अमिथ्या** *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तादृचतुस्ते त्रिमन्थमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

**अमिन्** *a.* Sick, diseased.

**अमिषे** 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh.

**अमीवा** 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror. —**व** Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

**अमुक** *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so ( to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name ); मत्तं ममुकमुत्रस्य यदत्रापरेलिखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयभाष्यार्थितेनेतन्मया हमुकमुद्रुना । लिखितं हमुकेनेति लेखकोने ततो लिखेत् 88.

**अमुक्त** *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —**क** A weapon ( a knife, sword &c. ) that is always grasped and not thrown. —*Comp.* —**हस्त** *a.* sparing, stingy ( in a bad sense ), frugal, economical; सदा ग्रहण्या भाव्यं व्यये चासुकहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

**अमुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

**अमुतः** *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, *i. e.* from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

**अमुत्र** *ind.* ( *opp. इह* ) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. 2 There ( in what precedes or has been said ), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुर्यादेनामुत्र हसं वसेत्. 4 There; अनेनैवाभिकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks.

**अमुथा** *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

**अमुष्य** ( *gen. of अद्* ) Of such a one ( in *comp.* only ). —*Comp.* —**कुल** *a.* belong to the family of such a one. ( —**ल** ) a wellknown family. —**पुत्रः**, —**त्री** the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

**अमुह्य**, —**य**, —**यः**, *a.* ( —**यी**, —**यी** *f.* ) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

**अमूर्त** *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied ( *opp. सूर्त* where Mukta. says सूर्तत्वं—अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं ). —**तः** N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —**हृणः** ( In Vaia. phil. ) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अपर्ण &c.

**अमूर्ति** *a.* Formless, shapeless. —**तिः** N. of Vishnu. —**तिः** *f.* Shapelessness.

**अमूल**, —**लक** *a.* 1 Rootless ( *lit.* ); ( *fig.* ) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; नाशूलं लिख्यते किञ्चित् Malli. 3 Without material cause, as the *Pradhāna* of the Sāṅkhyas.

**अमूल्य** *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

**अमृणालं** The root of a fragrant grass ( वरिण, Mar. काळा वाळा ) used for screens &c.

**अमृत** *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible. —**तः** 1 A God, an immortal, a deity. 2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods. —**तर** 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 N. of various plants. —**तं** 1 ( *a* ) Immortality. ( *b* ) Final beatitude, absolution; Ms. 12. 104; स त्रिवे चामृताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods ( *opp. विष* ) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवाहीरेत्यतमनुनिधिमंथे Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं रुचि-द्रव्येदमृतं वा विषमीभरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वाक्, वचनं, वाणी &c. कुमारजन्माश्रुतसंमितासुरं R. 3. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Antidote against poison. 7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice ( यज्ञोष्य ); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्यादामृतं मैथुनम-  
मृतं स्यादामृतं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water; अमृताप्यातजीवित U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृता-  
पिधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिज्ञेह जुहति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Anything sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver. 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit ( *ब्रह्म* ). —*Comp.* —**अंशुः**, —**करः**, —**दीधितिः**, —**श्रुतिः**, —**रश्मिः** &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेव विदुर्मज N. 4. 104. —**अंधसः**, —**अज्ञानः**, —**आशिनः** *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —**आहरणः** N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. —**उत्पन्ना** a fly. ( —**क** ), —**उद्भव** a kind of collyrium. —**कुंड** a vessel containing nectar. —**क्षारं** sal ammoniac. —**नर्ण** *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. ( —**र्णः** ) 1 the individual soul. —2 the supreme soul. —**नरविणी** moonlight. —**नृच** *a.* shedding nectar. ( —**वः** ) flow of nectar. —**वारा** 1 N. of a metre. —2 flow of nectar. —**वः** 1 a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 one who

drinks wine; ध्रुवमस्तपनामवांछयासावधमसुं मधुस्तवजिह्वीते Si 7. 42 (where अ° has sense 1 also). -फला a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -बभ्रुः 1 a god or deity in general -2 a horse or the moon. -सुज् m. an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues.—अ° a. free from birth and death.—मंथने churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः 1 nectar, ambrosia; काव्यान्तरसात्वादः H. 1; विविधकाव्यान्तरसात् विनामः Bh. 3. 40. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant.—वाक् a. producing nectar-like sweet words -सार a. ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified butter. -सूः, -सूतिः 1 the moon (distilling nectar). -2 mother of the gods. -सौदरः 'brother or nectar', the horse called उद्धैःश्वरः. -स्रवः flow of nectar. -स्रुत a. shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality. अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality. अमृतेशः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly. अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed.—COMP. -सृज a. of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क a. Fatless, lean. अमेधस् a. Foolish, stupid, an idiot. अमेध्य a. 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नमेधं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. 3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure, Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106.—इष 1 Excrement, ordure; समुल्लेजेद्राजमर्गं यस्त्वने-ज्मनापादि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेधं दृष्ट्वा हर्षमुपातिष्ठत Kāty.—COMP. -कुणपाशि a. feeding on carrion. -युक्त, -लित a. smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty.

अमेय a. 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. 2 Unknowable.—COMP. -आत्मन् a. possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous. (-मः) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; धनुष्यमोघं समवच बाण Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; काशिलक्ष्म्यमोघैः Me. 73. 2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतिगुह्यतावर्षाद्युपपन्ना-क्षिपः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपमंतकं वीजमज स्वया Ku. 2. 5; 80 'बलं', 'शक्तिः', 'वीर्यं', 'क्रोधः' &c.—यः 1 Not failing or erring. 2 N. of Vishnu.—COMP. -हंशः unerring in punishment, N. of Śiva. -दृशिन्, -दृष्टि a. of unerring mind or view. -बल a. of never-failing strength or vigour.—वाक् f. words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled. (-अः) one whose words are not vain. -बोद्धि a. never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing valour, N. of Śiva.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound. अंघ्रः A father. -अं 1 The eye. 2 Water.—अ ind. A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंघ्रं 1 An eye (in अंघ्रकं). 2 A father.

अंघ्रं 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावतर्जयद्वरे R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment, clothing, dress; देव्यामाल्यान्तर Bg. 11. 11; K. 3. 9; दिगंबरः सागरांबत मही the sea-girt earth. 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment. -2 the horizon. -ओकस् m. dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलिखते मौलिमिरंरौकसा Ku. 5. 79.—कुं cotton. -मणिः the sun.—लोखिन् a. skytouching; R. 13. 26.

अंघ्रिणं (In some senses अंघ्रिणः also) 1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse. 3 War, battle. 4 One of the hells. 5 A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7 N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Śiva.

अंघ्रः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणद्विष्टकन्यायामंघ्रो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An elephant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.—इष्टा N. of several plants:—(a) गणिका, दृष्टिका (Mar. जुई) (b) पादा (Mar. पहाडुल); (c) चुकिका (Mar. चुका); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा)—इष्टा, इष्टी An Ambashṭha woman.

अंबा (Voc. अंबे Ved; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman,' 'good mother'; किमंभाभिः प्रेषितः, अंबायां कार्यं निर्वर्तेय S. 2; कृतांजलिस्तत्र यद्वं सत्यात् R. 14. 16. 2 N. of Durgā, wife of Śiva. 3 N. of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhīṣma to be the wives of Vichitra-Vīrya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhīṣma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhīṣma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhīṣma. Śiva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhaṇḍini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhaṇḍin and became the cause of Bhīṣma's death.]

अंबाडा-इष्टा A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment).

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). 3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Vīrya who had died without issue.

अंबिका 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; अंबिके अंबिके शृणु मम विज्ञाति Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvati, wife of Śiva; अशीमिरेयामासुः पुराणाकारिणिकं Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र; see अंबा above.—COMP. -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Śiva. -धुवः, -सुतः N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अंबिकेयः, -यकः N. of Ganesa, Kārttikeya or Dhritarāṣṭra; more correctly written अंबिकेय q. v.

अंशु n. 1 Water; गंगमंशु सितमंशु यासुं K. P. 10. 2 The watery element of the blood (cf. ember). -COMP. -क्षणः a drop of water. -कंडकः (short-nosed) alligator. -क्रातः alligator. -कीशः, -कूर्मः a porpoise. -केसराः lemon-tree (डालंगवृक्ष). -क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. -य, -चर, -चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic. -घनः hail. -चत्वरं a lake. -ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); सुमंथिनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्मंशुजानि च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the Śārasa bird. -4 the conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इंद्रीवरेण नयनं सुखमंशुजे S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -भूः, आसनः 'the lotus-born god', Brāhmā; आसना the goddess Lakshmi. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-मः) 1 the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Śārasa. -तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -वृ a. giving or yielding water. (-वृः) a cloud; नवांशुदानीकमुहूर्तेलांघने R. 3. 53. -धरः 1 a cloud; वशिष्ठश्चांशुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरमृष्टांशुधरोधः R. 6. 44. -2 talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंशुविष्टः Sk. -2 the ocean; क्षारं Bh. 2. 6 — the number four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure of waters', the ocean; देवाह्वैरुदतमंशुनिर्धनये Ki. 5. 30. -य a. drinking water. (-यः) 1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent of waters. -पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगापातप्रतिमा गृह्यः Bk 1. 8. -प्रसादः, -प्रसादने the clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; कटं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंशुप्रसादकं । न नामदृष्ट्यादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति.—भवं a lotus. -धृत् m. 1 water-bearer, a cloud. -2 the ocean. -3 talc. -मादज a. produced only in water. (-जः) a conchshell. -हृत् m.

a cloud; ध्वनितसूचितमंशुमत् चयं Ki. 5. 12.-राजः 1 the ocean.-2 Varuṇa.-राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; स्वयं जलस्रोतश्चैवांशुमत् S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयार्धे इवांशुमत् Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82.-रहः n. 1 a lotus.-2 Sārāsa.-रहः, -हः, a lotus; विपुलितानुबन्धनं न सरित्पुः Ki. 5. 10.-रोहिणी a lotus.-बाहः 1 a cloud; तद्विषयं निवाहुवाह Ki. 3. 1; महुमिन्नं प्रियमविषयं विद्धि मामनुवाह Me. 99.-2 a lake.-3 water-bearer.-बाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water.-म.) a cloud.-बाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket.-विहारः sporting in water.-वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water.-सरणं flow or current of water.-सर्पिणी a leech.-सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंशुमत् a. Watery, containing water.-ती N. of a river.

अंशुकृत a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth.-न A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; इति कुहरभाजमनं बहुकृतमनुसृतितुल्यं स्थानमंशुकृतानि U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंशु 1 A. [अंशते, अंशित ] To sound. अंशु n. 1 Water; कथमन्येनं सार्वतानिष्येः प्रतीक्यते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेयमानज्वरं राज्ञः कौमसा परिष्वितं Si. 2. 54; अंशुमत् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac.-COMP. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1 the moon.-2 the (Indian) crane of Sārāsa. (-जं) a lotus; बाले तव मुखेभ्यो कथमिदी-बद्धं S. Til. 17; so पादं, नेत्रं. खंडं-अंशु a group of lotus flowers; कुसुमवनमप्राप्तिं श्रीमद्भोजनं Si. 1. 64. जन्मन् m., जनिः, योनिः the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā.-जन्मन् n. a lotus. इ, -धरः a cloud.-धिः, -निधिः, -राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; संभूयामेधिमस्येति महानद्या न्यागमा Si. 2. 100; यादवामेधिमस्येति वेलेष भवतः समा 58; so अंशुसं निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवामसां निधिः Si. 1. 20; बह्वधः a coral.-रहः n. (रहः) a lotus; हेमामेरुहसस्यानां तद्राश्यां याम सप्तं Ku. 2. 44. (म.) the (Indian) crane.-सारं a pearl.-धूः smoke; cloudiness.

अंशोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. 2 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंशय a. (पी f.) Watery, formed from water.

अंशु-आश्रु q. v.

अम्ल a. Sour, acid; कटुभलवर्णासुखती-क्षुण्णविदाहिनः (आहारः) Bg. 17. 9. -म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rāśas q. v. 2 Vinegar. 3 Wood-sorrel. 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 5 Belch.-COMP. -अम्ल a. acidulated.-उद्वारः sour eruption.-केसरः the citron tree.-मंघि a. having a sour smell.-मोरसः sour butter-milk.-जंघीरः, -निबकः the lime-tree.-पिसं acidity of stomach, sour bile.-दरुः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit.-रस a. having an acid taste. (-रसः) sourness, acidity.-वृक्षः the tamarind tree.-सारः the lime tree.-हारेण N. of a plant. अम्लकः . . of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face): pure, unclouded; परार्थन्यायवादेषु काण्यम्लानदर्शनः.-नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आबाली).

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading.-निः f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् a. Clear, clean.-नी A collection of globe-amaranth.

अम्लि (म्ली) कः 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eruption. 2 The tamarind tree.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयाचके, अयितुं, अयित) To go.-WITH अंतर् to interpose, intervene; ददुक् उपहृत्वांतर-यति Mk. 2.-अय्युद् 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.).-2 to thrive, prosper.-उद् 1 to rise (as the sun &c.); उदयति हि सशोकः कामिनीगंडपादुः Mk. 1. 57.-2 to appear, come in sight; सुहृत् यज्ञिणः प्रातश्चोदयंतोह याजकाः Mb.-3 to spring, arise, originate, proceed from; तदोदयद्वयव्युत्पत्तिः N. 3. 92; यथाशेषं उदयते Sat. Br.-परा (रा being changed to ला) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अयः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in असहय). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; सुदुष्पाणिंरयाचितः R. 4. 26. 4 A die or cube (to play with).-COMP. -अयित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभेः सदा नयवताऽयवता Ki. 5. 20.

अयश्च Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice.-ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अयज्ञिन् a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as नाथ). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; पटवसता R. 4. 55.-स्वः Absence of effort or exertion; -अयत्नेन, -स्वात्, -स्वतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly.-COMP. -अयं a. 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical.-2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थो यथार्थश्च T. S.; अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion.-इष्ट a. 1 not as wished or desired, disliked.-2 not enough or sufficient.-उचित a. unfit, unworthy.-सय a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमवशतयं स्वामिनश्चरितं Ve. 2.-2 vain, useless, profitless. (-यं) ind. 1 unfitly, unsuitably.-2 in vain, uselessly; तद्व्यतिरेकं Ms. 3. 240.-सह्यं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness.-द्यौर्नं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected-पुर्, पूर्व a. unprecedented, unparalleled.-वृत्त a. acting wrongly.-शास्त्रकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्र-करी च न विभागे विता प्रभुः Nārāda.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly; improperly.

अयनं a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in रामायण. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यविराट्पदनात् R. 16. 44. 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यह); अयनं च सर्वेषु यथाभागम-वस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; नान्यः पंथा विद्यतेऽ-यनाय Svet. Up.-COMP. -कालः the interval between the solstices.-वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयंजित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयशस्व a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense.

-न. (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महद्भयोति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु धोस्यतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वाभावलोलस्यशः प्रहृष्टं R. 6. 41.-COMP. -कर a. (री f.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य a. Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् n. 1 Iron; अमिततमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold. 4 A metal in general. 5 Aloe wood.-m. Fire.-COMP. -अय, -अयकं a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain).-कांतः 1 an iron-arrow.-2 excellent iron.-3 a large quantity of iron.-कांतः (अयस्कान्तः) 1 a magnet, load-stone; शंभोर्देवभाकाक्रम्यका-देव लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चक्रे परमाचव्य-स्कान्त इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21.-2 a



precious stone; <sup>०</sup>मणिः a loadstone; अयस्कृतमणिशालादेव लोहधातुनंतःकरणनाकृष्टवती M'al. 1. -कारः an iron-smith, blacksmith. -कीटं rust of iron. -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so <sup>०</sup>पात्रं. -घनः an iron hammer; अयोघनेनाथ इवाभितं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जालं an iron net-work. -दंडः an iron club. -धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -प्रतिमा an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so <sup>०</sup>रजः, <sup>०</sup>रसः. -सुखः an arrow (iron-pointed); भेत्स्यस्त्रजः कुंभमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. -शंकुः 1 an iron spear, 2 an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -शूलं 1 an iron lance. -2 a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः शूलिकः also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). -हृदय a. ironhearted, stern, unrelenting; हृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय or अयोमय n. (ची f.) made of iron or of any metal.

अयाचित a. Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अयतं स्पृहायचितं Ms. 4. 5. -तं Unsolicited alms. -COMP. -उपनत, उपस्थित a. got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमनु क्वलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य a. 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Sūdra &c.) 2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded. 3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -COMP. याजनं, संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात a. Not gone &c. -COMP. -यान a. not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; <sup>०</sup>मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming.

अयाथार्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Not true, unjust, improper. 2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्यं 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. 2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. 2 Natural disposition.

अयि ind. 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'Oh', 'ah', or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविभ्रातमभिहितं M. 1; अयि भो महाशैल्युक्ता S. 7; अयि विशुद्धमदानं त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5. 32; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. 2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation, 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि दक्षिणं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तत्त्वंगि यदि मनाक्कृषे Bv. 2. 150. 3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3. अयीदेव्यं पक्षिंसः 5. 62.

अयुक्त a. 1 not yoked or harnessed. 2. Not joined, united or connected.

3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. 4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; बुद्धि, चार. 5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोप निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. 6 Untrue, wrong. -COMP. -कृत् a. doing improper or wrong acts. -पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप a. incongruous, unsuitable; अयुक्तरूप किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुग, -गल a. 1 Separate, single. 2 Odd, uneven. -COMP. अचिस् m. fire. -नेत्रः, -नयनः, -शरः see under अयुग्म. -सतिः having seven horses, the sun. अयुगपद् ind. Not all together, gradually, serialim. -COMP. -ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुग्म a. 1 Single, separate. 2 Odd, uneven (as a number). -COMP. -छद्, -पत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -नाहः, -सतिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज्ज a. Odd, uneven (opp. युज्ज even). -COMP. -द्वयुः, -बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). छद्ः = सप्तपर्णः; बहुयुज्जद्वयुच्छदमयः Si. 6. 50. -पलाशः = सप्तपलाशः. -पाद् -यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, शक्ति N. of Siva.

अयुत a. Disjoined, detached, not connected. -तं Ten thousand, a myriad. -COMP. -अध्यापकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध a. (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः f. proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent.

अये ind. 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरीनाथ विप्रहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. 2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh', 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपञ्चोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; (d) 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोगः 1 Separation, disjunction; interval. 2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. 3 An improper conjunction. 4 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). 5 A hammer (for अयोग्य, अयोग्यन). 6 Dislike.

अयोधः (वा or वी f.) The son of a Sūdra man and Vaisya woman; see आयोध्व.

अयोग्य a. 1 Unfit, unsuitable; useless.

अयोध्य a. Unassailable; irresistible; अयोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः R'am.

-ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Rāghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayu.

अयोनि a. 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनित्वं Ku. 2. 9. 2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः f. Not the womb. -निः N. of Brahm'a and Siva. -COMP. -ज, -जन्मन् a. not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यात्ममयोनिनजम् भवतामस्तैः Mv. 1. 30. ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (-ज), -संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोग्यपदं Absence of simultaneity. अयौगिक (की f.) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अरः The spoke or radius of a wheel. (र also); अरैः संवायते नाभिर्नाभो चारः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. -COMP. -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spokes; V. 1. 4. -घट्टः, -घट्टकः, 1 a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहट); २ घटी a bucket so used; दूषमासाय दीर्घमार्गेण सर्वस्तेनादीतः Pt. 4. -2 a deep well.

अरज्य, अरज्ज, अरजस्क a. 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). 2 Free from passion (रजस्). 3 Not having the monthly courses. -f. (जः) A girl before menstruation.

अरज्जु a. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -n. A prison house.

अरणिः m. f., -णी f. A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Flint.

अरण्यं (sometimes n. also,) wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानाशं कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 37; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिना । अरण्यं तेन मत्स्यं वधायारण्यं तथा गृहं । Chān. 44; as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; बीजं wild seed; so <sup>०</sup>माजरीः, <sup>०</sup>दूषकः. -COMP. -अरण्यक्षः forest keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -वानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit -ओकस्-सर् a. 1 dwelling in woods; being in a forest; वैकुण्ठं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्योक्तः S. 4. 5. -2 (especially) one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कदली wild plantain. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -वटकः a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.)

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli, on क्षीणां प्रियालीक-फलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथा-रण्यप्रदिका इत्यदिति. प्राचः. -चर (°वेचर also) -जीव *a.* wild. -ज *a.* wild. -धर्मः wild state or usage, wild nature; तथाण्यधर्म-द्विगोत्र्य नामधेयं नियोजितः Pt. 1. -दृष्टिः, -राज् (द्), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अण्यनां पतिः. -पंडितः 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भब *a.* growing in a forest, wild. -भक्षिका a gadfly. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः forest-keeper. -रुदितं (°वे) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; शोकं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तदलमयुगारण्यरुदितः Amaru. 76. -चायसः a wild crow, raven. -वासः. -समाश्रयः retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -वासिन् *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -विलपितं, -विलापः (°वे) = रुदितं above. -वन् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं A forest.

अरण्यदिः -नी *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरत *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Noncopulation. -COMP. -त्रप *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-*v.*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -तिः *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवस्तु-न्याभेन चेतसो याजनवस्थितिः अरतिः सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संवेदं भ्रष्टमरतिं हि सद्दियोगः Ki. 5. 51. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, dulness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरतिः (*m.* or *f.*) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन सहिता Ak.; मध्याह्नलीकूपर-योर्मये प्रामाणिकः करः । बद्धसुष्टिकरो रतिररतिः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Hal'ay. Ki. 18. 6.

अरतिकः The elbow.

अरं *ind.* 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily.

अरमण, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अरं 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं); सरनसरमाणं द्रामयाज्य Mv. 6. 27 (-*r.*, -री also); चंचुकादिविपादितारपुटो वास्यामहं पंजरम् Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -रः An awl.

अरं *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अरं महाराजं प्रति कुतः धुवियाः G. M.

अरविंदं 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्यमरविंदुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. दूर्याकुर्निर्मितानिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, मुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -दः 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -COMP. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -दलधर्मं copper. -नाभिः, -भः N. of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवशक्रास्तु भगवानरविंदनाभः Bv. 4. 8. -सद् *m.* N. of Brahma.

अरविंदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपातमधुका भृंगेः सुदिनेवारविंदिने Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेष्टु कवित्वभिवदन् शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वेद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3. अराजके जीवलोकं दुर्बला बलवर्धनः । पीडयन्ते न हि विचेष्टु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचिच्छदा ॥ Mb.; शौच्यं रा-ज्यनाराजकं Chāṇ. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -COMP. -भोगिन् *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अरतिः 1 An enemy, foe; देशः शोयमातिशयोक्त्यर्थेस्मिन्नुद्गः पुरिताः Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -COMP. -भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; पाद्वराला-श्ली M. 2. 3. -लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -ला An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan. -COMP. -केशी a woman with curled hair; भित्वा निराक्रामदलकेश्याः R. 6. 81. -पद्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरिः 1 An enemy, foe; विजितारिपुरः सरः R. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोध-

स्तथा लोभो मद्मोही च मत्सरः; कृतादिपदवर्जयेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 N. of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -COMP. -क्षपण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. -कुलं 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -हृः destroyer of enemies. -द्विषन्, -विघ्नः schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -सन्ध *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -सूदनः, -हनः, -हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 13.

अरिहन् *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिहन्मात्र, अरिहन्मात्र *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिहं 1 An oar; लोलहरिहंश्रणेतिवाभिः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm.

अरिहं A continuous down-pour of rain. -घः A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिह *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperishable, safe. -ह 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 N. of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिह); (b) another plant (Mar. रिह). 5 Garlic. -हं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; योगिणो मरणं यस्मादवश्यं भावि लभ्यते । तद्वक्षणमरिहं स्याद्विदमप्यभिधीयते ॥ 4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. 5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Butter-milk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -COMP. -रुहं the lying-in-chamber.

-तारि *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-तिः *f.*) security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness; तद्वचनमत्र निष्यन्नाशिरां काममरि-हतातिनाशास्ते Mv. 1. -मयनः N. of Siva or Vishnu. -शय्या a lying-in-couch; अरिहशय्यां पतिनो विचारिण R. 3. 15. -सूदनः, -हनः *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरविः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क सा भोगानासुपरुहिविः K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सतिपातक्षयश्चासकासहिकारविचित्रश्च Susr. 3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरविः, अरव्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरव्य *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरव्य *a.* Sound, healthy.

अरव्य *a.* (पा. -णी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); नयनान्यरुपाणि घृणन् Ku. 4. 12. 2 Perplexed, emba-

rrased, 3 Dumb. —**ज**: 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. 2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आदिष्कृताङ्ग-पुरातर एकतोके S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विमावरी यक्षणाय कलते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. 3 The sun; एगेण बालाङ्गणकीलेन Ku. 3. 30; संसृज्यते सत्सिनेरुणालुमिभिः R. 5. 69. —**ज**: 1 Red colour, 2 Gold, 3 Saffron.—**Comp.** —**अरुज**: N. of Garuda.—**अरुजः**, **अरुजः**: N. of Garuda, younger brother of Aruna. —**अरुज** *m.* the sun.—**आरुजः**: 1. son of Aruna, N. of Jāyānu.— 2 N. of Saturn, Sāvarni Manu, Karna, Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins. (—**जा**) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti. —**रुज** *a.* red-eyed.—**रुजः** break of day, dawn; चतस्रो घटिकाः प्रातररुणोदय उच्यन्ते.—**उपलः** *a.* ruby.—**रुमलः** *a.* red lotus.—**रुमलित** *m.* N. of Siva.—**रुमलित** 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (—**रा**) 1 the sun's wife, 2 shadow.—**लोचन** *a.* red-eyed. (—**न**) *a.* a pigeon.—**नारुणः** 'having Aruna for his charioteer,' the sun.

**अरुणित**, **अरुणीकृत** *a.* Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनमरुणारुणितञ्च कटुकत् Ku. 5. 11.

**अरुणुद** *a.* 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुणुदमिवालागमनिर्गन्तस्य दूतितः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55. 2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition).

**अरुणती** 1 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अन्वासितमरुणत्या स्वाहयेव हवि-भुञ्जे R. 1. 56. 2 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajapati by Devahūti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rāma. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: see H. 1. 76.] —**Comp.** **आरुणिः**, **नारुणः**, **पतिः** N. of Vasishtha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major.—**दूरीनन्वायः** see under न्याय.

**अरुण-ह** *a.* Not angry, calm.

**अरुण** *a.* 1 Not angry. 2 Shining, bright.

**अरुण** *a.* Wounded, sore. —*m.* (रु) 1 The Arka tree. 2 Red Khadira.

—*n.* 1 A vital part. 2 A wound, sore (—*m.* also).—**Comp.** —**कर** *a.* causing or inflicting wounds, wounding.

**अरुण** *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. 2 Ugly, deformed. 3 Dissimilar, unlike.—**रु** 1 A bad or ugly figure. 2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins.—**Comp.** —**हर्ष** *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरुणहर्ष मदनस्य निरहात् Ku. 5. 53.

**अरुणक** *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

**अरे** *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पश्यः कामायास्याः पतिः नियो भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरे महारुजं प्रति कुतः क्षमिष्याः U. 4; (c) of envy.

**अरेण** *a.* 1 Sinless, spotless. 2 Clear, pure.

**अरेरे** *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गोपमसुखाः कु-रुवलेरुनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *ibid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे रावगर्मभाप्रभूत सूतापसद् *ibid*.

**अरोक** *a.* Without splendour, obscured, dim.

**अरोम** *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोमाः सर्वसिद्धाथोऽस्तुर्वर्षशता-युवः Susr.—**न**: Sound health; न नम-मनेष कस्त्यसोः H. 1. 167.

**अरोमिन्**, **अरोम्य** *a.* Healthy.

**अरोचक** *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. 2 Causing loss of appetite. —**क**: Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

**अरु** 10 P. 1 To heat or warm. 2 To praise.

**अरु**: 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning. 2 The sun; आदिष्कृताङ्गपुरा-सर एकतोके S. 4. 1. 3 Fire. 4 A crystal. 5 Copper. 6 Sunday. 7 The sun-plant, (Mar. रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अरुस्योपति स्थितं च्युतानि वनमहिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमा-श्रित्य न विश्रामे क्षुधार्ता याति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कव-पतिस्त्राज्यः सदापुष्पफलाञ्जलिं सन् Pt. 1. 51. 8 N. of Indra. 9 Food. (अरु also). 10 The number 12.—**Comp.** —**अरुमन्** *m.* —**उपलः** the sun-stone.—**आहः** the swallow wort.—**ह्रस्वसम**: the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या).—**कांता** sun's wife.—**चन्दन**: a kind of red sandal (रुचन्दन).—**ज**: epithet of Karna, Yama, and Sugriva. (—**जौ**) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven.—**नन्दन**: 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama and Saturn; see अरुणात्मज. (—**दा**) N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti.—**रुचि** *f.* light of the sun.—**दिन**, **रुचि**: Sunday.—**नेदुन**:

—**दुन**:—**दुन**, **रुचु**: N. of Saturn, Karna or Yama.—**रुचु**, **नारुचु**: a lotus (the sun-lotus).—**नरुचु** the disc of the sun.—**रुचि**: marriage with the *arka* plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थविवाहाय रुचिर्ष्व सद्युह्ये Kāśyapa.

**अरुलः**—**लः**—**लः** 1 A wooden belt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; इरागलादीर्घजो हुमेज R. 18. 4; 16. 6; अनापलागं Bk. 2; नरुचुर्नरुचुपति-तर्गला निरीलिताक्षीन भिमाभयवन्ती K. P. 1; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; इत्यंति तदन-ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सारुलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; वारुगलाभय इय प्रवृत्तः 5. 45. कंटे केवलमरुलैव विहितो जीवस्य निरुच्छतः K. P. 8; see अरुगल also. 2 A wave or billow.

**अरुलिका** A small door-pin, small bolt.

**अरु** 1 P. [अर्धति, अर्धति] To be worth, have value, to cost; परिष्का यव न संति देशे नार्धति रत्नानि सद्युज्जानि Subāsh.

**अरु**: 1 Price, value; कुर्कुर्य यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुस्याः सुः कुप-रिष्काहि मण्यो येरधतः पातितः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated, so अनर्थ priceless; महाच very costly. 2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men; कुटजकुसुमेः कल्पितार्घ्य तस्मै Me. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are:—आमः क्षीरं कुशाग्रं च दधि सर्पिः सन्तुलम् । यवः सिद्धार्थश्चैव अङ्गोऽर्घ्यः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see अरुच below).—**Comp.** —**अरु** *a.* worthy of a respectful offering.—**चलाचल** rate of price, proper price, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329.—**संरुधानं**, **संरुधापनं** appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत येषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

**अरुधि**: N. of Siva.

**अरुच** *a.* 1 Valuable; अनर्थ invaluable; see s. v. 2 Venerable; तानर्थ्योन्मथ्यमा-दाय द्वालाखुद्यो गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14.—**रुच** A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person; अर्थमस्मै V. 5; दद्युतस्यः पुण्येयं कलेश्च नद्युधतः U. 3. 24; अर्थमर्थमिव वादिनं नृप R. 11. 69; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50.

**अरु** 1 U. (अर्धति, अर्धति) 1 (a) To adore or worship; salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चिर्द्विजातीन् परमाधिद्वान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5. (b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.).—10 P. or *Caus.* To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गोक्तसामर्पितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 15. 9.—**With** **अनि**, **समन्ति** to worship, adore, honour; आशीमिरम्यन्व ततः क्षितीम् Bk. 1. 24, Bg. 18. 46.—**प** 1 to praise, sing

praises of -2 to honour, worship; प्रानुसृत्य जगद्गुरुं Bk. 2. 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring. —कः Worshipping; इन्द्रवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising —न-ना Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors. अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; सूर्यहिरण्यमिर्मर्त्तः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.

अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासन्ननिर्वाण-प्रदीपार्चिरावसि R. 12. 1; नेशस्यार्चिर्दुतभुज इव दिव्यद्विजुषुमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिस् *n.* (-र्चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; वदक्षिणार्चिर्विरागिरादे R. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; प्रशमादधिपः Ku. 2. 20. Ratn. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). —*m.* 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिसत् *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —*m.* 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज 1 P. (अर्जति, अर्जित) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृद्व्याविरोधेन यद्व्यस्तव्यमर्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनयन्तुजोन्नाय Bk. 14. 74.—10 P. or *caus.* To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वर्जित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जन Getting, acquisition; अर्थान्मर्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जयित्वापारोर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (ना-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; विश्वामाजीशुभ्रमर्जुनवर्णं Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनासदा), with useful rind. 4 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kunti by Indra and hence called रंदि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parashurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khaydava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhishma, Karva &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 N. of K'artavirya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. —नी 1 A procuress, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 N. of a river commonly called कतोया. —नं Grass. —COMP. —उपनः the teak tree. —ह्वि *a.* white, of a white colour. —बन्धः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. —अर्णः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्णवः The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोकं ocean of grief; शोकितः, जनं ocean of men; संसारवलेषण

Bh. 3. 10.—COMP. —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्भवः the moon. (—ना) Lakshmi. (—वं) nectar. —पोतः —यानं a boat or ship. —मंदिरः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. —2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णवः *n.* Water. —COMP. —दः a cloud. —भवः conch-shell.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्तन Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरार्तिं head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेभ्य वयं वार्धामहे बहु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयार्चके योद्धुं Bk. 14. 99.

2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish. —WITH अभि to beg, supplicate, request; इमं सारं प्रियावृत्तिनिमित्तमर्थयते V. 4; अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायार्थितो वदो R. 4. 58. —अभिप्र 1 to ask, request. —2 to desire. —प्र 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. —2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो विप्रवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64. —3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन् तथा सीता Bk. 7. 48. —4 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अशानी-केन ययनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लग्नः शत्रो विप्रलः प्रार्थितामिति R. 15. 5, 956. —प्रति to challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत संतादुः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राघवं Bk. 6. 25. —2 to make an enemy of. —सं 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थे यत्नयनं प्रिया प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समार्थितं V. 2; अनुपशुक्-मिवास्मानं समर्थे S. 7. —2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्त-मेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. —समप्रि or संप्रि to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंभवः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धं परिप्रेक्षी Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' 'intended for,' 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; संतानार्थीय विषये R. 1. 34; ता देवतापित्रतिथि-क्रियार्थी (यैतुं) 2. 16; द्विजार्थी यथायुः Sk.; यज्ञार्थोत्सर्गोऽयम् Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे, or अर्थव and has an adverbial force; किमर्थं for what purpose, why; बेलो-लक्ष्मणार्थं S. 4; तदर्थान्दधुस्त्वमोर्ध्वान्दार्थमायुः Ku. 6. 13; गवार्थं ब्रह्मणार्थं च Pt. 1. 420; मदर्थं स्वकृज्यविताः Bg. 1. 9; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थीय देवताः Nala. 13, 19; शत्रु-पणस्य वार्थीय 23. 9. 2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तः सुनेः

क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause. 3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:—वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंज्य or suggested; तदर्थैषी शब्दार्थः K. P. 1. अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंज्यश्चेति त्रिधा मनः ॥ S. D. 2. 4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रिय H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; अर्थं प्रतिपद्यते मर्थाऽपराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थान्तरमात्र एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽनुष्ठुब्धो Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनार्थः Ms. 4. 196; द्वयनेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; दुरापेक्षं 1. 72; मर्थाधिकारः Ms. 7. 121; मालाधिकार्या न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject matter, contents (as of letters &c.); स्वामन्तरात्परि कश्चिदर्थः Mu. I will acquaint you with the matter: तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थो भवति V. 2 if so I should know its contents. 6 Wealth, riches, property, money; स्वामय संभूतार्थानां R. 1. 7: विमर्थाः कश्चनश्रवाः Pt. 1. 163. 7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अर्थार्थकामो तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मर्थाणिः R. 1. 25. 8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थकफला श्रवाः R. 1. 29; यावानर्थ उदायानं सर्वतः संयुतो-क्ते Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्वां युगे Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नेव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18. 9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. 10 Action, plaint (in law). 11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, 'तत्त्वविद्'. 12 Manner, kind, sort. 13 Prevention, warding off; मन्त्रकार्यो धूमः prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). 14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; अर्थे न नियोक्यो H. 2. -अधिकारिन् m. a treasurer. -अन्तरं 1 another or different meaning. -2 another cause or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थान्तरमात्र एव Ku. 3. 18. -3 a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4 opposite or antithe-

tical meaning, difference of meaning. -च्यार्थः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and vice versa उक्तिरर्थान्तरम्यातः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमानचरितम्तरद् दुष्कर किं महात्मनो ॥ (२) गुणवद्वस्तुसंसर्गाद्यानि नीचोपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालासुषुम्णेन सुत्रं दित्तसि धार्येन Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. -अम्बित a. 1 rich, wealthy. -2 significant. -अर्थिन् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. -अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). -आगमः 1 acquisition of wealth, income. -2 conveying of a sense. -आपत्तिः f. 1 an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance धर्मो देवदत्तो दया न मुक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'. -2 a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or vice versa; it corresponds to what is popularly called केसुतिकन्याय or देहावृत्त्यन्याय; e. g. हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमंडले । सुकानामयवस्थं के वयं स्मरंकिकराः Amar. 100; अस्तित्वमयोपि मादवं मज्जते केव कथा शरीरिण R. 8. 43. -उत्पत्तिः f. acquisition of wealth; so उपार्जनं. -उपश्लेषकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपश्लेषकाः पंच S. D. 308. -उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. -उष्णम् m. the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विराहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40. -ओषः, -राशिः treasure, board of money. -कर (री. f.), -कृत् a. 1 enriching. -2 useful, advantageous. -काम a. desirous of wealth. (-सौ dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. -कृच्छ्रे 1 a difficult matter. -2 pecuniary difficulty; न मुक्षेदर्थकृच्छ्रे Niti. -कृत्य doing or execution of a business; अम्बुपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. -गौरवं depth of meaning; भास्वरर्थगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. -ज्ञा ( -ज्ञी f. ) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. -जत a. full of meaning. (-तं) 1 a collection of things. -2 a large amount of wealth, considerable property. -तत्त्वं 1 the real truth, the

fact of the matter. -2 the real nature or cause of anything. -दृ a. 1 yielding wealth. -2 advantageous, useful. -3 liberal. -दूषणं 1 extravagance, waste. -2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. -3 finding fault with the meaning. -दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पदोष, पदांशदोष and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. -निर्धन a. dependent on wealth. -निश्चयः determination, decision. -पतिः 1 'the lord of riches'; a king; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं धर्मो R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -पर, -लुब्ध a. 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. -2 niggardly. -यकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—विजं विदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च । अर्थयकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथावेति S. D. 317 ). -प्रयोगः usury. -बंध arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थबंधं V. 2. 14. -वृद्धि a. selfish. -बोधः indication of the (real) import. -भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. -साधनं, -सा 1 property, wealth. -युक्त a. significant. -लाभः acquisition of wealth. -लोभः avarice. -वादः 1 declaration of any purpose. -2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) -3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एव । दोषं तु मे केचित्कथय U. 1. -विकल्पः 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, -2 prevarication; also 'विकल्प'. -वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. -व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञा a. conversant with money-matters. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of wealth (political economy). -2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकाराश्चिन्विषां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; व्यवहारिन् a politician. -3 the science of practical life. -शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं सूते Ms. 5. 106. -संस्थानं 1 accumulation of wealth. -2 treasury. -संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. -सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success.

अर्थतः ind. 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object;

यद्वाथैतो गौरव Māl. 1. 7 depth of measuring. 2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; यद्वाथैतोऽपि मन्त्रार्थं श्रेयोर्थतः सचते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राज्ञश्च S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवद्वातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थात् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; कृषिक्य दंडो भक्षित इत्येव तत्सहचरितमप्युपलक्षणमर्थाद्व्याप्तं भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्चित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. -ते Wish, desire; petition.

अर्चिता, -त्वं 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of; with instr. or in COMP.; कोषद्वन्द्वान् Mu. 5; को वधेन ममार्षीं स्वात् Mb.; अर्थांश्च Pt. 1. 4, 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थां वरुचिर्मेस्तु Ku. 3 Possessed of desires. -m. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थनार्थिनो R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्थां गतो गौरव Pt. 1. 146; कम्पारलमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स वर्मसखः श्रवद्वर्धित्यर्थिनो स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेदान् व्यवहृतानतः दितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -COMP. -भावाः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुं यद्विस्तारकृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; शरीरं रातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म वेच तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; सुखं स्तुतिमिथ्याभिरुपगतस्य सत्सती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -चर्च Red chalk.

अर्च 1 P. [अर्चति, अर्चति] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रघुःसहस्राणि चर्चुर्नादी Bk. 12. 56, see caus. below.

2 To beg, request, ask; विगलिताङ्गुर्म हस्तद्वन्द्वे नार्चति पातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कामार्चित, कोप, भय &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; यन्मार्चितं देवपुरं विनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -WITH अति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्वादीर्वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -चं Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्ध a. Half, forming a half. -र्ध, -र्धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाम्न समुत्पन्नं अर्धं त्यजति यद्वित्तः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; यद्वेधं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्धं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half off', कायः=अर्ध कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; ह्याय half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; द्वात्यं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -COMP. -अक्षि n. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body. -अर्धः a half, the half; -अर्धश्च a. sharing a half. -अर्धः, -र्ध 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुर्वर्धभागान्यां तामयोज्यतामुने R. 10. 56. -2 half and half. -अवधेयकः hemerania (Mar. अर्ध-शिक्षि). -अवशेष a. having only a half left. -आसनं 1 half a seat; अर्धोसनं गोत्रभिर्दोषितश्च R. 6. 73; मम हि द्विषोक्तं समक्षमर्धोसनोपेक्षितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -हस्तः 1 the half or crescent moon. -2 semicircular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below). -मौलि N. of Siva Me. 56. -उक्त a. half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्थोक्तं महाराज U. 1 -उक्तिः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उद्य 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊरुकः a short petticoat (Mar. परकर). -कुल a. half done, incomplete. -खार, -री 1 a kind of measure, half a Khari. गंगा N. of the river Kāveri so आहूवी. -शुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चंद्र a. crescent-shaped, (-चंद्र) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचंद्रं विभति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुदिनामिच्छिच्छेद कदली-हस्तम् R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; शूद्रा दा to seize by the neck and turn out; शीयतामेतस्मार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. -चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -चोलकः a short bodice. -दिनं, -दिवसः 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -चाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -चारीशः, -चारीश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). -चाच half a boat. -चित्रा mid-night. -पंचाङ्गात् f. twenty-five. -पणः a measure containing half a pana. -एध half way. (-ये) midway. -एधुर half a watch, one hour and a half. -भानः a half, half a share or part; तद्वर्धभागेन लभ्यस्व काश्चित् Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half. -भाज a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भाकरः mid-day. -माणवकः -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्गे ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. मासिक a. happening every fortnight -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. -यामः half a watch. -रथः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानो च विमुक्तश्चापि हस्यते। घृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night; अथापराधे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4. -विस्मयः, -विस्मर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, प, and फ. -वीक्षणं a side-look, glance. -वृद्ध a. middle-aged. -वेना-शिकः N. of the followers of Kanāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशस half or incomplete murder; Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -शतं fifty. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. -सीरिच m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2 =अर्थिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -हस्तः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक a. Half; see अर्ध.

अर्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वेदकन्यासमृतको ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्थिकः स तु विशेषो भोज्यो विजेन संशयः Parāśara.

अर्धिन् a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्पण 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादापणानुवृत्तपुष्टं R. 2. 35. 2 Inserting, placing or putting in. 3 Giving, offering, resigning.



स्वेदहायेति-अक्षेप R. 2. 55. मुखार्णवे पृष्ठति-  
ग्रन्थः 15. 3; तच्छुद्धय मर्त्यं Bg. 9. 27.  
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;  
न्यास Ak. 5 Piercing, perforating;  
नीक्ष्यन्तुर्गणैर्द्विधा स्त्रियः सर्वा व्यद्वारयन् Rām.  
अक्षिप्तः The heart; flesh in the  
heart.

अक्ष 1 P. (अक्षति, आनर्ष, अर्षितुं) 1  
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अक्ष (क्षु) द-क्ष 1 A swelling, tu-  
mour, (various kinds). 2 One  
hundred millions. 3 N. of a moun-  
tain in the west of India (Abu).  
4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long  
round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A ser-  
pent-like demon killed by Indra.

अर्षक a. 1 Small, minute, short.  
2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young,  
childish. —कः 1 A boy, child;  
श्रुतस्य यायादयमेतमर्षकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7.  
67. 2 The young of an animal. 3  
A fool, idiot.

अर्ष 1 a. Excellent, best. 2 Re-  
spectable. —र्षः 1 A master, lord.  
2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya.  
—र्षी 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of  
the Vaisya tribe. —र्षी The wife of  
a Vaisya. —COMP. —वर्षः A Vaisya of  
rank.

अर्षमन् m. 1 The sun. 2 The head  
of the Manes; विष्णुनामयेना चास्ति Bg.  
10. 29. 3 N. of the *arka* plant.

अर्षणी A woman of the Vaisya  
tribe.

अर्षन् m. 1 A horse; अर्षाकृतप्रग्रहमेवंतां  
इजाः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten  
horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A  
short span (गोकर्णपरिमण). —ती 1 A  
mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अर्षा a. 1 Coming hitherward  
(opp. पश्चात्). 2 Turned towards,  
coming to meet any one. 3 Being  
on this side. 4 Being below or be-  
hind (in time or place). 5 Follow-  
ing, subsequent. —क ind. 1  
Hitherward, on this side. 2 From  
a certain point. 3 Before (in time  
or place); यत्तद्वेत्त्यर्षा सलिलमयं ब्रह्मडमयम्  
K. 125; अर्षाच्च संवत्सरास्तथमी हरेत् परतो नृपः  
Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 254. 4 On the  
lower side, behind, downwards (opp.  
ऊर्ध्व). 5 Afterwards, subsequently.  
6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते  
चार्याद्वयनयुवि छिन्नदर्मीकुपाराः S. 1. 15.  
—COMP. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक  
a. belonging to proximate time, mo-  
dern; सा modernness, posteriority  
of time. —कूलं the near bank of  
a river.

अर्षाचीन a. 1 Modern, recent. 2  
Reverse, contrary. —नं ind. (With  
abl.) 1 On this side of. 2 Later than;  
यत्पूर्वं पृथिव्या अर्षाचीनमेतस्मिन् Sat. Br.

अर्षाक्ष n. Piles. —COMP. —क्ष a. des-  
troying piles. (—क्षः) 1 N. of the

plant *शुण*, so called because it is  
said to cure piles.

अर्षिप्त a. Afflicted with piles.

अर्ष 1 P. [अर्षति, अर्षितुं, आनर्ष, अर्षितुं]  
(epic A. as गणो नाहते पूजां Rām.) 1  
To deserve, merit, be worthy of  
with acc. or inf.; किमिदं दत्तुमानमे-  
श्वराहति S. 7. 2 To have a right to,  
be entitled to; ननु गर्भः पित्रे रिदयमर्षि  
नाहति शोडशी Ms. 2. 83. 5 To be able,  
to be fit or deserve to be done; अर्षेता  
मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137.  
4 To be equal to; be worth; न वै माया-  
व्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; तर्षेते जययज्ञस्य कला  
नाहति शोडशी Ms. 2. 83. 5 To be able,  
translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनममया  
मवितुमर्हति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour;  
see *caus.* below. 7 (Used with inf.  
in the second pers. and sometimes  
in the third) अर्ष represents a mild  
form of command, advice or  
courteous request, and may be tran-  
slated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased to';  
'will be pleased to'; द्विवाच्यमर्षमर्षि  
सोदुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नाहति  
मे प्रणय विहेतुं 2. 58. —*Caus.* or 10 P.  
To honour, worship; राजाजिह्वं मधुकं-  
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ष a. 1 Respectable, worthy of  
respect, deserving; अर्षावमेजयन् विश्वो  
दमर्हति मायक Ms. 8. 392. 2 Worthy  
of, having a claim to, entitled to,  
with acc., inf., or in comp.; नैवाहः  
पेदकं रिचयं पतितोत्प्रादित्वा हि सः Ms. 9. 144;  
संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लप्यसे Rām.; तस्मान्नाहो  
वयं हेतुं धार्तेष्ट्यान् स्वबाधवात् Bg. 1. 37; so  
मानं, वयं, दंडं &c. 3 Becoming, proper,  
fit; केवलं यामर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3; with gen.  
also, स भवोर्हो महीयुतां Pt. 1. 87-92. 4  
Worth (in money), costing; see  
below. —र्षः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of  
Vishnu. 3 Price (as in महर्ष); महर्षि-  
व्यापारितनच्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महानर्षो यस्याः  
Malli.). —र्षा Worship, adoration.

अर्षण-या Worship, adoration, ho-  
nour, treating with respect or  
veneration; अर्षणमर्हते चक्रुर्नयो नयचक्षुः  
R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22.

अर्षत् a. Worthy, deserving, ador-  
able. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest  
rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A  
superior divinity with the Jains;  
सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिशेषलोकप्रजितः । यदास्मिता-  
र्थवादी च देवोर्हन् परमेश्वरः ॥

अर्षत a. Worthy, deserving. —तः  
1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist men-  
dicant.

अर्षती The quality of being fit to  
be worshipped, veneration, adoration  
श्रीनार्हतीचणैर्दुष्येः Sk.

अर्षा pot. p. 1 Worthy, respectable.  
2 Fit to be praised.

अर्ष 1 U (अर्षति-ने, अर्षितुं, अर्षित) 1  
To adorn. 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off;  
see अलङ्घ.

अर्ष 1 The sting in the tail of a  
serpion. 2 Yellow orpiment;  
or. al.

अलङ्घः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair  
in general; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5.  
53; अलङ्घे बालकुंदावुविदे Me. 65 (the  
word is n. also, as appears from a  
quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राव्यलकानि  
तान्). 2 Curls on the fore-head. 3  
Saffron besmeared on the body. —का  
1 A girl from eight to ten years of  
age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera,  
and of the lord of the Yakshas; विमानि  
वस्यां ललितललाटायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv.  
2. 10; मनोज्ञा ते वसुनिरलका तान् यक्षधर्यान्  
Me. 7. —COMP. —अधिपः, —पतिः, —ईश्वरः  
'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera;  
अस्य जीवदमगालकेश्वरी R. 19. 15. —अंतः the  
end of a curl or ringlet. —नदा 1 N.  
of the Ganges, or a river falling in-  
to it. —2 a girl from eight to ten  
years of age. —नभा N. of the  
capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows  
of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलङ्कः —ककः The red resin of cer-  
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly  
used by women to dye certain parts  
of their body, particularly the soles  
of the feet and lip); (द्वंद्ववाचसा) चिरे-  
श्लिष्टालककपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3.  
5; अलङ्ककां पृथ्वीं ततान R. 7. 7; चित्रो  
हतायाः पृथ्वीं तिथ्यं निष्पीडितालककवत्पज्जति  
Mk. 4. 15. —COMP. —रसः red lac,  
juice; अलङ्करसरकाभाः चलकरसवर्जिते । अथापि  
चरणी तस्याः पत्रकोशममयो Rām.  
the red colour of *alakta*.

अलङ्कण a. 1 Having no signs or  
marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished.  
3 Having no good marks, inauspi-  
cious, illomened; क्लेशावहा मनुलङ्कणाहम्  
R. 14. 5. —ज 1 A bad or inauspi-  
cious sign. 2 That which is no  
definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित a. Unseen, unobserved;  
अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तयो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अलक्ष्मी f. Evil fortune, bad luck,  
poverty.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,  
unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having  
no particular marks. 4 Insignificant  
in appearance. 5 Having no pretence,  
free from fraud. 6 Not लक्ष्य or se-  
condary (as meaning). —COMP. —गति  
a. moving invisibly. —जन्मता un-  
known birth, obscure origin; बहुविह-  
पाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग a. di-  
guised, *incognito* —वाच् a. addressing  
words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलङ्घः A water-serpent.

अलङ्घ a. (पु-स्त्री f.) 1 Not light,  
heavy, big. 2 Not short, long (in  
prosody). 3 Serious, solemn. 4  
Intense, violent, very great. —COMP.



-उपलः a rock. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); एजति तावदशमगुणकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं श्रुतः Bh. 2. 92.

अलंकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द, अर्थ, and शब्दार्थ. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—COMP. शास्त्र the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्ण gold used for ornaments.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृतिः Amaru. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्देशे शब्दार्थौ सगुणावलंकृतिं पुनः कविः K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थव्यवहृतिं । अस्मिन् न मन्यते कस्माद्गुणमनलं कृतिं Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः श्रवणकौमल्यवर्णराजः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंकिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलंजरः, -जुरः An earthen jar.

अलम् *ind.* 1 (*a.*) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालम्बा सुधितस्य तुल्ये R. 2. 39; अन्यथा प्रातःप्रायः कुर्यात् त्वमलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); देव्येभ्यो हरिरलं Sk. : अलं महा मृगय Mbh. 2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शर्मते लोकानलं दग्धं हि तत्पुः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मिन् निवारणे Ram. 3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; आलप्यालमिदं कप्रीयस्य दारान्माहत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव श्रेष्ठेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमियाद्विः कुसुमैः S. 4 so many flowers will do. 4 (*a.*) Completely, thoroughly; अहंस्तेन शमयितुमलं वारिचारासह्यैः Me. 53; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः ग्रीणयालम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुदति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. —COMP. -कर्मणि *a.* competent to do any act; skillful, clever. -कृ see under कृ. -जीविक *a.* sufficient for livelihood. -धन *a.* possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिह्यनक्षेपु प्रतिष्ठः स्वादलधनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूसः thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पुरुषीय *a.* fit for a man or sufficient for a man. -बल *a.* strong enough, hav-

ing sufficient power. -बुद्धिः sufficient sense. -वृष्ट्यु *a.* able, competent; विना-प्यमदल्लभ्युश्चिञ्चये तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. -रः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलम्ब *a.* 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. -यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (शुतार्क).

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबालं A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलस् *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्रादलसशरीरं दारिकं M. 5; Amaru. 4, 90; Y. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रीगीमारादलसमना Me. 82. —COMP. -ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. -कः Flatulence.

अलातः-तं A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालातलापयं Ku. 2. 23.

अलाहुः-रुः *f.* The bottle-gourd. -हु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नयितुं अंशुनि मज्जन्त्यलाहुनि शवाणः प्रवृत्त इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —COMP. -कदं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. -पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd. अलारं A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee, 2 A scorpion.

3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —COMP. -कुलं a flight or number of bees. -संकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलसंकुलकुसुमनिराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1. -संकुलः the *kubja* plant. -जिह्वा, -हिक्का the uvula, soft palate. -म्रिय *u.* pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-या) the trumpet flower. -माला a flight of bees. -विरावः, -रतं song or hum of a bee. -बल्लभः—म्रिय q. v.

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन चहमकांतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिम्ब *m.* 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मलिनिमांजलिनि मायवयोविताम् Si. 6. 4. -नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलीध्रे Si. 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचाणां वयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender.

अलिजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिङ्गः 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिङ्गोरणं M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः—अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक-चक्रं sec अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कापकानि K. 147; वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -कं 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुक्, समासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिजं, आश्वमेधं.

अले *ind.* Unmeaning words in अलेले the dialect of the Pis'achas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोक *a.* 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचनः R. 1. 68 (न लोकेत इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमोहोक्तान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हति Kām. —COMP. -सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोत् *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. 2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोत्पु *a.* 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; ॐ rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादमरः स्वकोपे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिखेत् । । पल्लव्य तत्पञ्चानां प्रचारमप्ये प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik.

अल्प *a.* 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or रुक्); Ms. 11. 36. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बुद्ध्यु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence. 4 Seldom, rare. -रूपं, -रूपेण, -रूपत् *adv.* 1 A little. 2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेण म्रियते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. —COMP. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little. -असु ॐ प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षिन *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुश्च *a.* shortlived; Ms. 4. 157. (-युः *m.*) 1 a young one, cub. -2 a goat. -आहार,

**आहारिन्** *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (—रः) moderation, abstinence in food. —**इतर** *a.* 1 other than small, large. —2 other than few, many; as रः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. —**ऊन** *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. —**उपायः** small means. —**गंध** *a.* having little scent or odour. (—घं) a red lotus. —**वेष्टित** *a.* inert. —**छद्**, —**छाद्** *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. —**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. —**तु** *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. —2 weak, thin. —**दृष्टि** *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. —**घन** *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. —**धी** *a.* weak-minded, foolish. —**प्रजस** *a.* having few descendants or subjects. —**प्रमाण** *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. —**प्रयोग** *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. —**प्राण-असु** *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (—जः) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. —2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च द् त् प् र् द् ध् क्. —**बल** *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. —**बुद्धि** —**मति** *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. —**मायिन्** *a.* taciturn. —**मध्यम** *a.* slender waisted. —**मात्र** a little, a little merely. —**मूर्ति** *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (—तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. —**मूल्य** *a.* of small value, cheap. —**मेधस्** *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. —**वयस्** *a.* young in age, youthful. —**वादिन्** *a.* taciturn. —**विद्य** *a.* ignorant, uneducated. —**विषय** *a.* of limited range or capacity; क् चाल्यविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. —**शक्ति** *a.* weak, feeble. —**सरस्** *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season). —**अल्पक** *a.* (स्त्रिका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean. —**अल्पपच** *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —**च**: A miser. —**अल्पशः** *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो वृद्धाति अशुद्धिविषयः. —**अल्पशः** आद्रेष्ट P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then. —**अल्पित** *a.* 1 Diminished. 2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादः N. 1. 15. —**अल्पिष्ठ** *a.* Least, smallest, very small. —**अल्पीक** 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number. —**अल्पीयस्** *a.* Smaller, less; very small. —**अम्हा** A mother (Voc. अम्ह). —**अद्** 1 P. [अवति, अवति or उत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरुशः S. 1. 1. 2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते

स्वयि B. 11. 75; न नामवति सङ्गीता रत्नम्. मदिनो 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire. 4 To favour, promote. ( In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature ).

**अव** *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in अवतिरोदयनिधी वगाह Ku. 1. 1 ) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अव्यु; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकु; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; श्रीहीनवदति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवकाश; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रून् ( परामवति ); (h) commanding; अवकृप; (i) depression, bending down; अववृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवद्. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकुट; अवकोकिलः—अवकुटः कोकिलया Sk.

**अवकट** *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

**अवकरः** Dust, sweepings.

**अवकर्तः** A part cut off, a strip.

**अवकर्तनं** Cutting off, stripping &c.

**अवकर्षणं** 1 Putting out, extraction.

2 Expulsion.

**अवकलित** *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known. 3 Taken, received.

**अवकाशः** 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरीं को मयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; oft. used with लक्ष् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लम्बावकाशो विप्रयन्तः तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-चामायाम्यर्थितो दक्षो R. 4. 58; so अन्यवकाशमवगाहो V. 4; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिद्विहावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-कोरं महानद्योः समारगे Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; ( छात्र ) छात्रं तु दर्शनतले छलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लक्ष्; लम्बावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावेगदूषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्ता निमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादेवो विपुलमतिमिनीवकाशोऽध-मानां Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशं कृ to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशो ( निद्रा ) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.

**अवकीर्ण** *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —*m.* (—णी ) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी भवेद्दूषा

ब्रह्मचारी तु दोषिनः! गर्दभं पशुमलम्ब्य वेक्ष्यत स विपुलमतिः Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.

**अवकुचन्** Bending, curving, contraction.

**अवकुचनं** 1 Investing, surrounding. 2 Attracting, engaging.

**अवकुचित** *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.

**अवकृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast ( opp. उत्कृष्ट or उत्कृष्ट ). —**द**: A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) ( संमार्जनशोषनविनिवृत्त ); पणो देवोऽवकृष्टस्तु दहकृष्टस्तु वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

**अवकृतिः** *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव मोक्षयेन अनवकृतायेव Sk. ( अनवकृतिरसंभावना ).

2 Suitableness.

**अवकोशिन** *a.* Unfruitful, barren ( as a tree ).

**अवकोकिल** *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

**अवक्र** *a.* Not crooked; (fig) honest, upright.

**अवक्रव** *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing —**द**: A cry.

**अवक्रवन्** Crying out, weeping aloud.

**अवक्रमः** Descending, descent.

**अवक्रयः** 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजप्राप्तं द्रव्यं Sk.)

**अवक्रांतिः** *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach. **अवक्रिया** Omission, neglect.

**अवक्रोशः** 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.

**अवक्रेशः** 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Lohor.

**अवक्रेशन्** Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).

**अवक्रणः** A discordant note.

**अवक्राथः** Imperfect digestion or decoction.

**अवक्राथः** Destruction, decay, waste, loss.

**अवक्राथणं** Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)

**अवक्रोषः** 1 Blaming, reviling. 2 Objection.

**अवक्रोषणं** 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of karman, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. —**णी** Rein, bridle.

**अवखड्गनं** Dividing, destroying.

**अवखातं** A deep ditch.

**अवगणनं** 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.

**अवगण्डः** A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

**अवगतिः** *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञा S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near; descending. 2 Understanding, perception, knowledge.

आवगाह p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; अश्वत्थदन्तिवाग-गाहेति S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अश्वत्थना पुरस्ताद्वगाहा जघनोत्तराश्रान् S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः, -हनं 1 Bathing; सुमगसलिलाव-गाहाः S. 1. 3; सदावगाहक्षमयस्मिन्चयः Rs. 1. 1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general) entering into; परदेशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षममातशान्ता R. 5. 47; द्रव्यानामवगा-हनाय विविधा रम्यं संज्ञा विमितं S. Th. 1. 3 (fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A place of bathing.

अवगीत p. p. 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4 Satirized in song. —तं 1 Satire in song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुण्टनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. 2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुण्टनवतीता कुलजभिसरेयदि S. D.; कृत शीर्षावगुण्टनः Mu. 6. 3 A covering, mantle (in general).

अवगुण्टनवत् a. Covered with a veil, veiled; वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुण्टिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुण्टित p. p. Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिपवगुण्टिते Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 Embracing.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. 2 The mark or interval of such a separation. 3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् तां च तं च मदं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च ) Bh. 2. 4 The mark (s) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शरणागमनमवग्रहविशोषिणां R. 1. 62; 10. 48; नक्षत्रमवग्रहोऽस्तिमवग्रह इवाति 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षणां Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle, impediment. 7 A herd of elephants. 8 The forehead of an elephant. 9 Nature, original temperament. 10 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. 2 Disrespect, disregard.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation. 2 Impediment. 3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. 3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवघर्षणं 1 Rubbing into, 2 Rubbing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting, killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow, a stroke or blow in general; कर्णवघात-विपुलेन च ताड्यमाना दूरिकृताः करितरेण...मृणाः Nstipr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round.

अवघोषणं-घा 1 Proclaiming. 2 A proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचन a. Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुन्तला सायसदवचना निवृत्ति S. 1. —तं 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर a. disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (in language); वदेष्वचवचनीयु तदेव द्विगुणं मन्त्रैर्भा. 8. 269. 2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लोकेस्वचनीया भवति Mk. 2; तत् improperity of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहृत्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवच (चा)यः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशत कुस-मावचयमभिनयेत्यौ सख्यौ S. 4; अविरतकुसुमाव-चायसेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application, mode of proceeding.

अवचूटः-लः The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a chouri) hanging from the top of a banner; लिच्छावचूटमुमावचयाम जमुः Si. 5. 13; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलापः K. 26.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds.

अवचूलः-अवचूट q. v.

अवचूलकः-कं A chouri or brush for fanning off flies.

अवच्छ (च्छा)दः A cover, covering; कांचनाच्छदान् (स्त्रान्) Rām.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. 2 Separated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. 4 Bounded; modified, determined; विकलाद्यनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. 5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. —तं A horse-laugh.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion. 2 Boundary, limit. 3 Separation. 4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization, (as by attributes). 5

Determination, decision, settlement, शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्थितिर्भवः Vak. P. 6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. 7 Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. 2 Determining, deciding. 3 Bounding. 4 Distinguishing, particularizing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः 1 That which distinguishes. 2 A predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; येन-द्रोकोपजयाय हवः R 6 62. अवजितिः f. Conquest, defeat. अवज्ञा Disrespect, contempt; low opinion; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचिद्दिग्दः प्रथमंतवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6.—Comp. —उपहृत a. treated with contempt, humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदोषाणि जीवति Si. 2 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवटः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit; अवटं चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेम कलेवरं, अवटे ये निर्धायंते Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चेव-मेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. 5 A juggler. —Comp. —कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world.

अवटिः, —टी f. 1 A hole. 2 A well.

अवटीट a. Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A well. 3 The back or nape of the neck. 4 The depressed part of the body. —दुः f. The raised portion of the neck. —दु n. A hole, a rent.

अवढीनं The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवतंसः-सं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा ननेरुप्रस-वावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः R. 38; R. 13. 49. 3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any thing that serves as an ornament; तामरसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chāt. 2, 3; पुंडरी-कावतंसाभिः परिराभिः Rām. पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament; an ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति द्यमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः f. Stretching, extending.

अवतप्त p. p. Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man); अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं तं पतत् Sk.

अवतमसं 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणज्वतमसं तमः Ak. 2 Darkness (in

general); अवतमसमिद्धौ मास्वताम्बुदेन S. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यदि क्षीणिः वतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विगीर्णद्विपेतादृशं समात्म्येव ग्राह्यं).

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतार. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी Preface

अवतरणं A soothing remedy.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकीं सृष्टिणः कुमुदस्य सिद्धां सृष्टिं स्थितिं चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारवतावतावता-  
वतां Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कौण्डिन्ये संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; यमो-  
र्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवंगवान् R. 10. 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देव-  
दशावतारगहने क्षिप्रं महासकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदाङ्गुद्धरे जगन्निवहन्-  
भृगोऽसुदृशिते देव्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षयं  
कुर्वते । पौलस्त्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते  
श्लेच्छान्मुर्च्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥  
मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोश्च वामनः । रामो रामश्च  
कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥. 5 Any new  
appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं  
कमलादिबोलात् R. 3. 36; 5. 24. 6 A  
landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-  
place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond,  
tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणगोचरं Mal. 1.

अवतोका A woman or a cow mis-carrying from accident.

अवच्छिन्न a. One who divides or cuts off; पञ्च° dividing into five parts.

अवदंशः Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदाहः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season.

अवदाह a. 1 Beautiful; अवदाहकाणिः Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविद्यावदानचनाः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; रज्जिकरकलावदानं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदानाः कलहेनमालाः Bk. 2. 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यास्तिन्ने जन्मनि न कुममवदानं कनं K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement-संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; प्रापद्वयमः वदाननोषितात् R. 11. 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवदाहः Heat; burning down.

अवदीर्णं p. p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि कार्यं नवमित्यवद्ये M. 1. 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वन्द्वयोः ताम्रवद्याद्वये R. 7. 70; see अनवद्य also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —च 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वन्द्वयोः ताम्रवद्याद्वये R. 7. 70.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवधानं 1 Attention; अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयातीतिमिति विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रिया-  
भिर्मां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवधारक a. Determining accurately.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting.

—ण, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावद्वधारणे, एवावधारणे; मानं कार्त्स्न्येज्वधारणे Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवाधिः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; स्मरशापावधिर्वा सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1. 3 Period of time, time; R. 16. 52; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा Mc. 87. यदवधि-तवधि from or ever since-till. 4 An engagement. 5 Appointment. 6 A division, district, department. 7 A hole, pit.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, slight; अवधीरिनुहद्वन्द्वस्य H. 1; to despise, repulse.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, repulse; कुतप-  
स्वसि नावधीरणमपराद्धेऽपि यथा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स तं विदुषि संगमोक्तो विद्वक्ते भीकं वनोवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधुतं p. p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलंब्याश्रमान्धर्मानामभ्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अति-  
वर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधुतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात्  
वरेण्यत्वात् धृतसंसारवचनात् । तन्ममस्यधर्मिन्द्रत्वाद-  
वधुतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवधुननं 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregarding.

अवध्य a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवनं 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1. 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवनतं p. p. 1 Bent down, down-cast; विनय°, प्रथम°. 2 Setting. 3 Bending, stooping.

अवनति f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिनवने Mu. 1. 2; Si. 9. 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); यधुवामवनतिः K. (where अ° also means 'stooping'). 5 Modesty, humility.

अवनद्धं p. p. 1 Formed, made. 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fastened, put together. —द्धं A drum.

अवनम्रा a. Bowed, bent; पर्वण्यपुण्यसत्त-  
कावनम्रा Ku. 3. 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवन (ना) वः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवनाट a. Flat-nosed.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनिः-नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —Comp. —ईशः, ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्च-  
काशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —वर a. roving over the earth, vagabond. —ग्रः a mountain. —तलं the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वहः, —दः a tree.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing, ablution; न कुणीदुक्तुवस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. 2 Water for washing, foot-bath. 3

Sprinkling water on the *darbhā* grass at a Grādha ceremony.

**अवतिः** -*स्त्री* f. 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness: cf. अवोष्ठा मथुरा माया काशी कादिरवतिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तता वैश्व-दायिका: 11. The women of Avantī are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवत्स एव निपुणा-मृदुशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river.—*m.* (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern Malwa, and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवतिनाथोऽयमुदयनाथः R. 6. 32; असी महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्तदूरे किल चन्द्रनीले: 6. 34, 35; मायावतीमुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धात् Me. 30; अवतीषुज्जयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. —*COMP.*—**पुरं** the city of Avantī, उज्जयिनी

**अवच्छ** *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive.

**अवपतनं** Alighting, descending.

**अवपाक** *a.* Badly or ill cooked. —*कः* Bad cooking.

**अवपातः** 1 Falling down; अवध्वजपात-पात Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्य हस्त्यर्थे गते छन्दे तुपादिना Ya'dava; रोषासि निम्नवपात-मग्नः करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78.

**अवपातनं** Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

**अवपातित** *a.* One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपातित.

**अवपीडः** 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

**अवपीडनं** 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory. —*ना* Damage, violation.

**अवबोधः** 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यो तु स्वभावबोधी तो धृतानां प्रलयोदयो Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वमर्त्यम-ग्रहणाद्वक्ष्य सदि रजस्यामपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; प्रतिदृष्टुं तैश्चर्यावबोधः कोष इत्यन्ते S. D. 3 Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

**अवबोधक** *a.* Indicating, showing; —*कः* 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

**अवबोधनं** Knowledge, perception.

**अवबोधः** Humbling, overcoming, defeating.

**अवभासः** 1 Splendour, lustre, light. 2 Knowledge, perception.

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

**अवभासक** *a.* Luminous. —*कः* The Supreme spirit.

**अवबुद्ध** *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked.

**अवबुधः** 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; भुवं कोष्णं कुण्डोद्री नम्येनवबुधादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यव-बुधे तत्स्त्वपि Si. 14. 10.—*COMP.*—**स्नानं** ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

**अवबुधः** Abduction, carrying off.

**अवबुध** *a.* Flat-nosed.

**अवम** *a.* 1 Sinful. 2 Contemptible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. वरम); अनलकानलकानवमा पुरी R. 9. 14, see अनवम. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

**अवमत** *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. —*COMP.*—**अंकुशः** a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतंकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

**अवमतिः** *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

**अवमर्दः** 1 Trampling upon. 2 Devastation, oppression.

**अवमर्शः** Touch, contact.

**अवमर्षः** 1 Consideration investigation. 2 One of the five principal parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-फलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः 1 शापाद्यैः सान-रायश्च मोक्षमर्ष इति स्तुतः S. D. 366; also written विमर्ष. 3 Attacking.

**अवमर्षणं** 1 Intolerance, impatience. 2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

**अवमानः** Disrespect, contempt, disregard.

**अवमाननं**—*ना* Disrespect, contempt. **अवमानिन्** *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting; विद्वन्मासुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिन् S. 6; अपि आस्त्युपायमानिनि S. 3.

**अवमूर्ध्व** *a.* With one's head hanging down. —*COMP.*—**ज्ञाय** *a.* lying with the head hanging down, such as man (opp. दृष्ट) ; उत्तानज्ञया देवा अव-मूर्ध्वज्ञया मनुष्याः

**अवमोचनं** Setting at liberty, letting go, loosening.

**अवयवः** 1 A limb (of the body); हस्तावयवद्वयं तौ R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चि-दपि जीयति नन्दान्वायवयवे Mu. 1. 2 A part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and विगमन). 4 The body. 5

A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. —*COMP.*—**अर्थः** the meaning of the component parts of a word.

**अवयवज्ञः** *a.* ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

**अवयविन्** *a.* Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole). —*m.* (स्त्री) 1 A whole. 2 A syllogism, or any logical agreement.

**अवर** *a.* 1 (a) Younger in years; नमोनावरः=मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); यदवरं कौशाभ्याः, यदवरमाग्रहयण्याः Sk. 2 Following, succeeding. 3 Below, lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अश्वेयमवरं स्तुते K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्भवन्नय Bg. 2. 49; अदधानः क्षुमां विद्यामाद्रीतावरदापि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Least (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यमेव प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; अवरैः साक्षिभिर्मन्यैः Ms. 8. 60. अवरपरिषद् ज्ञेया 12. 112; Y. 2. 69. 7 Western. —*र* The hind thigh of an elephant (also ००). —*COMP.*—**अर्धः** 1 the least part, the minimum.—2 the last half.—3 the hinder part of the body. —**अवर** *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेषयस्वरावरान् Rām. —**उक्त** *a.* named last. —**ज** *a.* younger, junior, (—*जः*) 1 a younger brother. —2 a Sūdra. (—*जा*) a younger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. —**वर्ण** *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (—*वर्णः*) 1 a Sūdra —2 the last, or fourth tribe. —**वर्णकः**, —**वर्णजः** a Sūdra.—**व्रत** the sun.—**जैलः** the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

**अवरतः** ind. Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior.

**अवरतिः** *f.* 1 Stopping; cessation. 2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

**अवरीण** *a.* Degraded, debased, despised.

**अवदग्ग** 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased. **अवदग्धिः** *f.* 1 Obstruction, restraint. 2 Besieging. 3 Gaining.

**अवदग्ध** *a.* Ugly, deformed.

**अवरोचकः** Loss of appetite.

**अवरोधः** 1 Hindrance, obstruction.

2 Restraint; अंतः प्राणवरोध Mk. 1. 1. 3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; निषे-विनीतिवरोधवद्भ्यः Ku. 7. 73; ०द्वेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.); अवरोधे महत्त्वपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confinement. 6 Siege, blockade. 7 A covering. 8 A fence, a pen. 9 A watchman. 10 Depression, hollow.

अवरोधक *a* 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —झ A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजाहारा-धनधुरतारयंतः Si. 5. 18.

अवरोधिक *a*. Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; यस्तुत्तुगाधिरुहोऽवरोधिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a*. 1 Obstructing, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशताकीर्णं वटमासाय तस्थुः Rām. 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण *a*. 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma. spot; सोढुं नदधुमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावदुद्धर्तुर्वर्णमार्थं 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलक्ष *a*. (also written वलक्ष) White. —क्षः The white colour.

अवलग्न *a*. Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलंब 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुमुदिभवनद्वारसेवा B. 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलंबगमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; संतति-विच्छेदनिखलंबानां S. 6; देवेनेत्यं दृढस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुर्द्वयं पतिभ्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; प्रस्थानविक्रमगतैरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कृतोत्तिष्ठ H. 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दूर्ध्वैरक्षवलीढैः S. 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवयौवनावलीडावयवा Dk. 17 pervaded by youth; अन्नज्वाला-वलीढप्रतिबलजलधेतवैर्बोययामे Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुब्धनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केसं. 2 Uprooting.

अवलुब्धनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. 2 Robbing.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रिद-संगमेष्वनवलेपमदः Si. 9. 51 (where अं also means ointment); व्यक्तमानां लेपाः Mu. 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामपरावलेपनापराद्धं V. 1; दृष्टोऽवनावलेपजं सृजती बाष्पमिवांजनाविलं R. 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (मृषा). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma). 3 An electuary.

अवलेहिका-अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बहुदुर्बललोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M. 1. 2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रांताविशेदः पावनेरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14. 5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववादः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect. 4 Support, defence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अववधः A splinter, chip.

अवज्ञ *a*. 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवज्ञो विषयाणां K. 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; Ku. 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; कार्यते ह्यवज्ञः Bg. 3. 5; कथमवज्ञो ह्यशोविषं विमानि Mk. 10. 13.—COMP.—इन्द्रियचित्त *a*. whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंसमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवशेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; द्वातं M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्धं having only one half left, कथा° or नाम° one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; सावशेष-भिर्वाटिभ्यां वचनं M. 4 unfinished; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech.

अवश्य *a*. 1 Untameable, ungovernable. 2 Inevitable; अथमरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—COMP.—पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वामयन्त्रं नवजन्मस्य मोक्षविषयवश्यं Me. 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यातार श्रितरनुदित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तं चावश्यं दिवसगणनातरामिकपत्नीं (द्रष्टव्यं) Me 10. 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन् *a*. Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यभाविनो भावा भवन्ति महातापमि H. Pr. 28.

अवश्यक *a*. Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्या Hoar-frost, a fog or mist.

अवश्याः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यायावसिक्तस्य दुर्दरी-कस्य चारुता U. 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणा-वश्रयणातादिवृत्तौपरीधुतो ध्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्द-वाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवस्थ *p. p.* 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon. 3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवस्थंभः 1 Leaning, resting upon. 2 Support, prop; पक्षाम्पासीपक्ष्मावस्थंभः K. 34; खङ्गलतावस्थंभानिश्चलः Māl. 3; तत्कथ-नं येषां वस्थंभं करोमि Pt. 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवस्थंभनं 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवस्थंभमय *a*. (सी. f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोर-वस्थंभमेव पतिग R. 3. 53 (अं is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; श्यामः श्रौढपाश्च कृत्वा चैवावसक्तिकाम् Ms. 4. 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंहीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः 1 A dwelling place, habitation. 2 A village. 3 A school, college; see आवसथ.

अवसथः A college, school.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसक्तः गन्तो H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नात्यावसरं दास्यामि S. 2; अवद्विरावसर-प्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सक्तारः S. 7; 'ग्रानं suited to the occasion M. 1 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity श्रद्धां सेवावसरं सुर्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरायमासम् प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसर also. 3 Space, room, scope. 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसरणं Stepping or going down.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विपदेति तावद्व-सादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसानं 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोहो R. 2. 23; तच्छिष्याभ्यनननिवेदितावसानं 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Ve. 5. 38; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसायः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed; दूयवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वचस्ववसिते तस्मिन्सर्ज-मिरमात्मन् Ku. 2. 53. 2 Known, understood. 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained. 4 Stored, gathered (as grain). 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को मु जलावसेकशिशिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; पद° Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवसेचनं, -दने 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवसेचिन् *a.* Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवस्करः 1 Ordure, excrement. 2 The privities (excreta). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general).

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तात् *ind.* 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्तरः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्तु *n.* 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्वपरे कथं नु ते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुन्यवस्तारोपज्ञानं.

अवस्था 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महत्यवस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्थाः स्वयः कुतः R. 12. 80; तां ताववस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीनवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5 reduced to that state. 2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवन°; वयोवस्थां तस्याः दृष्टुं N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law. -COMP. -अंतरं another or altered state. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमारं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states; i. e. जागृति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode.

अवस्यदन् Trickling, oozing.

अवसंसर्गं Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवहतिः *f.* Beating, threshing.

अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहननापोदखलं Mbh. 2 The lungs; यथा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवहननं=कुङ्कुमः Mit.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहस्तः The back of the hand.

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहारः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostacy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming. अवहारकः A shark.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहालिका A wall.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; यद्वावहासार्थमसक्तु-तोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अव (व) हित्या-त्थं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभावः); भगवौरवलज्जादेर्हर्षायाकारादतिर-वहित्या S. D.; or according to R. G. व्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावानां गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्यः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेलः -ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवाक् *ind.* 1 Downwards. 2 South-ern, southward. -COMP. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -अव *a.* southern. -सुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 looking downwards; अवाङ्-मुलस्योपरि दुष्प्रवृत्तिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. -2 headlong. -तिरस्क *a.* having the head hung downwards; स द्युदो नरकं याति काल-सूत्रमवाक्षिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94.

अवाक्ष *a.* A gurdian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.* Stooping; bowed.

अवाच् *a.* Speechless, dumb. -*n.* Brahma.

अवाच् or अवाञ्च *a.* 1 Turned down-wards, stooping; कुर्वतमित्यतिमरेण न्यानवाचः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. -*m, n.* Brahma. -ञ्ची 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवाञ्चीन *a.* 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. -COMP. -देक्षः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva.

अवाञ्चित *a.* Bent, low.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling.

अवांतर *a.* 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -COMP. -दिश्व-दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेय, ऐशानी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी). -देक्षः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवासिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेदं तदवासिपानं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवारः -*त* 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. -COMP. -पारः the ocean. -वारीण *a.* 1 belonging to the ocean. -2 crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* Crossing a river.

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु वः



पित्रा सवर्णया प्रजायते । अवावद इति त्यातः  
शुद्धयर्था स जतितः ॥

अवावन् *m.* A thief; stealing away.

अवासन् *a.* Unclothed, naked. —*m.* N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (वी. f.) 1 Unreal. 2 Unfounded, irrational.

अविः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this sense); जीनकसूक्ष्मस्तान् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4 Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket, (of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket, shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure. 8 A rat. —*विः f.* 1 An ewe. 2 A woman in her courses. —*Comp.* —*कटः* a flock of sheep. —*कटोरणः* a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). —*दुग्धं, दूयं, नरीयं, सोढं* the milk of an ewe. —*पटः* sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. —*पादः* a shepherd —*स्थलं* sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मांकी वाराणसं Mb.

अविकः A sheep. —*का* An ewe. —*कं* A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकथ्य *a.* Not boasting or vaunting.

अविकथ्यन् *a.* One who does not boast, not vaunting; विद्वांसोऽविकथ्यन् भवति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; लं कलं Me. 24, 34; सार्वभौमशुः Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed. 2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोद्धेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —*ल्यः* 1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of option or alternative. 3 Positive act or precept. —*तं ind.* Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable. —*रः* Immutability.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change. 2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called ऋकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिः ऋकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —*मः* Cowardice.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immutable. —*यं* Brahma.

अविश्रुत *a.* Unimpaired, whole, entire; विद्वेत् प्रतिदिशे तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविश्रुतम् Smṛiti.

अविग्रह *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being. —*हः* (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (निष्पत्तमास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstructed; गति *a.* unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed. —*घ्नं* Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is *m.*); साध्यान्वहमविघ्नमस्तु ते B. 11. 10; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थयाः पितृव हुरि दुष्टिना 1. 91.

अविचार *a.* Void of judgment, ill-judging. —*रः* Absence of judgment, indiscretion.

अविचारित *a.* Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. —*Comp.* —*निर्णयः* a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारित् *a.* 1 Inconsiderate, indiscreet. 2 Prompt.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (तः) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

अविर्दानं *a.* A direct flight of birds.

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तद्वितथमवादीर्यन्म त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अविनया वितथा सखि मा मिरः 6. 18. 2 Realised, not fruitless. —*यं* Truth; अवितथमह प्रियवदा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says is right. —*यं ind.* Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

अवित्यजः-जं Quicksilver.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. —*रं* Proximity. —*रं ind.* Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण, अविदूरात्, —दूरतः, —दूरे.

अविद्य *a.* Not educated, foolish, unwise. —*या* 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि माममुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेयविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2.

अविनय *a.* Immodest, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. —*यः* 1 Want of good manners or modesty. 2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; अयमाचरत्याविनये सुधासु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4 Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमनय विष्णोः Sankara.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. 2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. 3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽत्र संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, illbred. 2 Insolent, rude.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs). 2 Not broken, entire.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. —*नः* 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —*ज्यं* 1 Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); *e. g.* वस्त्रं पात्रमलंकारं कृतानुसृष्टं क्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रवक्षते Ms. 9. 219. तां indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl); uninterrupted, continual, perpetual; अविरतांस्कंदमुक्तं विनेन Me. 102; Prov. मंदोऽप्यविरतोदायः सदेव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race.' —*तं ind.* Eternally, continually; अविरतं परकायकृतां सदा Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant. —*तिः f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incontinence.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense; वाहिरयरा U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Contiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial. 4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —*लं ind.* 1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितं पवनः S. 3. 7. 2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

अविरोधः Consistency, compatibility; सामान्यास्तु पराधीन्युद्यमहतः स्वाधीन्यविवेकेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest.

अविलंब *a.* Prompt. —*वः* Absence of delay, promptitude. —*वं, अविलंबेन ind.* Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick, expeditious, prompt. —*तं ind.* Quickly, without delay.

अविला An ewe.

अविचक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at; अत्रतः इत्यत्र एकदेशग्रहणमविचक्षितं. 2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविविक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. 2 Indiscriminate, confounded. 3 Public.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment, thoughtless. —*कः* 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, imprudence; अविवेकः परमापदा पदे Ki. 2. 30. 2 Hastiness, rashness.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fear or doubt, fearless. —*का* Absence of doubt or fear, confidence. —*कं, —अविशंकेन ind.* Without doubt, or hesitation.

अविशंकिता *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding; युधवाक्यात्कथं युद्धात्तप्यजयमविशंकिताः K. P.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar —*यः, —यं* 1 Absence of difference, similarity. 2 Identity, sameness. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञा a.* not knowing the difference (in things), undiscriminating.

अविष *a.* Not poisonous. —*यः* 1 An ocean. 2 A king. —*वी* 1 A river. 2 The earth. 3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* Unperceived, invisible. —*यः* 1 Absence, disappearance; खे-  
रविषयं किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. 2  
Not an object of (anything), not  
within the reach of, beyond, trans-  
cending; न कश्चिद्विमतमविषयो नाम S. 4:  
सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond  
the reach (power) of words. 3  
Disregard of the objects of sense.

अवी A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*चिः* N. of  
a particular bell.

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly. 2  
Having no son (as a woman). —*रा*  
A woman who has neither sons nor  
husband; अजातपुत्रा विधवा साक्षीरा परिकीर्तिता  
(opp. वीर which is thus defined;  
पतिव्रतवती नारी वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनाचितं  
वृथा मांसमवीरायाश्च गोपितः Ms. 4. 213.

अवृत्ति *a.* 1 Not existing; not being  
in. 2 Having no livelihood. —*तिः* *f.*  
1 Absence of subsistence or means  
of livelihood, inadequate support;  
अवृत्तिकर्तिता हि की प्रदुष्यत् स्थितिमव्ययं Ms.  
9. 74; 10. 101; आद्वीताममेवार्समाद्वृत्तावेक-  
रात्रिकं 4. 223 2 Absence of wages;  
‘स्वं’ nonexistence.

अवुधा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully.  
—*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain  
(as a cloud). —*ष्टिः* *f.* Want of rain,  
drought.

अवेक्षण *a.* Inspecting, supervising;  
a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at,  
seeing. 2 Guarding, taking care of,  
attending to, supervision, inspection;  
वर्णोद्यमवेक्षणजगत्कलः R. 14. 85. 3 At-  
tention, care, observation. 4 Regard-  
ing, considering; see अन्वेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to  
or respected, to be looked upon  
or considered; तपस्वितामात्यमवेक्षणीया R.  
14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. 2 At-  
tention, care, regard.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. 2  
Unattainable. —*द्यः* A calf.

अवेद *a.* 1 Having no boundary or  
limit, unlimited. 2 Untimely. —*लः*  
Concealment of knowledge. —*ला*  
Unfavourable time.

अवैध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular not  
conformable to law or rule; अवैधं  
पञ्चमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन शुच्यति. 2 Not san-  
ctioned by the Śāstras.

अवैमल्यं Unanimity.

अवोक्षण Sprinkling with the hand  
slightly bent; उक्तानेनैव हस्तेन बोक्षणं पारिक-  
र्तितं । न्यचतामुक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्तुतं ॥

अवोद्यः Sprinkling, moistening.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest  
or apparent, inarticulate; ‘वर्णं’ indi-  
stinct accents S. 7. 17. 2 Invisible,  
imperceptible. 3 Undetermined; अ-  
व्यक्तोपमिषोर्व Bg. 2. 25; 8. 20. 4

Undeveloped, uncreated. 5 (In alg.)  
Unknown (as a quantity or number)

—*क्तः* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of Siva.  
3 Cupid. 4 Primary matter which  
has not yet entered into real existence.

5 A fool. —*क्तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1  
Brahma. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3  
(In Sān. phil.) The primary germ  
of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial  
element or productive principle from  
which all the phenomena of the  
material world are developed; बुद्धेरविवा-  
व्यक्तमुदाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तम-  
व्यक्तानुरूपः परः Kath. 4 The soul. —*क्तं*  
*ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly.

—*Comp.* —*अनुकरणं* imitating inarti-  
culate or unmeaning sounds. —*आदि*  
*a.* whose beginning is inscrutable.

—*क्रिया* an algebraic calculation. —*पद*  
*a.* inarticulate. —*मूलप्रभवः* the tree of  
mundane existence (in Sān. phil.).

—*राग* *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (—*गः*) the  
colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्त्वङ्कः

Ak. —*राशिः* an unknown number  
or quantity (in algebra). —*लक्षणः*;

—*व्यक्तः* epithets of Siva. —*वर्त्मनः*,

—*मार्ग* *a.* whose ways are mysterious  
or inscrutable. —*वाच* *a.* speaking  
indistinctly. —*साम्यं* an equation of  
unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled,  
steady, cool. 2 Not engaged or  
occupied (in business).

अव्यग्न *a.* Not mutilated or defec-  
tive, well made, sound, perfect.

अव्यञ्जन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive  
or characteristic marks or signs (as  
of the sex); नाना कन्या. 2 Indistinct.

—*तः* An animal without horns, though  
of an age to have them.

अव्यथ *a.* Free from pain. —*थः* A  
snake.

अव्यथिवः 1 The Sun. 2 The ocean.  
—*थी* 1 The earth. 2 Midnight; night.

अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separation;  
अन्योन्यस्याव्यभिचारो भवेद्वदमरणोपपत्तिः Ms. 9  
101. 2 Constancy, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or  
adverse, favourable; Ku. 6. 86. 2  
Not subject to exceptions, true in  
all cases, without any instance to  
the contrary; यदुच्यते पर्यवर्ति वापवृत्तये न

स्वमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 39; रंभोपा-  
पतिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः S.  
6. 3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. 4  
Steady, permanent, faithful.

अव्यय *a.* 1 (*a*) Not liable to  
change, imperishable, immutable;  
वेदाविनाशिर्न निर्येय एवमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21;  
विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17. (*b*)

Eternal, everlasting; अमर्यं प्रादुरव्ययं  
Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथाविष्यति तेऽव्ययां 2.  
34. 2 Unexpended, unwasted. 3  
Economical. 4 Giving imperishable  
fruit. —*यः* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of  
Siva. —*यः* 1 Brahma. 2 (In gram)

An indeclinable particle &c.; सद्गुणो  
विशु लिंगगुण सर्वाङ्ग च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु  
यच्च ज्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ —*Comp.* —*आत्मन्* *a.*  
of an imperishable or eternal nature.  
(—*त्मा*) the soul or spirit. —*वर्गः* the  
class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययीभावः 1 N. of one of the four  
principal kinds of compounds in  
Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable  
compound (formed of an indeclina-  
ble, i. e. a preposition or an adverb,  
and a noun); अविहरि, सन्तुणं &c. 2 A-  
bsence of expenditure (owing to  
poverty); द्रव्यो द्विरुपि चाहं पदं नित्यमव्ययी-  
भावः । तस्यैव कर्मधारय येनाहं स्वा बहुविदिः ॥  
Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the  
names of compounds in Sanskrit).  
3 Imperishableness.

अव्यलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. 2  
Agreeable, having no disagreeable  
feelings (पिय); इत्थं गिरः नियतमा इव सोम्य-  
लीकाः शुभाव स्तुतनयश्च तदा ध्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1.

अव्यवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate;  
direct. 2 Open. 3 Not covered, bare.  
4 Careless, inattentive. —*न* Careles-  
sness.

अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving,  
unstable; स्थलाराविद्विभ्रमव्यवस्था Ku. 1  
33. 2 Unsettled, indiscriminate,  
irregular. —*स्था* 1 Irregularity, devi-  
ation from established rule. 2 An  
incorrect opinion given on a point  
of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable  
to law or practice. 2 Ill-regulated,  
fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितं दत्तं प्रसादोपि  
भयंकरः Niti 9. 3 Not in due order,  
unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat,  
drink, or commune in general with  
people of the same caste, excom-  
municated. 2 Not to be made the  
subject of litigation.

अव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, direct.

अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not  
manifest; तद्वदेत तदव्याकृतमसत्ति, इदं नामरूपा-  
न्वामव्याकृतं S. B. 2 Elementary. —*क्तं*  
(In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary  
substance from which all things  
were created (considered identical  
with Brahma). 2 (In Sān. phil.)  
The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याजः —*जः* 1 Absence of guile or  
fraud, honesty. 2 Simplicity, artles-  
sness; oft. in comp. with सुदृ, मनोहर  
&c. in the sense of ‘artlessly’, ‘natural-  
ly’; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18.

अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive.  
2 Not spread over or pervading the  
whole; special.

अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, un-  
employed. —*रः* 1 Cessation from work.  
2 A business not practised or under-  
stood. 3 Not one’s own business;  
अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कु to saddle with affairs

not one's own (which do not concern one).

**अव्याप्ति** *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. 2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः.

**अव्याप्य** *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वक्ष्यधूमस्य व्याप्यः. — **Comp.** **व्युत्ति** *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यव्युत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषण इत्येते Bhāṣā P. 27

**अव्याहृत** *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तृव्याहृतज्ञा R. 19. 57.

**अव्युत्पन्न** *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नौ बालभावः K. 196. 2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word). — **व्युत्पन्न** *a.* A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist.

**अव्रत** *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममन्त्राणां जातिमात्रेण जीवितात्। सहस्रशः संमेलानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170.

**अश्नु** I. 5. A. [अश्नुते, अशित-अश्] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; सखाद्वेषयेति चानशोऽन्दे Bk. 2. 30; Ki. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमालम्ब्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्नुकटैः पापपुण्यैरहितैः फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; R. 9. 9; न वदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109. फलं दशोरानशिर महिष्यः N. 6. 43. — **WITH** उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकानुपाश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82. — **प्रति** to fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशो दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4, 14. 96. II. 9 P. (अश्नाति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निषेधं गुरवेऽश्रीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अशनीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. 2 To taste, enjoy; यद्वाति यद्वाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-65; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणां Mb. — **Caus.** (आशयति) 1 To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयन्नासत् देवान् Sk. — **WITH** य 1 to drink; न प्राशनीतोदकमपि Mb. — 2 to eat, devour; प्राशनस्य ह्युराभिर् Bk. 17. 3, 1. 13, 15. 29. — **सं** 1 to eat; नक्तं चान्नं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19, 11. 219. — 2 taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

**अशङ्कन** — **न** An inauspicious or bad omen.

**अशक्ति** *f.* 1 Weakness, powerlessness. 2 Inability, incapacity; श्रमेण तदशक्त्या वा न दुष्कृतमित्यस्या R. 10. 32.

**अशक्य** *a.* Impossible, impracticable. **अशङ्कित**, **अशङ्कित** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; श्रद्धाशङ्कितः H. 1. 31. 2 Secure, having no cause.

**अश्नं** 1 Pervasion, penetration. 2 The act of eating, feeding. 3 Tasting, enjoying. 4 Food; अश्नं प्राजा नालकलितं व्यालान् Bh. 2. 10; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; नलकलान्, हुताश्नं, वननाश्नं &c.

**अश्नाच्छा** Desire to eat, hunger.

**अश्नाच्छा** Hunger; च्युताश्नायः फलवद्विषया Bk. 3. 40; अनाश्नाश्नायाम् निवर्तते पानातिपासा Sat. Br.

**अश्नाश्वित**, **अश्नाश्वित** *a.* Hungry.

**अश्विनि** *m. f.* 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशक्तिवज्रं R. 3. 56. 2 Flash of lightning; अनुवर्तमानाश्विनिः Sk.; अश्विनिः कल्पित एव वेद्यता R. 8. 47; अश्विनैस्तस्य चोभयोर्वैशिनश्चांधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. 3 A missile. 4 The tip of a missile. — **नि** *m.* 1 Indra. 2 Fire. 3 Fire produced from lightning.

**अशब्द** *a.* Not expressed in words; किन्तुमशब्दं रुचते K. 60 inaudibly. — **वद्** 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahman. 2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रथम or primary germ of nature; ईश्वरिणां शब्दं S. B.

**अशरण** *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

**अशरीर** *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. — **रः** 1 The Supreme Being, Brahman. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections.

**अशरीरिच** *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वर्णा, वारु &c.

**अशास्त्र** *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, heterodox. — **Comp.** **विहित**, **सिद्ध** *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

**अशास्त्रीय** *a.* Unscriptural; illegal, immoral.

**अशित** *p. p.* 1 Eaten, satisfied. 2 Enjoyed.

**अशितगधीन** Formerly grazed by cattle; see अशितगधीन.

**अशित्रः** 1 A thief. 2 An oblation of rice.

**अशिरः** 1 The fire. 2 The sun. 3 Wind. 4 A demon. — **रं** A diamond.

**अशिरश्च** *a.* Headless. — **m.** A body without head; a trunk.

**अशिव** *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिव दिशि क्षिप्यायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. — **व** 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. 2 Mischievous. — **Comp.** — **आचारः** 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. — 2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

**अशिव** *a.* 1 Ill-bred, rude. 2 Unrefined, barbarous, unworthy. 3

atheistical, profane. 4 Not sanctioned by any recognised authority. 5 Not prescribed in any work of authority.

**अशित** *a.* Not cold, hot. — **Comp.** — **करः**, — **रश्मिः** &c. the sun.

**अशीति** *f.* Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the noun it qualifies).

**अशीति** *a.* — **अशीति** *q. v.*

**अशुचि** *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; संशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning. 2 Black. — **चि** *f.* 1 Impurity. 2 Degradation.

**अशुद्ध** *a.* 1 Impure. 2 Incorrect, wrong.

**अशुद्धि** *a.* 1 Impure, foul. 2 Wicked. — **दि** *f.* Impurity, foulness.

**अशुभ** *a.* 1 Inauspicious. 2 Impure, foul (opp. शुभ) 3 Unlucky, unfortunate. — **न** 1 Inauspiciousness. 2 Si. 3 Misfortune, calamity; नश्ये कुतस्त्वय-शुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13. — **Comp.** — **वद्व** *a.* an inauspicious omen.

**अशुभ** *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant. 2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वधियोगमशुभं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business.

**अशुभ** *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

**अशेष** *a.* Without remainder, whole, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषद्वयोर्भेदं मायमस्मानि केवलं Udb.: अशेषशेषेण केवलं युज्यता R. 3. 65, 48. — **व** Non-remainder. — **व**, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तापदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रव्यस्त्वान्वययो मवि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; Ms. 1. 59.

**अशोक** *a.* Without sorrow; not feeling or causing sorrow. — **कः** N. of a tree having red flowers; (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्वत्थः कुसुमान्म-शोकः... पादेन धीपुत्रत सुद्रीणां संपर्कमाश्रित-ज्जुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Ms. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty. — **क** 1 The blossom of the Asoka tree (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Quick-silver. — **Comp.** — **अरिः** the कदंब tree. — **अष्टमी** the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. — **सर्वः**, **वनः**, **वृक्षः** the Asoka tree. — **विश्रावः** — **व** N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights. — **वनिज्जा** a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see under न्याय.

**अशोच** *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यमानशोचस्त्वं प्रजावादाश्च भाषे Bg. 2. 11.

**अशौच** 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. 2 Defilement caused either by child-birth (called जन्मा

शौच) or by the death of some relation (called वृताशौच): अहोरात्रमुपसीरश्च शौचं वाच्यः सह Ms. 11. 184.

अश्वया Hunger.

अस्नीतपिबिता Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अस्नीतपिबितयिती प्रवृत्ता सत्कर्म्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अस्मकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अस्मन् *m.* 1 A stone; नारायणैषीयास्मन् निवेशेयवितानलं R. 4. 77. 2 Flint. 3 A cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. —COMP. —उत्थं bitumen. —कुडक, कुडक *a.* breaking anything on stones. (—ह, —हकः) *a.* class of devotees; *a.* वायव्यस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —गर्भः, —भै, —गर्भजः, —जं, योनिः an emerald. —जः, —जं 1 red-chalk. —2 iron —जतु *n.*, —जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named वासा. —द्वारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones, —दुष्यं bitumen. —भालं a mortar of stone or iron. —सार *a.* like iron or stone. (—रः, —रं) 1 iron. —2 sapphire.

अस्मन्तं 1 A fire-place. 2 A field, plain. 3 Death.

अस्मन्तकः —कं A fire-place. —कः N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अस्मरी (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel.

अश्वः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. —अं 1 A tear. 2 Blood (usually written अश्व *q. v.*). —COMP. —पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्ववण *a.* Deaf, having no ears. —जः A snake.

अश्राद्ध *a.* Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony. —जः Non-performance of a Śrāddha *q. v.* —COMP. —भोजिव *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

अश्रान्त *a.* 1 Unwearied, untired. 2 Incessant, continual. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually.

अश्रिः —श्री *f.* 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp with चतुर, त्रि, चत्वारः and a few other words; see चतुर्लङ्). 2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); इवस हतुः कुलिशं कुट्टिनाश्रीलक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 30. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रीकल *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. 2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु *n.* A tear; पपात ध्रुमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —COMP. —उपहत *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears. —कला a tear-drop. —परिपूर्ण *a.* filled with tears. —अश्रु having eyes filled with tears. —परिप्लुत *a.* suffused with tears, bathed in tears. —पातः flow of tears,

shedding tears. —पूर्ण *a.* filled with tears; अश्रुल troubled and filled with tears; Rg. 2. 1. —सुख *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. —लोचन, —नेत्र *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.

अश्रुत *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible 2 Foolish, uneducated.

अश्रुत *a.* Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior. —*n.* (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्लील *a.* 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलायान् कलकलम् Ek. 49; परिवाद Y. 1. 33. 3 Abusive. —लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust, or inauspiciousness; *e. g.* in सायनं हनहवस्य, मुखा कुट्टमलिताननेन दयती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मन्त्रियाया विनाशात् the words सायन, वायु, and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सायन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्लेषा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. 2 Disunion, disjunction. —COMP. —जः, —भजः, —युः N. of Ketu, *i. e.* the descending node.

अश्वः 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'.

3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काश्रुतुवयुधुतो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशाक्षिलेयश्च दद्रिद्रुतु हयो मतः ॥ —श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. —COMP. —अजनी a whip, —अधिक *a.* strong in cavalry, superior in horses —अचक्षः commander of cavalry. —अनीकं cavalry. —अरिः a buffalo. —आशुवेदः veterinary science. —आरोह *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (—हः) 1 a horseman, rider. —2 a ride. —उरस *a.* broad-chested like a horse. —कर्णः, —कर्णकः 1 a kind of tree. —2 the ear of a horse. —कुडी a stable for horses.

—कुशल, —कोषिव *a.* skilled in managing houses. —खरजः mule. —खुरः a horse's hoof. —गोष्ठं a stable. —घासः a pasture for horses. —चलनशाला a riding-house. —चिकित्सकः, —वेद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. —जघनः a kind of centaur. —इतः a riding messenger. —नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निर्बधिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. —पः a groom. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —बंधः a groom. —भा lightning. —महिषिका

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —खुर *a.* having the head or face of a horse. (—खः) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial chorister. (—खी) a Kinnara woman; भिदति संदां गतिवधसुखः Ku. 1. 11. —मेघः horse-sacrifice; यथाश्रमः क्रतुर्वा सर्वपापपानोदः Ms. 11. 261. —मेधिकः, —मेधीय *a.* fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—कः, —यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. —युज *a.* having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (—यः) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2 the first lunar mansion. —3 the month of Āsvina. —रथः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (—थः) N. of a river near गंधमदन. —रत्नं, —राजः the best or lord of horses; *i. e.* उच्चैःश्रवन्. —लाला a kind of snake. —वक्त्रं = अश्वमुख *q. v.*; a Kinnara or Gandharva.

—वडवं a stud of horses and mares. —वहः a horseman —वारः, —वारकः a horseman, groom. —बाहः, —बाहकः a horseman. —विज् *a.* 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. procuring horses. (—मः) 1 a jockey. —2 an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वैद्यः a farrier. —शाला a stable. —शावः a colt, foal. —शास्त्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शृगालिका the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —साहः —सादिव *m.* a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामथसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —स्थान *a.* born in a stable. (—नः) a stable or stall for horses. —हारकः a horse-stealer. —हृष्यं 1 the desire or intention of a horse. —2 horsemanship.

अश्वक *a.* Horse-like. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (री *f.*) A mule.

अश्वत्थः The holy fig-tree; उर्व्वेदलोः वाक्शास्त्र इषीयत्यः सनातनः Kath., Bg. 15. 1.

अश्वस्थानम् *m.* [cf. Mb. अश्वस्थानं यस्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वस्थानं बालोयं तस्मात्तान्मा भविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Drona and Kripā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmaṇic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever-living persons'].

अश्वत्थ, -स्तनिक *a.* 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.  
अश्विक *a.* Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन *m.* A cavalier, a horsetamer. -नौ (du.) The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare.

अश्विनी 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). 2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. -कुमारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्वीय *a.* Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -य A number of horses, cavalry: Si. 18. 5. अषडक्षीण *a.* Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only. -ण A secret.

अषाढः The month Ashāḍha (usually written अषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक *a.* Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. -कः 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -का 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. -कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's Sūtras. 3 A division of the Rīgveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Mandalas). 4 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. 5 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः, -जं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टन *num. a.* (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टावद् &c. -Comp. -अंग *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (-जं) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; पातः, -प्रमाणः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्याम्भ्रसा धिया । शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग इतिः ॥). -2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. -3 materials of worship taken collectively. °अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. °घृणः a sort of medical incense removing fever. °मैथुनं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं कैलिः प्रेक्षणं पुष्पाभाषणं । संकलपोऽनवसायश्च क्रियानिष्ठिरिच च ॥ -अष्टावर्गः N. of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. -अष्टं an octagon. -अष्टय *a.* octangular. -अष्ट (८) *a.* lasting for 8 days. -कर्णः *a.* eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् *m.* गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषनिषेधयोः । पंचमे चार्यवचने व्यवहारस्य चक्षणे ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तनेत्रादतिको नृपः ॥ -कृत्वत् *ind.* eight times. -कोणः an octagon. -गवः a flock of 8 cows -गुण *a.* eight-fold; द्वाप्योष्टगुणमयम् Ms. 8. 400. (-णं) the eight qualities which a Brāhman should possess; द्या सर्वभूतेषु, क्षातिः, अनन्या, शीघ्रं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, असह्य चेति ॥ Gautama. °आश्रय *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्ट) चत्वारिंशत् *a.* forty-eight. -तय *a.* eight-fold. -त्रिंशत् (-ष्ट) *a.* thirty-eight. -त्रिकं the number 24. -दलं 1 a lotus having eight petals. -2, an octagon. -दशन् (ष्टा°) see below. -दिश *f.* the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोदयी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरैशानी दिशा अष्टादिभिः । स्मृताः ॥ °करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इन्द्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोदिनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुशदोऽञ्जनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुपतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रजं यशमेव च । शीसं लौहं स्सश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद्, -द (ष्ट or ष्टा°) *a.* eight-footed. पद्, (ष्टा°) 1 a spider. -2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a pin or bolt. -4 the mountain Kailas (-दुः, -दं) 1 gold; आवजिताष्टा-पदकुम्भतेजः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. ५८). °पत्रं a sheet of gold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—मृगराजो वृषा नागः कलशो यज्ज्वलं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गोहृताश्वनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं one kuḍava. -मासिक *a.* occurring once in 8 months. -मूर्तिः the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Śiva; the 8 forms being—the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1. 1.—या सृष्टिः स्रष्टारया वहति विधिहृतं वा हविर्यां च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य दिवं । यासाहः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति

यया प्राणिनां प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षानि अश्वत्थानुभिरयत् वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीडाः ॥ or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वह्नितथा यशः सूर्यचंद्रमसी तथा । आकाशं वायुःक्षी सूर्यायःक्षी पिनाकिनः ॥ °धरः 'having 8 forms', Śiva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीमसाहस्रसंज्ञो चैत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called श्रुतिः निर्विद्वद्यादिभावोस्ति श्रुतिरपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); °आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -विध *a.* eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः *f.* (ष्टा°) the number twenty-eight. -अवणः, -अवस्र N. of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टय *a.* Having eight parts or limbs. -य An aggregate of eight.

अष्टया *ind.* 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; भिक्षा प्राकृतिरष्टया Bg. 7. 4; भिक्षोऽष्टया विप्रसत्तर वंशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.* (नी *f.*) Eighth. -तः The eighth part. -मी The eighth day in a lunar half month. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कालिक *a.* one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; यांश्चमष्टमकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टादशन् *a.* Eighteen. -Comp. -उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आर्यं सनत्कुमारं च नारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं शोकं कुमारं तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवशर्माख्यं साक्षादश्विभाषितं । दुर्वासोक्तमाश्रयं नारदीकमतः परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवाश्विनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वाण्यं चाथ कालिकाह्वयेव च । माहेर्यं तथा शांभं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कौर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्थो संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमेदतः ॥ Hemādri. -पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas: ब्राह्मं पांडवं वेण्वं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्याकारदीयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आश्विनमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यलवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिगमेकादशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कंदं चाथ त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्राह्मांडाष्टदशं तथा ॥ -विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lore; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या होताश्च-तुदश ॥ आशुवैदोऽथुवैदो गायत्रीश्चेति तत्रायः । अर्थ-शास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या स्रष्टादशैव तु ॥ -विवादपदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. अष्टिः *f.* 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel. अष्टौला 1 A globular or round body. 2 A round pebble or stone. 3 Kernal. 4 Seed-cora.

**अङ्क I. 2 P.** [आस्त, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses. its forms being made up from the root **ह**] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नमस्वासीत् इत्यादि Rv. 10. 129. 1; न तेजोर्हं जातु नास् Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वा नास्ते नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80. 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यममासि हस्तं तत् Pt. 4. 76; वस्य नास्ति स्वये प्रसा 5. 70 4 To fail to the share of; हस्तं त्रैयं फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीद्वा यम ममसि K. 142. 6 To become. 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्यात्; स्थिररक्तियोगबुद्धौ निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्येदृशालेः परिदोयमानं शाकाय वा स्यादवणाय वा स्यात् Jagan-nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः कासि इ बुधु Bk. 6. 11 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेव नियमस्यास्मान् प्राप्ते स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस् joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself: तं पातयामि प्रथममासं प्रपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86 — **WITH अस्ति** to be over, excel, surpass. — **अभि** to belong to, to fall to one's share; यममाभिप्राय् Sk. — **आभिस्** to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यके विज्ञायि मास्यमाविर्त्तसीत् M'al. 1. 26. — **प्रादुस्** to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्मोदुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. — **व्यति** (Atm. व्यतिहे, व्यतिसि व्यतिले) to excel, surpass, be above or 'superior to, outweigh; तन्मे व्यतिसि तु मनीषि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. — **II 4 इ.** (अस्यति, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थविषीकास्त्रं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. — **WITH अस्ति** to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अस्त्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp. — **अस्ति** 1 to place upon another, add to. — 2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another; बाह्यमर्माचारमन्यज्य-रुद्धि S. B. — **अस्** 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave, abandon, discard, reject; किमिष्टपास्त्यमरमाणि यौनेन Ku. 5. 44; कर्तुं ततो शाह्वयस्य फलं Pt. 1. Si. 1. 55; स्मरणवस्तु Ve. 3. 4; इषादीनां क्रम-प्रज्ञापनवस्तु D. rejected, refuted,

— 2 to drive away, disperse. — **अभि** 1 to practise, exercise; अभ्यस्तदीच व्रत-नासिवा R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. — 2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; ह्यकुलं तेन-अभ्यस्त्यत् S. 2. 6; Ku. 2. 50 — 3 to study, recite, read; देवमेव सदाभ्यस्त्येत् Ms. 2. 166, 4. 147. — **उक्ष्** 1 to raise or throw up, erect; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. — 2 to turn away from. — 3 to expel, turn out. — **उपनि** 1 to place or put near, deposit. — 2 to state, hint, suggest propose; किमिष्टुपनस्त S. 5. सद्युपनस्यति कृत्य-वर्त्तयः Ki. 2. 3 — 3 to prove. — 4 to entrust or commit to the care of. — 5 to describe in detail. — **नि** 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदे न्यस्य Ms. 13; दृष्टिपूर्ते न्यसेयाद् Ms. 6. 46. — 2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नमपि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्त-शस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति. — 3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याज्ञा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. सन-न्यस्तोद्गीरि S. 3. 9 applied; अयमेव न सद्यो न्यस्यति भारतमन्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. — 4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि त्वं सुमी न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17; प्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. — 5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्त-नामिति R. 12. 2. — 6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात्तरं न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. — **निष्** 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निस्तगाभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. — 2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अह्नाय तावद्वर्णनं तन्मा निस्त R. 5. 71; रक्षासि वेदीं गरितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. — 3 to turn out, expel, banish; गृहाक्षिरस्ता न तेन वे-देष्टुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. — 4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). — 5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) — 6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. — **परा** 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तव-ह्य ह्युपाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27 — 2 to expel. — 3 to reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि प्ररास्त S. D. 1. — **परि** 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. — 2 to spread over, surround; ताम्रीहर्षस्तद्वचः सितस्य Ku. 1. 44. — 3 to turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. — 4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. — 5 to over-throw, upset. — 6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. — **परिनि** to spread, stretch. — **पश्य** 1 to reject, exclude. — 2 to prohibit, object to. — **प्र** to throw, hurl or fling forth. — **वि** 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw sunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. — 2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यत् Pt. 4. 50; विद्यात् वेदान् वस्तात् तत्साद् व्यास इति

स्यतः Mb.; R. 10. 85. — 3 to take separately or singly; नदस्ति हि व्यस्तमपि विलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. — 4 to throw over, upset. — 5 to expel, remove. — **यनि** 1 to put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यतीं ह्यपि गणनया देहलक्ष्यपुष्पैः Me. 88; Bk. 3. 3. — 2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Ram. — 3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. — 4 to arrange, dispose. — **विपरि** 1 to overturn, reverse, invert. — 2 to change, alter; U. 1. — 3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्यापे; सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. — 4 to undergo change (intrans.). — **सं** 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. — 2 to join in a compound, compound. — 3 to take collectively or jointly; समतैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. — **संनि** 1 to place or put down, deposit. — 2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तशस्त्रः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. — 3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; सद्यस्य क्षणभङ्गं तदक्षिणं वन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132. — **III 1 U.** (असतिने, अस्ति) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रमश्र प्रसुरासं दृष्टतां R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमात्रं विनेषा 14. 23; लाघव्य उत्साह इवास यतः Ku. 1. 36. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it as Śakatyāna does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. 61 Ku. 1. 35).

**असंयत** a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि योद्धाधी.

**असंयतः** Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses

**असंन्यवहित** a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space)

**असंशय** a. Free from doubt, certain. — **च ind.** Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं ह्यपपरिवर्द्धमा 8. 1. 22.

**असंश्रव** a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 203.

**असंयुज** a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).



**असंस्कृत** *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. 2 Not decorated or adorned. 3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the *samskāras*) has been performed.—**तः** An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

**असंस्तुत** *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बाणो जनः K. 173; Ki. 3. 2. 2 Unusual, strange. 3 Not in harmony or agreement with; बाणनि पश्चादसंस्तुत चेत् S. 1. 34.

**असंस्थानं** 1 Absence of cohesion. 2 Disorder, confusion. 3 Want, destitution.

**असंस्थित** *a.* 1 Not arranged, irregular. 2 Not collected.

**असंस्थितिः** *f.* Disorder, confusion. **असंहत** *a.* Not joined or united, scattered.—**तः** The *Purush* or soul (in Sān. phil.).

**असंकृत** *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often: असंकृदेकरथेन तस्मिन् R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93.—**Comp.**—**समाधिः** repeated meditation.—**गर्भवासः** repeated birth.

**असक्त** *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); अमक्त. सुखमन्वसृत् R. 1. 21. 2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. 3 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections.—**क्तं** *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to. 2 Incessantly, ceaselessly.

**असक्थ** *a.* Thighless.

**असस्त्रिः** An enemy, adversary.

**असगोत्र** *a.* Not belonging to the same *gotra* or family.

**असंकुल** *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad (as a road &c.).—**लः** A broad road.

**असंख्य** *a.* Beyond calculation, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; सा-स्वं infinity.

**असंख्यात** *a.* Countless, innumerable.

**असंख्येय** *a.* Innumerable.—**यः** An epithet of *Siva*.

**असङ्ग** *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. 2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted. 3 Not united, solitary, unassailed.—**यः** 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. 2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.).

**असंनत** *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. 2 Improbable, inconsistent. 3 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

**असंश्लिः** *f.* 1 Not associating with. 2 Incongruity, improbability. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect).

**असंयुक्त** *a.* Not united.—**यः** 1 Separation, disunion. 2 Incongruity.

**असंयुद्ध** *a.* 1 Not united or associated. 2 Not attached to the world.

**असंज्ञ** *a.* Insensible.—**ज्ञा** Disunion, disagreement, discord.

**असत्** *a.* 1 Not being or existing; अमति खवि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणा ज्ञे-इमसंतं कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); स-दुष्टव्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest. 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works).—**m.** (त्) *Indra*.—**n.** (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

—**त्री** An unchaste woman; असती भवति सत्तज्जा Pt. 1. 418.—**Comp.**—**अध्येतु** *m.* a *Brāhmaṇa* who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own *Sākhā* and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुर्वते श्रमं । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो वज्रयेत् क्रियासु च ॥.—**आगमः** 1 a heterodox *Sāstra* or doctrine.—2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means.—3 a foul means itself.—**आचार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked.—(रः) an evil practice.—**कर्मेत**,—**क्रिया** 1 a bad deed.—2 bad treatment.—**कल्पना** 1 an untrue action.—2 fabrication of falsehood.—**ग्र** (ग्र) *हः* 1 a bad trick.

—2 a bad opinion, prejudice.—3 childish desire.—**वेष्टि** harm, injury; प्राणि-ष्वसत्वेष्टितं S. 5. 6.—**दृशु** *a.* evil-eyed.—**पथः** 1 a bad road (lit.).—2 evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हेतु सताम-सत्यजुषामायुः समानं शतं Bv. 4. 36.—**परि-ग्रहः** acceptance of a bad road.—**प्रति-ग्रहः** 1 present of bad things.—2 receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons.

—**भावः** 1 non-existence, absence.—2 a bad or wicked opinion.—3 an evil disposition.—**वृत्ति**,—**व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked.—(त्तिः *f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation.—2 wickedness.—**ज्ञासं** 1 wrong doctrine.—2 a heterodox doctrine.—**संसर्गः** bad company.—**हेतुः** a bad or fallacious *hetu*: see हेत्वाभास.

**असतापी** Wickedness.

**असत्ता** 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth. 3 Wickedness, badness.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—**सं** 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal.—**स्यः** A liar.—**स्यं** Falsehood, lying, untruth.—**Comp.**—**वादिषु** *a.* speaking falsely, liar.—**संघ** *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; धे जने ससी पदं कारिता S. 4.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected.—**स्यं** *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

**असंधि** *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty.—**धिः** Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

**असंनद्ध** 1 *a.* Unarmed 2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य).

**असंनिकषः** 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

**असंनिवृत्तिः** *f.* Non return; असंनिवृत्तये तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

**असंनिर्दिष्ट** *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

**असंन्य** *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

**असंन** *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number). 2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असंनैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. 3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed.—**Comp.**—**इषुः**,—**वाणः**,—**सायकः** 'having an odd number of arrows,' epithets of *Cupid* who has five arrows.—**नयन**,—**नेत्र**,—**लोचन** *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes,' epithets of *Siva*, who has three eyes.

**असंमंजस** *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्वलक्ष्मंजसमुपयज्यति ते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. 2. 2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि च कापि हानिद्रोशमन्वस्य उच्यते चरति । असंमंजसमिति मत्वा तथपि तलायते चेत् ॥ Udb. 3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.

**असंमवायिन्** *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable.—**Comp.**—**कारण** (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्ममात्रवृत्तिज्ञेयमायसमवायिदितुं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तंतुयोगः पटस्य.

**असंमल** *a.* 1 Incomplete; partial, not whole. 2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. 3 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस).—**सं** An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

**असंमल** *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; B. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. 2 Not fully acquired.

**असंमल** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. 2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; संयोगकरिन् K. 12 unworthy; मानः किमप्यसदं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

**असंमल** *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

**असंम** *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of अमृ after acc. pl.).

**असंम** Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इष्यस्ये a bow.—**मः** N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरस्यैरस्यैरुद्यायता Si. 6. 47.

**असंमिद्ध** *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected.

—**स्यं** *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

**असंधि** *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty.—**धिः** Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

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**असंमल** *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; B. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. 2 Not fully acquired.



**असमीक्ष्य** *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्** *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

**असंपत्ति** *a.* Poor, miserable. —**सि:** *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

**असंपूर्ण** *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्ण-मंडलमिदानी *Mu.* 1. 6.

**असंबद्ध** *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; आ (प्र) लपित् talking nonsense; असंबद्धः नत्वसि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —**द्ध** An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* वायज्जीवमहं मेनी when uttered by some one. see अबद्ध also.

**असंबंध** *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —**ध:** Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा सायवद्व्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

**असंवाद्य** *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

**असंभव** *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —**व:** 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

**असंभव्य**, **असंभाविन्** *a.* 1 Impossible. 2 Incomprehensible.

**असंभावना** 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

**असंयुत** *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंयुतं मंडलमंगले: *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

**असंमत** *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to. 2 Disliked; averse. 3 Dissentient, differing from. —**त:** An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् *K. P.* 7. —**Comp.** —**आदायिन्** *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

**असंमति:** *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

**असंमोह:** 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

**असम्यक्** *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

**असल** 1 iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

**असवर्ण** *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रभवा स्वात् *S.* 1.

**असह** *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; oft. with gen. of object; न क्षीयमावादासहा भस्य *Mu.* 4. 13.

**असहन** *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —**त:** An enemy. —**न** Intolerance, impatience; परगुणसहनं—अह्या.

**असहनीय** *a.* Unbearable, insufferable. —**असहित्व** *a.* ble, intolerable; असह्य-असह्य दीर्घ भगवन्नमेत्यमवेदि मे *R.* 1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

**असाहाय** *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; ता, —त्वं loneliness, solitude.

**असाक्षात्** *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly 2 Indirectly.

**असाक्षिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु त्वयैवैति विवदमानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

**असाक्षिन्** *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

**असाधनीय**, **असाध्य** *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते कलिं गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84.

**असाधारण** *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स स्वसाधारणो मतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —**ण:** A fallacy or हेतुभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अलौकिक *q. v.*

**असाधु** *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहंसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked 3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुमतिरि *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word).

**असामयिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

**असामान्य** *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *It.* 15. 39. 2 Extra-ordinary. —**न्य** A peculiar or special property.

**असांप्रत** *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —**तं** *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force —असांप्रत; विषयक्षेत्रे सवर्ण्यं रयं देवमसांप्रतं *Ku.* 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते सुमलपाणिना *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

**असार** *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं ससारं परित्यजितस्त्वं त्रिषुवनं *Māl.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असारं खलु ससारं मारुतेतुवतुयं *Dharm.* 12. 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable, 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहूनामप्यसारणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायौ हि दुर्जनः) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —**र:** 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (वरुड). 3 Aloe wood.

**असारता** 1 Saplessness. 2 Worthlessness. 3 Unsubstantial nature;

transitory state; विमिमां देहसुखमसारतां *R.* 8. 51.

**असाहसं** Absence of violence, gentleness.

**असि:** 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —**सि** *ind.* Thou; cf. असि. —**Comp.** —**गंडः** a small pillow for the cheeks. —**जीविन्** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —**दंष्ट्रः**, —**दंष्ट्रकः** the marine monster *makara* or crocodile. —**दंतः** a crocodile. —**धारा** the edge of a sword; युगज इव दंतैर्भगदेव्यासिधिरः *R.* 10. 86, 41. —**धाराव्रते** 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकद्वयन-स्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम व्रतं मुनिपुंगवाः ॥ or युवा युवस्या सार्धं यस्मिन्मनुवदाचरेत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्वादिसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् *Yā-dava*. —2 (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रत-मिदं *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —**धारः** —**धारकः** an armourer, furbisher. —**धेनुः**, —**धेनुका** a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —**पत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. (—**त्रः**) 1 the sugar-cane. —2 a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. (—**त्रं**) 1 the blade of a sword. —2 a sheath. 3 वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —**पत्रकः** a sugar-cane. —**पुच्छः**, —**पुच्छकः** the Gangetic porpoise. —**पुत्रिका**, —**पुत्री** a knife. —**मेदः** the fetid *Khadira*. —**ह्वं** fighting with knives or swords. —**हेतिः** a swordsman

**असिकं** The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

**असिकनी** 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

**असिक्त्रिका** A young womanservant. **असित** *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; लोचना, वयना &c. —**तः** 1 The dark or blue colour. 2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn. 4 A black snake. —**ता** 1 The Indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिकनी. 3 The river Yamunā. —**Comp.** —**अंबुजः**, —**उपलः** the blue lotus. —**अचिस्** *m.* fire. —**अश्मन्**, *m.* —**उपलः** a dark-blue stone. —**केशा** a woman having black hair. —**केशांत** *a.* having black locks of hair. —**गिरिः**, —**नमः** 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —**श्रीव** *a.* having a black neck. (—**वः**) fire —**नयन** *a.* black-eyed *Me.* 112. —**पक्षः** the dark fort-

night. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -सुगः the black antelope.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -ज्ञः A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) स्वभासिद्ध where the nature (स्वभाव) alleged does not really reside in the subject (वस्तु); and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धिः *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असिरः 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असुः 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्यासु यज्ञश्चिषतः Ki. 2. 19. -*n.* (सु) Grief. -COMP. -धारण-पा sustenance of life, life, existence. -भयः 1 destruction or loss of life; नलिनमृगभयसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -सुत् *m.* a living being, a creature. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-सः) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life. असुस *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -खं Sorrow, pain. -COMP. -आवह *a.* pained with grief. -आविष्ट *a.* causing great pain. -उदय *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* Childless.

असुरः 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām, thus accounts for the name:—सुप्रतिग्रहदिवः सुप्र इत्यभिप्रेत्युताः । अप्रतिग्रहणात्तस्या वैदेयश्राद्धरास्तथा ॥ 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas. 3 A ghost. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud. -रा 1 Night. 2 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -रि A female demon, wife of an Asura. -COMP. -अधिपः, राज्ञः, जः 1 the lord of the Asuras, -2 an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhāda. -आचार्यः, -सुहः 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2 the planet Venus. -आहं bell-metal. -क्षयण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. -द्विष *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, *i. e.*

a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रिपुः -हृत् *m.* 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हन् *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य *a.* Demoniacal.

असुरसा N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुल्हः An arrow; स साभिः सासुल्हः सासौ यथायथायथायथाः Ki. 15. 5.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुक्षणं Disrespect.

असुत, असुतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असृतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असृयति Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगती भर्ता मयाऽसृयितः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असृयति सचिषोपदेशाय K. 108; असृयति मयं प्रकृतयः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असृयक *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असृयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असृया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; कृषदुष्टेऽप्यासृयायां वं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; सासृयं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असृया परस्मैपु द्वेषा-विकरणं Sk.; R. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; कथुरस्याकुटिलं ददृशे R. 6. 82.

असृयुः 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असृय *a.* Sunless.

असृयपद *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असृयपदया राजद्वाराः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असृज् *n.* 1 Blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -करः lymph. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -पः, पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -पातः the falling of blood. -वहा a blood-vessel; pulse -विमोक्षणं bleeding. -आ (जा) -जः bleeding.

असेचन, -चक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असौष्टव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-सौष्टवं Māl. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed -वं Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्खलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating, careful; R. 5. 20.

अस्त *p. p. i* Thrown, cast, given up, left; अनन्दं यन्त्रयास्तौष्टमिमानः V. 6. 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -COMP. -कारण *a.* merciless. -धी *a.* foolish. -पस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -संख्य *a.* innumerable.

अस्तः 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधोऽग्निमस्तमिरित्य-पत्तु Si. 9. 1; विद्वन्वयस्तनिमग्नयः R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -अस्तं गय, -या, -इ, प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोऽस्तमर्कः the sun has set. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विपविणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिस्तमिता R. 8. 66. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -COMP. -अचलः -अद्रिः -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तौद्यावदिदं विमलकालं Mn. 3. 17. -ग *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Māl. 9.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun); कठोरकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च खट्वद्वात R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; भगवतोऽस्तमयं रजसि R. 6. 33. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीर, 'काय'. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स Pt. 4. -COMP. -कायः a category or predicament (with the Jains). -क्षीर *a.* having milk. -नास्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तैयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यनं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं 1 A missile; a weapon in general; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो ब्रूया स्यात् R. 2. 34; प्रसाहतास्तौ गिरिशप्रभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58; अविश्वताञ्च पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -COMP. -अ (आ) गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut. -कंदकः an arrow. -कारः, -कारका, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -चिकित्सकः a surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जीवः जीविन् *m.* -धारिन् *m.* a soldier, pro-warrior. -निवारणं the warding off

a weapon. -मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -मार्जः-जकः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद्वद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिक्षा military exercise.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -न 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object or occasion

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उपयोर-स्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3.

अस्थावर a. 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (अङ्गम).

अस्थि n. 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अनास्थ, पुरुषास्थ). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्यासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कुत्, -तेजस्, m. -संभवः, -सारः, -स्रेहः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -तुण्डः a bird. -धन्वन् m.

N. Siva. -पंजरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -मक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -भुक् an eater of bones, a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष a. reduced to a skeleton. -संचयः 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation.

-समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body.

अस्थितिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पृशेन् Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रक्षालनादि पंकस दूषदस्पर्शेन वरः; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पृष्टमल्लिगानि वेदादवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृश a. 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Indistinct, obscure. -इ An indistinct speech. -COMP. -फलं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच् a. liaping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul. -COMP. -विध, -अस्माद्भुज a. similar or like us.

अस्मदीय a. Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परोषा Pt. 2. 105; Bg. 12. 26

अस्मार्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belonging to the Smarta sect.

अस्मृतिः f. Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंस्तुतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अस्म्यं ययं कुसुमावचायं कुरुष्व-मन्त्रास्मि करोमि सत्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मित egotism.

अस्त्र 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -स्रं 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -कण्टः an arrow. -जं flesh. -पः 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पा a leech. -मातृका chyle, chyme.

अस्त्र a. 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्वतंत्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री पुरुष-प्रधाना Vasishtha. 2 Docile.

अस्वप्न a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्वरः 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वर्ग्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्रिष्टं वर्ममन्त्राचरेत् तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्वाध्यायः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अहनी, eclipses &c.).

अस्वस्थ a. 1 Not well, indisposed; बलवत् अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed.

अस्त्वामिन् a. Having no right to anything, not being master of it.

-COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A. or 10 U. = अहं q. v.

अह ind. A particle implying. (a) praise; (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहंयु a. Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहत a. 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -नं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अप्रहत.

अहन् n. (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोर्मासं &c.) 1 A day (including day and night; अवाहानि Ms. 5. 84. 2

Day-time: अह्नापारमहन्ति न तथा पीडयेन्म-द्विषेत् Ms. 88; वदह्ना कुरुते पापं by day. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहद् or अहिरः; अहःपतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). -COMP. -आगमः (अहर् ० the approach of day. -आदिः dawn. -करः the sun. -गणः (० हर्गं) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 a month. -दिदं ind. daily, every day, day by day. -विशं ind. day and night. -पतिः the sun. -वायवः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -सुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -नं a day and night; विशस्फला सुहर्तः स्वादहारवं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65. -शेषः, -नं evening.

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्) I. -COMP. -अधिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहमहमिका 1

emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिकया प्रणमलालसानां K. 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting.

-कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight

producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality. -कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः f. egotism, pride, -पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका-

-प्रथमिका 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जवाहर्हर्षिकया

वियासुनिः Ki. 14. 32. -2 bragging, vaunting. -भङ्गं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority.

-भावः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10. -2 = मतिः q. v. मतिः f. 1 self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit, pride, egotism.

अहरणीय, अहर्णा a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहर्णां ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञां निरुपमिनि स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8.

-नं a mountain.

अहल्य a. Unploughed. -हत्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Rāmāyana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's con-

descension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of *Desarathi Rama* which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. *Ahalya* is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या क्षीयसी क्षीता तारा मंदोदरी तया । ईशकन्याः स्नेहपतिं महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ -Comp. -आरः *Indra*, -संहारः the sage *Satānanda*, son of *Ahalyā*.

अहं *ind.* A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret ('alas', 'ah'); अहं कष्टमपठितताविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहं ज्ञानराशिनिष्ठः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अहं महतां निस्सीमानां शक्तिविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

अहिः 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे विविधा बुद्ध्याः सृताः Ks. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet *Rāhu*. 4 The demon *Vritra*. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -Comp. -कांतः air, wind. -कोपः the slough of a snake. -उष्कं a mushroom. -जिह्व m. 1. N. of *Krishna* (the slayer of the serpent *Kāliya*). 2 N. of *Indra*. -कुक्षिकः a snake-catcher, conjuror, juggler. -क्षिप, -क्षुब्ध, -मार, -विद्यु, विदिष, m. 1. N. of *Garuda*. 2 an *ichneumon*. 3 a peacock. 4 *Indra*. 5 *Krishna*; Ki. 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -नकुलं snakes and *ichneumons*. -नकुलिका the natural antipathy between a serpent and an *ichneumon*. -निमेषकः, slough of a snake. -पतिः 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' *Vāsuki*. 2 any large serpent. -दुष्कः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -फेनः, सं opium. -भयं 1 the fear of a lurking snake. 2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -दुष्क m. 1. N. of *Garuda*. 2 a peacock. 3 an *ichneumon*. -धृक् m. *Siva*.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंस परो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

अहिंस a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 24C.

अहिकः A blind snake.

अहित a. 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहितानमिलोद्धृतेनर्जयानिव देवुतिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -तं Damago.

अहिय a. Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्र, -प्रतिः, -प्रति the sun.

अहीन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; अहीन-बाहुविषः क्षणस R. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -तः A sacrifice lasting for several days (-तं also). -Comp. -वादेज् m. a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A coward.

अहुत a. Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 63. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great *Yajnas* and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

अहं *ind.* A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous; अहेतुः पशुपतो यः U. 5. 17.

अहे (हे) हुक a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो काली स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरासां दर्शनं S. 1. अहो वज्रला-पलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B.; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas', 'ah'); अहो वृष्यत्स सशयमारुहः विडभाजः S. 6; विप्रिहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शीघ्रं Sk. 4 Reproach ('lie', 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive; अहो तु खलु (मोः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो तु खल्वीश्वरीमयस्यां प्रपञ्चसि S. 5; अहो तु खलु मोक्षदेवताकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो वत shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो वत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यसिता वयं Eg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (लोभ); अहो वतासि सुहृदीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Mallī, here takes अहो वत in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -Comp. -अहोविक a q. v.

अह्वाय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्वाय सा नियमजं क्रममुत्तसर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्वाय तावद्दण्डेन तमो निस्तं R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अहीना a. Shameless, impudent. -कः A Buddhist mendicant.

## आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written अय or अय q. v.), 'alas'. (d) Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ रवं किलीरीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ रवं मन्त्रे. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as अय् to go, आयम् to come; अय् to give, आय् to take. 3 (As a separable preposition with abl.)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिधिवि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; आह्लात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1; आ जन्मनः S. 5. 25. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आ परि-तोषद्विषां S. 1. 2; कैलासत् Ms. 11 upto or as far as *Kailāsa*. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either *Arya*-*bhāva* comp. or compound adjectives; आबाल (or आबालेयः) हरिमत्तिः. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाज्जमशुद्धाणामाफलोद्भवक-र्मणा । आसमुद्रक्षितिज्ञानामावाक्यवर्णनं R. 1. 5; आनंदविलसि S. 6. 17. 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आर्षाद्गुर little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17

आकंपः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरकं; आ=आय् q. v.

आ 1=आय् q. v. 2 N. of *Lakshmi* (आ).

आकस्थनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकंपः 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

आकंपनं Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकंप a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकरः 1 A mine; मणिताकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पदराणां जन्म कायमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything; नाहो नु दुष्ताकरः V. 1. 9; अक्षयुष्माकरं Bh. 2. 92. 2 A collection,

group; पञ्चकं विक्रमो विक्रीकरोति Bh. 2. 65; Ku. 2. 29. \* Best, excellent.

आकारिक A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकारिण् a. 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. 2 Of good breed; द्रव्यकारिणिः परिनिः स्तेः Ki. 5. 7.

आकर्षणं Hearing, listening.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. 2 Drawing away from, withdrawing. 3 Drawing (a bow). 4 Attraction, fascination. 5 Playing with dice. 6 A die or dice. 7 A board for a game with dice. 8 An organ of sense. 9 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive.

—कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षणं 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. 2 Seduction. —र्तुः A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (Standing on elevated places).

आकर्षिक a. (की f.) Magnetic, Attractive.

आकर्षिण् a. Attractive (as a smell at a distance).

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलन K. 183; confinement. 2 Counting, reckoning. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Inquiry. 5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसरो स्थाजीवाजः Dk. 63; R. 17. 22, 18 52. 2 Dream (in general). 3 Sickness, disease.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. 2 Fainting. 3 Joy or delight. 4 Darkness. 5 A knot or joint.

आकाशः A touch-stone.

आकाशिक a. Testing, touching.

आकाशिक a. (की f.) 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden. 2 Causeless, groundless; नन्वकाशिकी जगद्विचित्र्याकारमिदं स्थात् D. B.

आकांक्षा 1 Desire, wish; मन्त्रं Susr., Amaru 41. 2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being शेष्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिर्यवसानादिः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense. 3 Looking at or towards. 4 Purpose, intention. 5 Inquiry. 6 The significance of a word.

आकाशः 1 The fire on the funeral pile. 2 A funeral pile.

आकारः 1 Form, shape, figure; त्रिका° of two forms or sorts. 2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; अकारसङ्गच्छः R. 1, 15, 16. 7. 3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य सङ्गच्छमस्य युवाकम्पितस्य च B. 1, 20; मयापि सङ्गच्छाकारमासौ

V. 2. 4 Hint, sign, token. —Comp. —रूपः f., —मोक्षः, —गूढः dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क) रण, —जा 1 Invitation, calling नन्दकारणाय Dk. 175. 2 A challenge.

आकारः The right time.

आकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103. 2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकारिकी दीप्य ननुयदस्मि Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाशः —ज्ञो 1 The sky; आकाशमवासरस्वती Ku. 4. 39; °न, °चारि &c. 2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). 3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 5 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaisesikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दद्रव्यमाकाशं cf. also श्रुतिविषययुगा या

विदुः शब्दं विषयं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः षष्ठं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमात्रः R. 13. 1. 4 Free space or vacuity. 5 Space, place in general; संपर्तवनाकाशः वृथिवी Mb. भवनाकाशमजायतामुपाशिः Bv. 2. 165. 6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तस्मिन् Br. Sūt.; यवानयमाकाशस्तावानयमेतद्वयाकाशः Ch. Up. 7 Light, clearness. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थानावर्णं यस्यादृशरीरावेवेदनं । परोक्षान्तरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशमार्गितं below; (आकाशे) त्रिवन्दे कश्यपमुशीरादुलेपनं सुपालादिति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयते । (श्रुतिमिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. —Comp.

—इन्द्रः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2 (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air.

—कक्षा horizon. —कल्पः Brahma. —नः a bird. (—ना) the heavenly Ganges.

—नन्वा the celestial Ganges; नदस्याकाशगन्धाः स्रोतस्तथादिगजे R. 1. 78. —चमसः the moon. —जम्बिन् m. a casement, an embrasure. —दीपः, —प्रदीपः 1 a lamp

lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. —2 a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —आशिर् 1 speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यथाव्ये विना पात्रं प्रजुज्यते । अत्येवाशुक्रमन्त्रं तत्सदाकाशमार्गितं S. D. 425.

—श्री a sound or voice in the air' —सङ्कलं

the celestial sphere. —चरं 1 a heavenly car, a balloon. —2 moving or travelling through the sky. —रश्मिर् m. a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle. —चन्दनं = भाषितं q. v. —दरद्विर् n. 1 the firmament. —2 the atmosphere, air. वाणी—a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी) —सलीलं rain; dew. —रूपिकः hail (करक).

आकिञ्चनं, आकिञ्चन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. 2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जलकीर्णं मये द्रव्यहारीते युग्मि S. 5. 10; आकीर्ण-वर्षापलीनामुदज्ज्वारोतिनिः R. 1. 50.

आकुचनं 1 Ending, contraction, compression. 2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. 3 Collecting, heaping. 4 Curving.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, filled with (in general); प्रकुलदूर्गिमाकुल (सहृदं) Bh. 2. 4; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुल-हलकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. 2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विसर्पं, क्रोधं &c. 3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in. 4 Confounded, agitated, distracted; अभिषेचं प्रतिहा-सरासीकाश्वद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; 'आकुल very much agitated. 5 Dish-evelled, disordered (as hair). 6 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; नानाचलन्त्यतिकुलित-तेव सिधुः Ku. 5. 85. 2 Entangled. 3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं हृष्टः S. 4. 4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विसर्पं &c.

आकुण्ठित a. Contracted a little; मन्त्राक्षरालयवेदनाकुण्ठितमिमानेन K. 166. 81.

आकृतं 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीति आकृतमनीलमाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. 2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामन्त्रलक्षणं तरलस्याकृतजो येषु U. 5. 36; भावाकृत Amaru. 4; Māl. 9. 11; साकृते feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). 3 Wonder or curiosity. 4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिस्वकारि Si. 3. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिदं हि मधुराणां मन्त्रं साकृतीनां S. 1. 20; चिकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; so चोर°. 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न साकृतिः सुसूत्रो विजहाति हृषं Mk. 9. 16; यथाकृतिस्तत्र गुणं वसति Sub-bāsh 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —Comp. —मयः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Gāṇapātha); e. g. अर्हो आदिमय,

स्वरादिषु, चादिषु &c. -कुक् the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general); 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिकश्च मही तया यद् सस्ये ह्यस्वामिभिरुत् स्वराकृष्टा। आकृष्यते तत्पततीत्ये भाति स्मने समेतात् क्व पतयितुं खे० Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° Amaru. 1.

आकृष्टः *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलकृष्टकरोल्लक्षणा Ki. 8. 53; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिकेरा किरिस्कुटापागे प्रसारिता। मीलितार्थमुदाहारे ताराव्यावर्तनोत्तरा॥

आकृष्टिकः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आकृष्टः 1 Weeping, crying out. 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother. 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आकृष्टन 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकृष्टिक *a.* One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आकृष्टित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -ते A cry, roar.

आकृष्टवः, -व्यस्ये 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Failing upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; आकृष्टविमानमयं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रान्तं ममलायतनं महत् B. 17. 29; बलिभिर्हृष्टविमानकाले Bh. 3. 14; so नान, नय, शोक, &c. B. T. Loaded (as with a burden). 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38; M. 3. 5. 4 Obtained, possessed.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आकृष्टिसंभविनपाद्वि Ku. 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्रीडः -दं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden आक्रीडपर्वतांतन कलितः खेदु वेसम्ह Ku. 2. 43; कमन्याक्रीडमासाय तत्र विद्विभविगुः Dk. 12.

आकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; Si. 12. 27. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed. -दं 1 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech; माजरीशुषिका-सर्पे आकृष्टे क्रोधमनेवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -कान 1 Cailing or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse Y. 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आकृष्टः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आकृष्टयुक्त *a.* (की *f.*) Effected or completed by gambling.

आकृष्टपण 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आकृष्टपादिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आकृष्टपाद *a.* (दी *f.*) Taught by Akshapāda or Gautam. -दः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician.

आकृष्टः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आकृष्टण, -णा Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आकृष्टित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आकृष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आकृष्टिकं कणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आकृष्टिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आकृष्टिव *a.* 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आकृष्टेयः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अनुकृष्टेय-विलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29;

विरुद्धमाक्षेपवस्तुनिविष्टं Ki. 14. 25. 3 Distraction, allurements; विषयक्षिप्यपरस-द्वेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षिप्यनितामेरिः Ku. 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वस्तिद्वये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. 6 An inference. 7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see K. P. 10, S. D. 714. and *Akshepaparakarana* in R. G.

आकृष्टपकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आकृष्टपण Throwing, tossing.

आकृष्टोदः -द A walnut; see अक्षोद.

आकृष्टोदनं Hunting (for अक्षोदं).

आकृष्टः, आकृष्टः A spade, hoe.

आकृष्टदलः Indra; आकृष्टदलः कामनिवृत्तमाये Ku. 3. 11; तनीशः कामरुपायानन्याकृष्टदल-क्रमम् R. 4. 88; Me. 15.

आकृष्टनिकः 1 A digger, miner. 2 A mouse or rat. 3 A hog. 4 A thief. 5 A spade.

आकृष्टः 1 A spade. 2 A digger, miner.

आकृष्टः A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आकृष्टः -दि Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आकृष्टः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अनु वदति शम्भोः कर्णपरायणं सुवर्तः कृषी Pt. 1. 159, 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विनष्टं तति वैवाचि न दृष्टति जुष्टेति न तमाकृष्टात्. -COMP. -उत्तरः a mole-hill.

-उत्तर *a.* produced from a mouse. (-रस्ये) the rising or appearance of rats. a swarm of rats. -गः, -गः, -रस्यः, -रस्यः epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat).

-वार्तः a Sūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -वाचायः a loadstone. -युष्टः, -युष्टः a cat.

आकृष्टः Hunting, chase. -COMP. -रस्येकं 1 a smooth floor or ground.

-2 a mine, cavern.

आकृष्टक *a.* Hunting. -कः A hunter

-कः Hunting.

आकृष्टिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आकृष्टः The walnut tree.

आकृष्टा 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्तेत्यस्य मातुराख्या 8. 7. 7. 33; पञ्चातु-माख्यां सुखीं जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्यां शुचिं पश्य R. 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किंवाक्यस्य राजर्षेः वा यमपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं कामं &c.

आकृष्टत *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared

2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known.

4 Inflected or conjugated. -नं A verb; भावप्रधानाख्यातं Nir.; वाच्येन विक्षिप्तस्य विधेयस्य बोधने। समर्थः स्वार्थवत्तस्य शब्दो वाक्यान्तमुच्यते॥

आकृष्टातिः *f.* 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आकृष्टानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आकृष्टानं पूर्ववृत्तान्तिः S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमरातिशो-जितजलेयसिन्धुः श्रुताः Ve. 3. 31).

3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अन्तरः पुरातनं वचनं ह्यथा-कृतान्तिद आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ms. 3. 232. 4 A reply, प्रश्नाख्यातयोः P. VIII. 2. 105.

5 A differentiating property.

आकृष्टानन्दः A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आकृष्टानकाख्या-विक्रितद्वारापुराणकर्मनेन K. 7.

आकृष्टायक *a.* Telling, informing.

-कः 1 A messenger, courier; आकृष्ट-यकम्पाः भूतसद्वृत्तिः Bk. 2. 44. 2 A herald.

आकृष्टाविक्रिया A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आकृष्टाविक्रिया कथावत् स्यात् कथे-व-व्याधिक्रियते। अस्मान्नयकधीनं च पूर्व गद्य कथितं कथितम्। कथोक्तानां कथयन्ते आकृष्ट इति वच्यते। आनीयकथावचनानां कृत्वा येन कथयितुं। अन्तर्गत-देशनाथावचनस्य माध्यम्येवचनं। S. D. 568.

Writers on Rhetoric usually divide *prose* composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's *वर्णन* as an आख्यायिका and कथा as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञादप्युच्यते ।

**आख्यायिन्** *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायिन् स्वचरिं श्रुत् कर्णविक्रमः S. 1. 24.

**आख्येय** *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दं fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

**आगतिः** *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोकास्वास्थ्यतागतिः Rām.; इति निश्चितप्रियतमागतयः Si. 9. 43. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

**आगत** *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. -तुः A newcomer, stranger, guest. -Comp. -ज *a.* arising accidentally or casually.

**आगतुक** *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming or one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं Dhūrtas. 2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकाराः Aśval. 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गणपद्वैयस्य द्वाभ्यामप्युक्तं पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -कः 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

**आगमः** 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; उतायां पूर्वकृत्यां प्रसूत्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; अन्वकाद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रमात्रस्यहराम्ने रात्र्यागमे प्रलयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या युद्धाय आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽति-रसास्तानिहितश्च भारत Bg. 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्घं, वनं &c. 5. Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तं, केचनं. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अगम. 7 Knowledge; क्षिप्रप्रदेशागमाः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सहसागमः आगमैः सहसारांसः R. 1. 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमिणि बलं नैव मुक्तिः स्तोत्राणि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः स्तुतः Ki. 2. 28; परिशुद्ध आगमः 33. 12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुधाप्यगमोर्भेदाः पद्याः वेदित-हेतवः R. 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; व्यायतिर्भित्तिरात्माकिंशेष-निवाद्ये Ki. 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आवाक्य, the Vedas being so

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इङगमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). -Comp. -जीत *a.* studied, read, examined. -वृद्ध *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीर इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. -वेदि *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. 2 learned in Sāstras. -सापेक्ष *a.* supported by a voucher.

**आगमनं** 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual inter-course.

**आगमिन्**, **आगमिन्** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

**आगम्य** *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहस्ये शतमागमिणि स्तोत्रे इति यस्त्वया Si. 2. 108; द्वौ रिपु मम मत्तौ समागमौ R. 11. 74; कृत्याः Mu. 3. 11. 2 Sin. -Comp. -कृत *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्णभागस्तुतमस्तुशब्दाः R. 2. 32.

**आगम्य** *a.* The south.

**आगम्य** *a.* Southern.

**आगम्य** Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also).

**आगमिक** *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागमिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. 2 Impending, arriving.

**आगतुक** *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

**आगारं** A house, dwelling. -Comp. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहिन् *a.* an incendiary. -धूमः smoke coming out from a house.

**आगुर** *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

**आगु** (गु) रणे *a.* secret suggestion.

**आगुः** (गु) *a.* An agreement, promise.

**आगिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

**आगीर्ष** 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled.

**आग्री** The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

**आग्नेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. -यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -यी 1 N. of अग्री the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni).

**आग्री** The lunar mansion called Krittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee. 5 A missile presided over by Agni.

**आग्रीमोजनिकः** A Brahmana always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

**आग्रीयणः** The first Soma libation at the Agnistoma sacrifice. -यं An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

**आग्रहः** 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Attack. 3 Determination, strong attachment,

persistence; चलेषि काकस्य पदार्पणाग्रहः Naishadha; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. 4 Favour, patronage.

**आग्रहायणः** N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -यौ 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called श्रृगशिरः.

**आग्रहायण (णि) कः** The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**आग्रहायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brahmanas).

**आग्रहण** 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रथद्विराग्रहणं नमस्ततः Si. 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

**आग्रहः**, -र्षणं Rubbing, friction, striking against; गंडस्थलाग्रहणं लम्बोदकद्रवद्रुमस्त्वनिताविनोऽल्यः Si. 12. 64.

**आघातः** Boundary, limit.

**आघातः** 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीक्ष्णतातपस्विततस्त्वस्यल्लोकदंतः S. 1. 33; अस्म्यसंति तदाघातं Ku. 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य H. 4. 67.

**आघारः** 1 Sprinkling (in general). 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

**आघूर्णनं** 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

**आघोषः** Calling out, invocation.

**आघोषणं-गा** A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायां कृतायां Pt. 5.

**आघ्राणं** 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

**आगारं** A multitude of firebrands.

**आंगिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनेयः, see अभिनेय. -कः A player on a tabor or drum.

**आंगिरसः** N. of Bṛihaspati, son of Angiras.

**आचक्षुस्** *m.* A learned man.

**आचमनं** Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

**आचमनं** Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; इवाचमनं ततः Y. 1. 242.

**आचमनकं** A spitting pot (Mar. पिक्वाणी).

**आचयः** 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

**आचरणं** 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; धर्मं, मंगलं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अशीतिवोभाचरणचरणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept). 3 Usage, practice. 4 An institute.

**आर्चांत** *a.* 1 One who has rinsed his mouth, or sipped water. 2 Fit for sipping.



**आचार्यः** 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. 2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mer. पेज.)

**आचारः** 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself. 2 A custom, usage, practice, तस्मिन्देशे च आचारः पारंपरिकमतः Ms. 2. 18. 3 An established usage, customary law, (Opp. व्यवहार in law); oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; see 'वृत्त', 'लक्ष्य' below. 4 A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया वृत्तिता S. 5. 3; Mr. 3. 26. 5 Usual formality; आचारं प्रति-पद्यते S. 4. -Comp. -क्षीपः a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -दूधग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -पूत a. purified by customary observances, R. 2. 13. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -अष्ट-वर्ति a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाज (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect; R. 2. 10. -देवी 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

**आचारिक a.** Conformable to rule or practice, authorized.

**आचार्यः** 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). 2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमभ्यापयेत् द्विजः । सकलं सारहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140; see अन्त्यायक also. 3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -Comp. -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -मित्र a. venerable, honourable.

**आचार्यक** 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकात्रीणां पुनश्चके विलापाचार्यकं श्रीः R. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्ययमादिपसीत् Mā. 1. 26. 2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher. **आचार्यानी** The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor: शत्रुघ्नलम्पुषस्तथा न पुनर्दुष्टु-स्तथे । त्र्यम्बकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्वती Mv. 3. 6.

**आचित p. p.** 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कषाचितौ विष्णुगिरिवाजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36; आचितनख्वा यौ &c. 2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धोषिता सत्वरुद्रियतायाः R. 7. 10 (v. 1. for: अर्धोषिता); Ku. 7. 61. 3 Collected, accumulated,

heaped. -तः 1 A cart-load. 2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas).

**आच्छूषणं** 1 Suction, sucking up. 2 Sucking out. (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin. **आच्छादः** Cloth, clothes.

**आच्छादनं** 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A covering, sheath. 3 Cloth, clothes; धृष्ट्याच्छादनाशनेः Y. 1. 82. 4 The wooden frame of a roof.

**आच्छुरित a.** 1 Mixed, blended with. 2 Scratched; irritated. -तं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाच). 2 A horse-laugh.

**आच्छुरितकं** 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. 2 A horse-laugh.

**आच्छेदः**, -द्वनं 1 Cutting off, excision. 2 Cutting a little.

**आच्छेदनं** Cracking the fingers.

**आच्छेद्वनं** Hunting, chase.

**आजकं** A flock of goats.

**आजगवं** The bow of Siva.

**आजजनं** High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin.

**आजानः** Birth, origin. -नं Birth-place.

**आजानेय a.** (री f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). 2 Fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिनिर्मितहृदयाः स्वलक्षणोपदे पदे । आजानेयः यतः संज्ञामाजानेयस्ततः स्तुतः ॥ Sabdak.

**आजिः** 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यार्धत एवाजौ तापाय स दृष्टो रीः R. 12. 45. 2 A fighting or running match. 3 Battle-field; शत्रुप्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं हुमेच V. 3. 9.

**आजीवः वनं** 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; अक्षयाजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, शत्रुजीव &c. 2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself. -वः A Jaina beggar.

**आजीविका** Profession, means of subsistence.

**आजुर f.**, -आज् f. 1 Working without wages. 2 A servant working without wages. 3 Doomed residence in hell.

**आज्ञातिः f.** An order, command.

**आज्ञा** 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. 2 Permission, allowance. -Comp. -अनुज्ञ, -अनुज्ञानिन्, -अनुज्ञायिन्, -अनुज्ञातिन्, -अनुज्ञारिन्, -संपादक, -बह्व a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant. -करणं, -पालनं obedient-ness, execution of commands. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिवातः, -भंगः disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञाभंगं सहेते नृवर नृप-तयस्वाहवाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22.

**आज्ञापनं** 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Making known.

**आज्यं** 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यपुनोद्गमेन S. 1 (it is often distinguished from घृतः; सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घृतोद्भूतं घृतं भवेत्). -Comp. -पात्रं, स्वाही a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -भुज् m. 1 an epithet of Agni, -2 a god, deity.

**आञ्चनं** Partial extraction of thorns, arrows, and the like from the body.

**आञ्च 1. P.** (आञ्चति, आञ्चति) 1 To lengthen, extend. 2 To regulate, set (as a bone or leg.).

**आञ्चनं** Setting (a bone or leg.).

**आञ्जनं** 1 Ointment especially for the eyes 2 Fat. -नः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; दाशरथिर्बलेरिवाञ्जननीलनक्षत्रि-यतमतिः K. 58.

**आञ्जनी** Ointment especially for the eyes. -Comp. -कारि a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

**आञ्जनेयः** N. of Māruti.

**आटाविकः** 1 A forester; a woodman. 2 A pioneer.

**आदिः** 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written अदि).

**आदीकनं** The leaping motion of a calf.

**आदीकरः** A bull.

**आदोषः** 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; सारोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage direction. 2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकरः; Si. 3. 74.

**आडंबरः** 1 Pride, arrogance. 2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारासिंहरूपाडंबरं K. 5; निरुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोपि न Bv. 1. 115. 3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. 4 Commencement. 5 Fury, anger, passion. 6 Happiness, pleasure. 7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants. 8 A drum used in a battle. 9 The din or uproar of the battle.

**आडंबरिन् a.** Arrogant, proud.

**आडकः**, कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa; अष्टसुडिभेदे कुचिः कुच-योऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आडकः परिकीर्तितः ॥

**आढ्य a.** 1 Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽभि-जनवानसि कौन्तेयि सहस्रो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8. 2 (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp.; सत्यं Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंपन्न-व्याढ्याय Dk. 18 (b) Mixed with, watered with; गंधाढ्यः सज्ज उच्यते व्याढ्याः Mb. 3 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -भार a. (री f.) once opulent.

**आढ्यकरण a.** (री f.) Enriching. -णं The means of enriching, wealth.

**आढ्यंभवित्यु, -भाडक a.** Becoming rich or eminent.

**आणक a.** Low, inferior, vile. -कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं कृतं नमः वृषाणोः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।

आणव *a.* ( *की f.* ) Exceedingly small. -*सं* Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आशिः *m. f.* 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. 2 The part of the leg just above the knee. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 The edge of a sword.

अंड *a.* Born from an egg (as a bird). -*ह* An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā. -*हं* 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. 2 Scrotum.

अंडीर *a.* 1 Having many eggs. 2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आलंकाः 1 Disease, sickness of the body; ईषीतीरानयस्तं ज्ञानं गमयति वा । दृष्ट पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्मा शुचिः । Y. S. 245. 2 Pain, affliction (of the mind), anguish, agony; क्षिप्रमिदं वामातंकः S. 3; आतंकं कुतः कदाचित्पुनर्वा U. 1. 49; V. 3 3 Fear, apprehension; दुर्वाच्य-जीविनो निरातंका निरातयः R. 1. 63: fright terror. 4 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आलंघनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle. 2 Curdled milk. 3 A sort of whey. 4 Gratifying, satisfying. 5 Danger, calamity. 6 Speed, velocity.

आलस *a.* 1 Spread, extended. 2 Stretched (as a bow-string).

आलस्यिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुर्ग वा बालपुत्री वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुभुजः । आलस्यिन्नाशं हन्यादेषाचार्यः Ms. 3. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. 2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो परश्चैव शस्त्रोन्मत्तो धनापहः । शूद्रदारुणश्चेताद् बहु विद्यादातायिनः Sukra N.

आलस्यः 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आलस्योऽज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; वचं Rs. 1. 11. 2 Light. -*Comp.* -*अलस्यः* passing of the sun's heat, sunset अलस्यस्य संज्ञित-नीचाराद् R. 1. 52. -*अभायः* shadow or shade. -*उदकं* mirage. -*जं*, -*प्रकं* an umbrella; तमालपङ्कजतमालपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47; पत्रं 4. 5; राज्यं सहस्रपुलकं दग्धमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6. -*लंघनं* being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आनपलं बनावद्दल-वत्स्यस्योपरीय सङ्कतला S. 3. -*नारणं* an umbrella, parasol; नृपतिककुपं दत्त्वा नृने-लितानपचारणं R. 3. 70, 9 15. -*छुष्क* *a.* dried in the sun-shine.

आलस्यः N. of Siva.

आलस्यः, -*आलस्यः* Fare for being ferried over a river, passenger money, freight.

आलस्यं 1 Satisfaction. 2 Pleading, satisfying. 3 Whitewashing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions).

आलस्य ( *शि* ) *N.* of a bird, a kite.

आलस्य *a.* ( *की f.* ) 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); अत्यु-

ग्रहमातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25; तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वका Ku. 5. 31. 2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest; आतिथेयः सक्कारः S. 1. -*सं* Hospitality; आतिथेय-मविचारिततिथिः Si. 14. 38; नज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. -*की* Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* Hospitable, proper for a guest &c. -*अयः* A guest. -*दृश्यं* Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रियाज्ञातरथक्षोभपरिचयं R. 1. 58.

आतिथ्यिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) (In gram.) Connected with अतिथेय *q.* v.

आतिरे ( *रे* ) *कं* Superfluity excess, abundance.

आतिशयं *Excess*, abundance, large quantity.

आतुः A raft, float.

आतुर *a.* 1 Hurt, injured. 2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, afflicted; रावणराजा तत्र राघव मन्नातुर R. 12. 32; कामं, भयं &c. 3 Sick (in body or mind); अकामोक्षास्तु विज्ञेया बालवृद्धदुःखानुराः Ms. 4. 184. 4 Eager, over-anxious 5 Weak, feeble. -*रः* A patient. -*Comp.* -*आलुर* an hospital.

आताडं -*छकं* A musical instrument आतीचविन्यासादिना विषयः Ve. 1; नज्जातोय-क्षिरोनिवेक्षिता R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आत्त *p. p.* ( *fr.* आ-*त्त* ) 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; एवमात्त-रतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1. 2 Agreed to; undertaken. 3 Attracted. 4 Drawn out, extracted; गमात्तसारां रघुरक्षेप्य R. 5. 26; so आचत्तं 11. 76. taken away -*Comp.* -*गर्ष* *a.* 1 having one's pride humbled, attacked, defeated; केनात्त-गर्षो मायवः S. 6. 2 already smelt (as flower); आत्तगर्षमवयुल शकुनिः Si. 14. 84. (where आ° has sense 1 also). -*गर्व* *a.* humiliated, insulted; degraded. -*द्वं* *a.* assuming the royal sceptre. -*मनस्क* *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.).

आत्मक *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंच° five-fold; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुष्क°, वृहन्°.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कान्तमात्मीयं व-द्व्यति S. 2; स्वामिममात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; प्रसादमात्मीयनिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin.

आत्मन् *m.* 1 The soul; the individual soul; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1; आत्मनं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kath 2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers; आत्मन दर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीतं S. 1; गुणं दृष्ट्वा आत्मनः सर्वाः स्वयं नृ वामनेः R. 10. 60; इदी...नाचनमवमात्मानं गणद्विष्यो

विमुचति U. 7. 2; गोपायंति कुलखिय आत्मन-मात्मना Mb. 3 Supreme Soul, Brahman तस्माद्वा एतस्माद्वात्मन आकाशः संयुतः Upan., U. 1. 1. 4 Essence, nature; see आत्मक above. 5 Character, peculiarity. 6 The natural temperament or disposition. 7 The person or whole body; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमैर्वाजी कान्वा वेद-रिवात्मना R. 1. 14; M. 12. 12. 8 Mind, intellect; मन्दात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. 9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंज्ञा, आत्मवद् &c. 10 Thinking faculty, faculty of thought or reason. 11 Spirit, vitality, courage. 12 Form, image. 13 A son; आत्मा वे पुत्रनामानि. 14 Care, efforts. 15 The sun. 16 Fire. 17 Wind. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक. -*Comp.* -*अधीन* *a.* dependent on oneself, independent. ( -*नः* ) 1 a son. 2 a wife's brother. 3 the jester or विद्वक् ( in dramatic literature ). -*अनुपमनं* personal attendance. -*अप-हरः* concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्मप-हर् करामि S. 1. -*अपहारकः* an impostor, a pretender. -*आराम* *a.* 1 striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्) seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्माराया विहिततरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. 2 delighted in self. -*आश्लिन्* *m.* a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना निर्यं भक्षयेति परस्परं; Rām. -*आश्रयः* self-dependence. -*स्वभूय* *a.* self-possessed, master of self; आत्मेश्वरणां न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवेति Ku. 3. 40. -*उज्ज्व* *a.* a son. 2 Cupid. ( -*ता* ) a daughter. -*उपजीविन्* *m.* 1 one who lives by his own labour. 2 a daylabourer. 3 one who lives by his wife ( Kull on Ms. 8. 362 ). 4 an actor, public performer. -*काम* *a.* 1 loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. 2 loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only. -*गत* *a.* produced in one's mind; 'तो मनोरथः S. 1. ( -*सं* ) ind. aside ( to oneself ) being considered to be spoken privately ( opp. प्रकाशं aloud ); frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas; it is the same as स्वमतं which is thus defined; अभाष्यं सद्यु द्रष्टु तदिह स्वमतं मतं S. D. 6. -*ह्रस्तिः* *f.* a cave, the hiding-place of an animal. -*ग्रहिन्* *a.* selfish, greedy. -*घातः* 1 suicide. 2 heresy. -*घातकः* -*घातिन्* *m.* 1 a suicide, self-destroyer; व्यापादयेत् दुधात्मानं स्वयं योग्यमुक्तादिभिः । अवैद्येनैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते ॥ 2 a heretic. -*कोकः* 1 a cock. 2 a crow. -*जः*, -*जन्मन्* *m.*, -*जातः*, -*प्रभवः*, -*संभवः* 1 a son; तमात्मजमन्मनजं चकार R. 5. 36; तस्यानात्मातुल्यया मात्मजम्भसमुत्पन्नः R. 1. 33; Māl. 1; Ku. 6. 28. 2 Cupid. -*जा* 1 a daughter; बन्धं युगं चरणयोर्जनाकाशजायाः R.

13. 78; cf. नगत्मजा &c. 2 the reasoning faculty, understanding.—जयः victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation.—ज्ञः, -विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself.—ज्ञानं *i.* self-knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit. 3 true wisdom.—तत्त्वं the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit.—त्यागः *i.* self-sacrifices. 2 self-destruction, suicide.—स्वादिन् *m.* 1 a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन् नारीचोदकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. 2 a heretic.—स्वार्थं *i.* self preservation. 2 a body-guard.—दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादमात्मविद्यामदर्शः R. 7. 69.—दर्शनं *i.* seeing oneself. 2 spiritual knowledge, true wisdom.—द्वेष्टिन् *a.* 1 self-tormenting 2 a suicide.—नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself.—निन्द्य self-reproach.—निन्द्यन् offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity).—निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated.—प्रभवाः—जः *q. v.* प्रशंसा self-praise.—पुत्रः, -पुत्र्यः one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वहः पुत्र आत्मपितुः स्वहः पुत्राः आत्ममातुल्यपुत्राश्च विद्वेया ह्यात्मपुत्राः Sabdak, *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son.—बोधः *i.* spiritual knowledge. 2 knowledge of self.—भूः, -भोनिः *i.* N. of Brahmā; ब्रह्मस्वसितं तस्मिन् ससर्ज निरामलम् Ku. 2. 53. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva; S. 7. 35. 4 Cupid, god of love. 5 a son.—भूः *f.* 1 a daughter. 2 talent, understanding.—भ्रातृ a portion of the Supreme spirit.—मादिन् *a.* 1 self-respecting, respectable. 2 proud.—यजिन् *a.* sacrificing for oneself or himself.—(—म.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternl felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वज्ञेयु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि । समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वात्पश्यन्मविगच्छति Ms. 12. 91. योनिः—भूः *(m.)* *q. v.*; Ku. 3. 70. रक्ष्य self-protection.—लभः birth, production, origin; वैराग्यलभस्वया लभः Mu. 3. 1, 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19.—बन्धक *a.* self-deceiver.—बन्धना self-delusion; self-deception.—बन्धः, -बन्ध्या, -हत्या suicide.—बन्ध *a.* depending on one's own will.—(ज्ञाः) 1 self-control, self-government. 2 one's control, subjection; से नी, बन्धिष्ठ to reduce to subjection, win over.—बन्ध *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained.—विद् *m.* a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मविद्.—विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge.—वीरः 1 a son. 2 a wife's brother. 3 a jester (in dramas).—वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in *Atman* or soul.—(सिः *f.*) 1

state of the heart. 2 action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstances; विस्मायन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ते R. 2. 33.—शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहत्य कुरु वैरवमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power.—श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self praise, boasting, bragging.—संयमः self-restraint.—सम्भः, -समुद्भूतः 1 a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुनात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva.—(स्य) 1 a daughter. 2 understanding.—संपन्न *a.* 1 self-possessed. 2 talented, intelligent.—हृत्=वसित *q. v.*—हृन्नन्, -हृत्वा suicide.—हित *a.* beneficial to oneself.—(सं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अथ चास्तनिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51. thou thyself. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more.

आत्मनीन *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्येव आत्मनीनः M. 4. 2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपनिषदे Ki. 13. 69.—नः 1 A son. 2 A wife's brother. 3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपद् 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. 2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि *a.* Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्व पिशितिर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मवत् *a.* 1 Self-possessed. 2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, wisdom; वृत्तिज्जात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10. 84.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or हृ; कुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिकी भविष्यति Mu. 4; विश्वप्रवृत्तकस्यात्यंतिकमर्थस्ये 2. 15; Bg. 6. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. 3 Supreme, absolute; अत्यंतिकी स्वयनिवृत्तिः Mit.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent.

आत्रेय *a.* (त्री *f.*) Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri.—याः A descendant of Atri.—त्री 1 A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला).

आत्रेयिका A woman in her courses. आद्यर्षेण *a.* (यी *f.*) Originating from, relating or belonging to, the

Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.

अथर्वणिगः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदृशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

आदरः 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माषमेव हि तदादरलालस्य Māl 9. 49; न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. 2 Attention, care, close application; Ku. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; श्रुत्यादरार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः K. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; गृह्यपताकाश्रीरीरादर-निर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.

आदर्श Notice, respect.

आदर्शः 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मात्मालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शं विद्विषति ताशी Ku. 7. 22. 2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वज्ञाणां K. 5; so गुणानां &c. 3 A copy of a work 4 A commentary, gloss.

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.

आदृष्टं 1. Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.

आदानं 1 Taking, accepting, seizing; कुशाङ्कुरादानपरितोषलिः Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुखायिव R. 4. 86. 2 Earning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).

आदायिन् *a.* Taking, receiving &c.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं स्वादिकारणं; Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time.—दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जदी तासु बीजमवाहयत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; जगदादिनादित्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रः आदिर्येषां ते); स्वात्को धारतः, सू and others, or words beginning with सू, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, विनादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause.—Comp.—अंत *a.* having beginning and end.—(सं) beginning and end.—वत् finite.—उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable.—कारः, -कर्तृ, -कर्तृ *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmā; Bg. 11. 37.—कविः

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकस्वरूपतः सद्यः श्लोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyaṇa. -**आदि** the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. -**कारण** the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -**आद्य** the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyaṇa; see आदिकवि. -**देव**: 1 the first or Supreme God; **पुरुष** शश्वतं दिव्यं आदित्वमजं विशु Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. 2 Nārāyaṇa or Vishnu. 3 Siva. -**4** the sun. -**देव**: an epithet of Hiranyakasipu. -**पर्व** n. N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -**पुरु** (दु) **भव**: 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Vishnu, Krishna, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च प्रपुष्टन्वतं दुष्टे च आदिरूपः R. 10. 6; तमर्च्यमर्थदिकवादिपुरुषः Si. 1. 14. -**बल** generative power; first vigour. -**भव**, -**भूत** a. produced at first. -**व**, -**स** : 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also N. of Vishnu; सप्तलदादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. 3 an elder brother. -**मूल** first foundation, primeval cause. -**वराह**: 'the first boar', an epithet of Vishnu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -**शक्ति**: f. 1 the power of मया or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -**सर्ग**: the first creation.

**आदितः**, **आदौ** ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तदेवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

**आदितेव**: 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

**आदित्य**: 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 N. of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानामहं विशु Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; द्युं विशं दहन-किर्णैर्विना द्वापशर्काः). 3 The sun. 4 A name of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. COMP. -**सहस्र** the disc or orb of the sun. -**सुहृद्**: 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugriya, Yama, Satrū and Karna.

**आदि (दी) नवः**, -**यं** 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादीनन.

**आदिम** a. First, primitive, original.

**आदीनच** See आदिनव.

**आदीपनं** 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

**आहूत** p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

**आड्डक** 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

**आदेशः** 1 An order, command; आतुरादेशमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देशकालजः प्रतिज्ञाया R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विप्रश्निका-देशवचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; चातेः स्थान इवादेशं ह्यर्थां संन्यवे- शयत् R. 12. 58.

**आदेशिन्** a 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -**m.** 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

**आद्य** a. 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छन्दसादिव R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -**द्य** 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -**COMP.** -**कवि**: 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. -**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रयान or the inanimate principle.

**आद्यन** a. Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

**आद्योत**: Light, brilliance.

**आद्यमन** 1 A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीश सर्वत्र दानाद्यमनविक्रये Kāty.; योगाद्यमन-विक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

**आद्यमण्य** The estate of being indebted.

**आद्यनिक** a. Unjust, unrighteous.

**आद्यर्ष**: 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

**आद्यर्षणं** 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

**आद्यवित** p. p. 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted.

**आद्यान** 1 Placing, putting upon. 2 Taking, assuming, receiving, recovering. 3 Keeping the sacred fire

(अग्न्याधान); पुनर्द्वारं कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing, performing. 5 Infusing, putting in, imparting; गुणो विदोषाधानदेतुः सिद्धौ वस्तु- र्धनः S. D. 2; प्रजायां विनयाधानाद्गुणान्तराद्यापि R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing; कौतुकाधानदेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानस्यपदपरिचयात् 9. 7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247.

**आधानिक**: A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

**आधारः** 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; स्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; पचचराणां धृताणां कुक्षिधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 3. 48; S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधधनुसैः त्रयलैः R. 5. 6. 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारोऽधिकरणं.

**आधि**: 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामाद्यः संति नाधयो व्याप्यस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिदेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery; नाथिवं दुष्टिणीपदं दुष्टतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 3. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. COMP. -**ह्य** a. suffering pain. -**भोग**: the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -**स्तेन**: one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

**आधिकारणिक**: A judge; Mk. 9.

**आधिकारिक** a. (की. f.) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

**आधिक्य** 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

**आधिदैविक** a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

**आधिपत्य** 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं ह्यराजमपि आधिपत्यं (अ- वाच्यं) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुर्वन्नाधिपत्ये Mb.

**आधिभौतिक** a. (की. f.) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

**आधिपराज्य** Royalty, sovereignty, supremacy; वज्रो ध्वजः कुमारावाधिराज्य- मवाच्य स R. 17. 30.

**आधिषेद्विक** Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यत्र द्वितीयविवाहादर्थना पूर्वविधौ परि- तोषिकं कर्तुं दत्तं तदाधिषेद्विकं Vishnu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

आधुनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) New, modern, of recent origin.

अधोःरणः The rider or driver of an elephant; आधोःरणानां गजसन्निपते ३. 7. 46, 5. 48, 16. 39.

आध्वानं 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth. 2 Boasting. 3 A bellows. 4 Swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्वारमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. 2 Spiritual, holy. 3 Relating to self. 4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्वानं 1 Anxiety. 2 Pensive or sorrowful recollection. 3 Meditating. अध्वारपक्कः A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्वारमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Caused by *adhyasa*, i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्वनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Being on a journey, wayfaring; कालारब्धवि विश्रायो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य ६ Mb.

आध्वर्यु *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.), or to the Yajurveda. — १ 1 Service at a sacrifice. 2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation. 2 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end); पणवानकयोस्तुलाः सहस्रयान्यदभ्यन्तं Bg. 1. 13. 2 The thunder-cloud. —Comp. —सुदुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna. (—भिः, —की. *f.*) 2 A large drum or *dhol*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end).

अनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवान्निबन्धितानति प्रवेदे Ki. 13. 15: चरणानतिभ्यतिकरे Amaru. 44. 22. 2 A bow or salutation. 3 Homage, reverence.

आनद्ध *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Costive (as stomach). —द्रुः 1 A drum in general. 2 Dressing, putting on clothes &c.

आननं 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुतान्न 17. 2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānana*s of Rāsa-gādhara).

आनन्तर्ये 1 Immediate succession. 2 Immediate proximity.

आनन्तर्यं 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचारश्च K. P. 2. 2 Boundlessness. 3 Immortality, eternity. 4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; वस्तु निरयं कृतमतिर्भवेन्नाभिपद्यते । अशोकमानः कल्याणि सोऽसुभ्रान्त्यमस्तुते Mb.

आनन्दः 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वांश्च विभेति कदाचन 2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to

be n. also in this sense). 3 N. of Śiva. —Comp. —वासकः, —न N. of Kāśi. —वस्त्रः a bridal garment. —वर्ग *a.* full of bliss. —(ज) the Supreme spirit. —प्रभवः semen.

आनन्दस्य *a.* Happy, joyful. —स्यः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन *a.* Pleasing, delighting. —नः 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. 3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility.

आनन्दमय *a.* Blissful, made up or consisting of happiness. —यः The Supreme spirit. —केशः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body.

आनन्दिः 1 Joy, happiness. 2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन् *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. 2 Pleasing.

आनन्तः 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. 2 War, battle. 3 N. of a country (also called *Saurāshira*).

आनर्थक्यं 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; धृष्टानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Kāty; आनार्थस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमनन्तर्यानां Jaimini S. 2 Unfitness.

आनायः A net.

आनायिन् *m.* A fisherman, fisher; आनायिमिस्तानपकृष्टनकां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. —स्यः Consecrated fire taken from garhapatya (also called *दक्षिणाग्नि*).

आनाहः 1 Binding. 2 Constipation. 3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनिल *a.* (की. *f.*) Proceeding from or produced by wind. —लः, —आनिलिः N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. —लः A black horse.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं 1 Favourableness, suitability; यदाहुकूल्यं दययोस्त्रिषर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. 2 Kindness; favour.

आनुगत्य Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगुण्यं Favourableness, suitability, congenuity.

आनुग्रामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Rural, rustic.

आनुनासिक्यं Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Following, pursuing, tracking; studying.

आनुपूर्व, —स्त्री-की 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. 2 (In law). The regular order of the castes; वदाहुपूर्वा विषस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुर्विधत्वं Ms. 3. 23. आनुपूर्वस्त्री-की *ind.* One after another, in due order.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to a conclusion. 2 Derived from an inferential. —क The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येकमिति चेत् Br. Śūti.

आनुयाजिकः A follower, attendant.

अनुकूलिकः *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Regular, orderly. 2 Favourable.

आनुलोम्ये 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन सप्तमं भागं हेतुना एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. 2 Regular series or succession. 3 Favourableness.

आनुदेह्यः A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; अनुदेह्यान्नुदेह्यो च कल्याणि विवर्तितदिने Ms. 8. 552; (on which Kull. says:—नित्यं अनुदेह्यो यो प्रतिपद्यते, तदनुदेह्यस्यानुदेह्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुदेह्य.

अनुद्वेषिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Connected with, concomitant. 2 Implied. 3 Inevitable, necessary. 4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनुभिः स्थास्य यथाशक्तिविषयः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमाप्नुयिषि Ki. 2. 19; अन्यत्वात्तदनुभिसिद्धत्वाच्चः Śk. see अनुद्वेष. 5 Attached to, fond of. 6 Relative, proportionate. 7 (In gram.) Elliptical.

आनूय *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Watery, marshy, wet. 2 Produced in a marshy place.

—यः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo).

आनुगुण्यं Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनुगुण.

आनुमोक्ष-स्य *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. —स्त्री, —स्ये 2 Mildness. 2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. 3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनुमोक्ष-स्य *a.* Clumsiness, stupidity. अन्त *a.* (की. *f.*) Final, terminal. —सं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

अन्तर *a.* 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Māi. 1. 24. 2 Inmost inward. —रः Inmost nature.

अन्तरिक्ष (री) *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. 2 Produced in the atmosphere. —क्षः The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

अन्तर्गणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Included (as in a class, troop &c.).

अन्तर्बोहिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Being or produced inside a house.

अन्तरिका An elder sister.

आन्दोल 10 P. [—दोलयति, दोलते] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. 2 To shake, tremble.

आन्दोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. 2 Trembling.

आन्दोलनं 1 Swinging. 2 Moving to and fro, shaking; rocking; किञ्चासन्नविन्दुद्वारांश्च द्वाकामयन्दोलनात् Udb. 3 Trembling.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः A cook.

आंध्यं Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). —प्रः (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see अंध्र.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. 2 Orderly.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, occurring or to be performed every day; पक्षि चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3 67.

आन्वयिकी 1 Logic, logical philosophy. 2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या *q. v.*) आन्वयिक्यात्मविद्या स्वादीक्षणास्तुखदुःखयोः । ईक्षमाणस्तया तत्त्वं हर्षशोकी व्युत्पद्यति ॥ Kārn. 2. 11; आन्वयिकीश्रवणाय Māl. 1; Ms. 7 43.

आप् 5. P. (आप्तेति, आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेवमुपापेत चक्रवर्तिनमादि S. 1 12; अनुयोगिन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाचुमर्षति 11. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपवित्रमप सः R. 3. 38; 80 फलं, कीर्तिं, सुखं &c. 2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet; Bk. 6. 59. 3 To pervade, occupy. 4 To under-go; suffer, meet with; दिष्टान्माप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 69. -WITH-अनुप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुप्राप्ताः Mb. 3 to arrive, come to. -अप् 1 to get, obtain, secure; पुत्रं स्वमपि सत्राजं सेव दूरमायानुदि S. 4. 6; R. 3. 33; अवाप्तोऽकंठानां Māl. 2. 12. 2 to reach, overtake. -परि (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 to be competent; पर्वतं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भोष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. 2 to be able. 3 to be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, or पर्याप्तक्षिप्तः. 4 to save, defend, preserve; इमां परीक्ष्युर्जतिः M. 5. 11. 5 to make an end of, finish. -अप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to go to, reach; यथा महाहर्षं प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोष्टं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48, Bk. 15. 106; 80 आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c. 3 to meet, overtake; Bk. 5. 96; see प्राप्त. -वि to fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषययुगा या स्थिता व्याप्य विषयं S. 1. 1; so V. 1. 1; Bg. 10. 16; R. 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -सप् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to finish, complete (in *caus.* also); याचतेषां समाप्येत्स्व यज्ञाः शशाङ्गक्षिप्तः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य साध्यं च विधि 2. 23.

आपकर *a.* (सी *f.*) Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, half-baked. -कः A cake, bread.

आपसा A river, stream; केनायमानं पतिमापसानां Si. 3. 72.

आपमेयः A son of the river, an epithet of Bhisma or Krishna.

आपणः A market, a shop.

आपणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to traffic, market &c.; mercantile. 2 Got from the market. -कः A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer.

आपत्तनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. 2 happening, occurrence. 3 Obtaining. 4 Knowledge; कश्चित् प्राकल्पिकादधीश्वरकणिकस्यार्थस्यापत्तनं S. D. 10. 5 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning or changing into. 2 Obtaining, procuring, getting. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंग).

आपद् *f.* A calamity, misfortune, danger; देवीनां मातृपुण्यां च प्रतिहर्ता स्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविषेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र माय्यरहितस्त्विव चांयापदः Bh. 2. 90. -Comp. -कालः days of adversity, time of distress. -गत-यस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1 fallen into misfortune. 2 unfortunate, distressed. -धर्मः a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपनिकः 1 An emerald, sapphire, 2 A Kirita or barbarian.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, जिविकापन्नः. 2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टं दग्धमापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखः. Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नभयसंबद्धं क्षीणिताः सद्यो योखाः S. 2. 16; Ms. 53. -Comp. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेणुप-पादुतलिनः R. 10. 59.

आपमित्यक *a.* Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपन्न *n.* 1 Water; आपोभिर्मोर्जेन कृत्वा. 2 Sin.

आपातः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तद्वापात-भवासाधि Ku. 2. 45; गच्छतापातविश्लिष्टमेवनाका-च्छन्धनः R. 12. 76. 2 Causing to descend or fall; falling down. 3 (*a*) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरित्यापिनः Ki. 11. ३३; आपातहरते भोये निमग्नः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (*b*) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. 4 Happening; appearance.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly.

आपादः 1 Attainment, obtaining. 2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादन् 1 Causing to arrive at, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संस्थातरापादने Sk.

आपादनं-सकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; अपाने पानकलिता देवना-भिप्रोदिताः Mb. 2. A tavern, liquor-shop; तावलीनां दौलेस्तत्र रचितापानसूच्यः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्पन्नः K. 32.

आपालिः A louse.

आपीडः 1 Giving pain, hurting. 2 Squeezing, compressing. 3 A chaplet, garland in general; वृद्धापीडकपाल-संकुलगलमंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2. 4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel: तस्मिन्कु-लापीडनिभे विपदि R. 18. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीन *p. p.* Stout, fat, strong. -नः A well; आपीनंशुः Sk. -नं An udder, teat; आपीनमारोहद्वयप्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आपूपिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). 2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -कः A baker; confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes.

आपूप्यः Flour.

आपूरः 1 Flow, current, quantity; स्वदापूरयुवतिसन्नितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74. 2 Filling, making full.

आपूरणं Filling, making full; गतं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपुषं A kind of metal (perhaps tin.)

आपृच्छा 1 Conversation. 2 Bidding farewell. 3 Curiosity.

आपोहानः *N.* of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अद्यतपोस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अद्यता-पिधानमसि स्वाहा); Y. 1. 31, 106. -नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अविधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, gained; कामः, ज्ञापः &c. 2 Reached, overtaken. 3 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). 4 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39. 5 Intimate, acquainted. 6 Reasonable, sensible -सः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source; आप्तः यथाय-वका T. S. 2 A relative, friend; निग-हास्त्वसुराज्ञानां वशाच्च वनवापुजः R. 12. 52; कथमापन्नमर्थं भवत्याः M. 5. -तं 1 A quotient. 2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -Comp. -काम *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-सः) supreme soul. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -वचनं the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48.

-वाच्य *a.* worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंयानमधीयते येषिद्येति ते संतु किलातवाचः S. 5. 25. (-*f.*) 1 the advice of a friend or credible person. 2 the Vedas or Sruti; a word of authority (said to apply to Smṛitis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आवाचानमुत्तमान्वा सार्धं त्वं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -श्रुतिः *f.* 1 the Vedas. 2 Smṛitis &c.

आसिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

आप्य *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable.

आप्यन *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —ने 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायनं —ना 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना मयति Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

आप्यच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्यदीन *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

आह्वः, —ह्वनं 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —Comp. —व्रतित् or आह्वतव्रतित् *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गृहस्थ्य), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आह्वः 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

आहूकं Oplum.

आह्व *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; आह्वद्वन्द्वला तापसपरिचर K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered.

—ह्वं (ह्वः also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

आबंधः, —धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमबंधविवर्धित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection.

आबर्हः 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणाबाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. —धा 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

आहुत्—आहुत् *q. v.*

आबोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. 2 Instructing, informing.

आब्ध *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आब्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) Annual, yearly, आब्धिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमिष्यपास्याभरणानि योक्ते धृतं स्वया चार्द्धकसोमि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; ब्रह्मभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

आभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपार्भा श्लभा यथा Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रज्ञातमिव शुद्धां Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; यमदूतां Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्सखामं R. 2. 10. 4 A reflected image; shadow, reflection.

आभाषकः A popular saying, proverb.

आभावः 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). 2 Conversation; संबोधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभासः 1 Splendour, light, lustre. 2 A reflection; तत्राज्ञानं विना नन्देदाभासात्तु यतः स्फुरेत् Vedānta. 3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नमश्च रुचिरभास Rām. &c. (b) Semblance, phantom; तस्मादनाभासं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in ह्रस्वाभास). 5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see ह्रस्वाभास. 6 An intention, purpose.

आभासु (स्त्र) *a.* Splendid, bright. —र A collective name of 64 demigods.

आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —क A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां पावतीत्याभिजनं नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं 1 Nobility of birth; Ratn. 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning. 4 Beauty.

आभिधा 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —क A lexicographer.

आभिमुख्यं 1 Direction towards; गच्छं यानि goes to meet or encounter. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; निनाभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

आभिरूपक, आभिरूप्य Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king आभिषेचनिकं यत् रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Rām.; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) To be offered as a present. —क A present.

आभीक्ष्यं Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ये P. III. 2. 81.

आभीरः 1 A cowherd; आभीरवाननवना हनमानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिव दृष्टान Udb. 2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —रि 1 A cowherd's wife.

2 A woman of the Abūtra tribe. —Comp. —पल्लिः, —ह्री *f.*, —पल्लिका a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* Fearful, terrible. —लं Injury, physical pain.

आभुज *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभोगः 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; environs; अकथितेति ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven. 2 Magnitude, fulness,

extent; मंडाभोगान् Me. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Effort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuṇa as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; विदयामभोगेयु देवाद्वाः Śāntīśākhya.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यातिक).

आयुद्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनायुद्धिकं अमणकृशं Mk. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —क A Śrāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आं कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; आं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; आं चित्स्य स्तु प्रतिबुद्धोऽसि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व); आमसं Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —नः 1 Disease; sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (आम also). —Comp. —आशयः 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —गन्धि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौऽमला परिचिचति Si. 2. 54. —त्वच्य *a.* of tender skin. —पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं ब्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रनिर्वापति Ms. 3. 179. —रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation. —शूलः pain of indigestion, colic.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming.

आमंदः The castor-oil plant.

आम (मा) नरयं Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्रणं या 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; आमंत्रणमाहते Y 1. 112. 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, अन्योन्याभिव्यं यस्याज्जनाति तज्जनांतिकं S. D. 6. 7 The vocative case.

आमंज *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling; आमंजानां फलमावेकं लक्ष्यते गर्जितानां Me. 34. —द्वः A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दुर्गमयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंयुः R. 19. 48; Si. 2. 10. 2 Damage, hurt.

आमयाचित *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion.



आमरणांत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणांतः प्रणयाः कोपास्तस्त्रुणभेदुराः H. 1. 118; अम्यो-न्यस्याव्यधीचारे भवेदामरणातिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमर्शः 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आमर्शः 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Counsel, advice.

आमर्षः-र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः -की The tree, Emblic Myrobalan (Mar. आमळा). -फं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बद्धामलकप्र-द्विडिनामं Bv. 2. 8.

आमात्यः A minister, counsellor; see अमात्य.

आमानस्य Pain, sorrow.

आमिक्षा Curd of milk and whey; a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आमिषं 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिचामिषस्य R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (एज्यं) रक्षावेषणदक्षणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आमुक्तिः *f.* Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आमुखं 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख). It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विदुषको वापि परिपार्थक्य एव वा । सूत्रधारेण सहिताः संलापे यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रेवाक्येः स्वकार्याथिः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिभिर्मयः । आमुखं तत् विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -सं *ind.* To the face.

आमुल्लिख्य *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the next or other world; आमुल्लिख्य श्रेयः Susr.; नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादासुखिकीर्या-न्ताः S. D.

आमुष्यायण *a.* or -णः (जी *f.*) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणो वेत्स्वसि Sat. Br.; तदामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतनाम्नो भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमोचनं 1 Loozing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोदः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिज्ञीतौ स्वनिःश्वासादुकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुहमभवत् इदेव धवे सुदूरं न हि कुहमनि धारयति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आमोदिन *a.* 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आमोषः Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समी हि शिष्टिराज्ञातो वस्त्यतावाभयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. -तं Study.

आज्ञानं 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्नायः 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmaṇas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अथोती चतुर्विंशयेषु Dk. 120; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रस्ताः सर्वतोमुखाः ॥ Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आंकिष्यः An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārtikeya.

आंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आम्रः The mango-tree. -म् The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp.

-कूटः the name of a mountain. सादु-मानात्रकूटः Me. 17. -पेक्षी a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वणं a grove of mango-trees; सोहमात्रवणं छिन्वा Rām.

आम्रातः The hog-plum. -तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्रातकः 1 The hog-plum. 2 In-spissated mango juice (Mar. साट)

आम्रेडनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्रेडितं 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree. -रुलं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (स्त्री) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय). 3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिग्राहो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; अयाधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit.

5 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. -व्ययौ (dual) income and expenditure.

आयःशुलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णपायेन योजन्विच्छेत्स आयःशुलिको जनः); cf. K. P. 10; अयःशुलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशुलिकः.

आयत *p. p.* 1 Long; शतमध्यर्ष (योजनं) आयत Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted.

5 Curbed restrained. -तः An oblong (in geometry). -Comp. अक्ष *a.*

(की *f.*); -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* (a woman) with large eyes. -अपान *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -अयतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -छद्वा a plantain tree. -लेख *a.* long-carved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु *m.* a panegyrist, bard.

आयतनं 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनः Mu. 7 hangmen; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जयाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वाविनयाचामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं K. 103; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं मदायतनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. 2 Futuretime, the future; भग K. 44 (length also); दूषसी तव यदायतयतिः Si. 14. 5; इत्यप्यपदुपेतनायतिः Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178. Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा मितं श्रवं लब्ध्वा कुशमस्यायतिक्ष्मं Ms. 7; 208 (कर्मक्ष्मं Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आयत्त *p. p.* 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.), देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरवं Ve. 3. 33; भाग्यायत्तमतःपरं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आयत्तिः *f.* 1 Dependence, subjection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dignity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. 2 Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयल्लकः Impatience, longing.

आयस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं दन्देभ्य वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि ना जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; सूतं इदमुत्तमालानं हेमवृत्तमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चकषं परस्माद-दयस्कृतं इवायसं R. 17. 63. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आयस्त *p. p.* 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Sharp-ened.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. 2 Natural temperament, disposition.

आयामः 1 Length; विन्यासामशोमी Me. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restraint, control, stopping; प्राणायामपरयणाः Rg. 4. 26; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

**आयासः** 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. 2 Fatigue, weariness; श्रेष्ठलानि दुःखाणि देहजानि भयानि च । शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं ज्ञेयार्थं प्रवर्तते ॥ Mb.

**आयासिन्** *a.* 1 Exhausted, fatigued. 2 Making exertion, striving; मनुस्तु तद्वायव्यशेनायासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

**आयुक्तः** *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); Bk. 8. 115. 2 United; obtained. -**क्तः** A minister, an agent or deputy.

**आयुधः** -**धः** A weapon, shield &c.; it is of three kinds (1) प्रहरण *e. g.* a Sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त *e. g.* a disc; (3) यन्त्रयुक्त *e. g.* an arrow; न मे खदन्त्येन विमोहमायुधं R. 3. 63. -**Comp.** -**(अ) आगारं** an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -**जीविन्** *a.* living by one's weapon. (-*m.*) a warrior, soldier.

**आयुधिक** *a.* Relating to arms. -**कः** A soldier, warrior.

**आयुधिन्, आयुधीय** *a.* Bearing or using weapons. -*m.* (धी), -धीयः A warrior.

**आयुष्मत्** *a.* 1 Alive, living. 2 Long lived. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 4. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विशेषभवादेन.

**आयुष्य** *a.* Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यानिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 166, 3. 106. -**इदं** Vital power.

**आयुस्** *n.* 1 Life, duration of life; दधिमायुः R. 9. 62; तक्षकण्यापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मर्माणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br. 2 Vital power. 3 Food. (In comp. the final स् of this word is changed to र before hard consonants, and to र before soft ones). -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* (रि *f.*) promoting long life. -**काम** *a.* wishing for long life or health. -**द्रव्यं** 1 a medicament. 2 ghee. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* long life, longevity. -**वेदः** the science of health or medicine. -**वेदहृत्** -**वेदिक**, -**वेदिन्** *a.* belonging to medicine. (-*m.*) a physician. -**शेषः** 1 remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1. 2 end or decline of life. -**स्तोमः** (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

**आये** *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

**आयोमः** 1 Appointment. 2 Action, performance of an act. 3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. 4 A shore or bank.

**आयोमवः** The son of a Sūdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms 10. 48). -**नी** A woman of this tribe.

**आयोजनं** 1 Joining. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Effort, exertion.

**आयोधनं** 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णमतिं सहयं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीरं याते 5. 71. 2 Battle-field.

**आर-**, -**रं** 1 Brass. 2 Oxide of iron. 3 An angle, corner. -**रः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. -**रा** 1 A shoemaker's awl. 2 A knife, probe. -**Comp.** -**कूटः**, -**हं** brass; U. 5. 14.

**आरक्ष** *a.* Preserved. -**क्षः**, -**क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्यमे स्थितारं Rām.; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसंधि) 3 An army.

**आरक्ष (क्षि) कः** 1 A watchman, sentinel. 2 A village or police magistrate.

**आरटः** An actor.

**आरणिः** An eddy, whirlpool.

**आरण्य** *a.* (ग्या, -ण्यी *f.*) Wild, forest-born.

**आरण्यक** *a.* Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born. -**कः** A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपः षड्भागमक्षयं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13. -**कं** An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmaṇas) which are either composed in a forest, or must be studied there; अरण्येजुच्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Art. Up.; अरण्येज्ययनादेन आरण्यकमुदाहृतं.

**आरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation. 2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती). **आरनालं** Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

**आराब्धेः** *f.* Beginning, commencement.

**आरभटः** An enterprising or courageous man. -**टः**, -**टी** Boldness, confidence -**टी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.* 2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). 3 A particular style of dancing.

**आरम्भः** 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्त्यारम्भे हर पशुपतेरार्द्रनागाजिनिच्छां Me. 99. 2 An introduction. 3 An act, undertaking, deed, work; आगमैः सद्धारम्भः R. 1. 15; R. 7. 31; Bg 12. 16 4 Haste; speed. 5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. 6 Scene, action, चित्रापितारम्भ इवावतस्ये R. 2. 31. 7 Killing, slaughter.

**आरम्भं** 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 The place of, seizing, a handle.

**आर (र) वः** 1 Sound. 2 A cry, howling.

**आरस्यं** Insipidity, tastelessness.

**आरा** See under आर.

**आरात्** *ind.* 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. 2 Far

from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31; to a distant place, distant. 3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24.

**आरातिः** An enemy.

**आरातीय** *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2 Remote.

**आरात्रिकं** 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती ओंकार्ये); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सत्त्वात् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. 2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमात्रात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि दृष्टसि कृपाद्रः कटाक्षः Sankara.

**आराधनं** 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment; येषामाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुच्यते नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12. 2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22 3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्तिनम्रं सतामाराधनं वृषः Ku. 6. 73. 4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. 5 Cooking. 6 Accomplishment, undertaking, attainment. -**ना** Service. -**नी** Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

**आराधयितु** *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper.

**आराधनः** 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आत्मारामः Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. 2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वेदेस्मासीत् U. 2; आराधयितुर्विचिक्रिकलः Bv. 1. 31.

**आरात्मिकः** A gardener.

**आरातिकः** A cook.

**आरः** 1 A hog. 2 A crab.

**आरु** *a.* Of a tawny colour.

**आरूढ** *p. p.* Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft. used actively; आरूढमग्नीम् R. 6. 77.

**आरूढिः** *f.* Ascent, rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अस्यारूढिर्भवति महतामन्वयप्रशान्तिः S. 4 v. 1.

**आरेखः** 1 Emptying. 2 Contraction. **आरेषित** *a.* Contracted (eyebrows &c.).

**आरोग्यं** Good health.

**आरोपः** 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुन्यवस्वतारोपोऽप्यारोपः Vedānta S.; imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. 2 Considering (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). 3 Superimposition. 4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with.

**आरोपणं** 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आद्रोषतारोपमन्वयतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Nu. 3. 2 Planting. 3 The stringing of a bow.

**आरोहः** 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अयरोह, स्वर्गारोह. 2 Ascent, rising; riding. 3 An elevated place, elevation, height. 4 Haughtiness, pride. 5 A

mountain; a heap. 6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वरारोहा Ubb.; अरारोहिनिविड्डावित्तवावे: Si. 8. 8. 7 Length. 8 A kind of measure. 9 A mine.

**आरोहकः** A rider, driver.

**आरोहणं** 1 the act of rising, ascending, mounting, आरोहणार्थं नवयोजनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. 2 Riding (on a horse &c.). 3 A staircase, ladder.

**आर्कः** A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sugriva, (5) देवस्वन्मनु.

**आर्कः** a. (की. f.) Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them.

**आर्चः** A kind of yellow bee.

**आर्च्य** Wild honey.

**आर्च्यः** 2. (की. f.) Devout, worshipping, pious.

**आर्चिक** a. (की. f.) Relating to the Rigveda, or explaining it — **क** An epithet of the Sāma-Veda.

**आर्जव** 1 Straightness. 2 Straight-forwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंसा क्षांतितारजं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेममार्जवस्य K. 45. 3 Simplicity, humility.

**आर्जुनिः** The son of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

**आर्त** a. 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, usually in comp., कामार्त, सुयार्त, मृत्यार्त. &c. 2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य यथायथं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. 3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्तप्रणायकः शब्दं न प्रवर्तमानकाले S. 1. 11; R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32.—Comp. **आर्तः**, **चलितः**, **स्वरः** a cry of distress. **बन्धुः**, **सायुः** a friend of the distressed.

**आर्तव** a. (वा. की. f.) 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal: अभिषुय विप्रतिमार्तवी R. 8. 36; Ku. 4. 68; vernal; R. 9. 28. 2 Menstrual. — **व** A section or the year. — **वी** A mare. — **क** 1 The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपगच्छेत्समोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवद्वेजे Ma. 4. 40, 3. 48. 2 Certain days after menstrual discharge favourable to conception. 3 A flower.

**आर्तवेदी** A woman during her courses

**आर्तिः** f. 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्तिः न पश्यति पुस्तकसदसदर्थे V. 2. 16; आप-  
**आर्ति** शब्दस्य कलाः संपदो ह्युपमाना Me. 53. 2 Mental agony, anguish: उरुदार्ति Amara. 39. 3 Sickness, disease. 4 the end of a bow. 5 Ruin, destruction.

**आर्तिजीव** a. (की. f.) Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (होतृजः).  
**आर्तिवर्ष** The office of a priest, his rank.

**आर्त** a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to a thing or object. 2 Relating to, depen-

dent on, sense (opp. शब्द); आर्थी उपमा &c.

**आर्थिक** a. (की. f.) 1 Significant. 2 Wise. 3 Rich. 4 Substantial, real.

**आर्द्र** a. 1 Wet, moist, damp: तन्वी-  
मार्द्रं नयनमलिले: Me. 86, 43. 2 Not dry, green, juicy. 3 Fresh, new; कामीचार्द्रो-  
परयः Amaru. 2; कौतुमार्यपरयं M. 3. 12. 4 Soft, tender, oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with', 'moved', 'melted'; स्नेहार्द्रं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity.

— **नी** N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star) — **Comp.** — **काष्ठे** green wood. — **पृष्ठ** a. watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठाः कियंता वाजिनः S. 1. — **शक** fresh ginger.

**आर्द्रकं** Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger.

**आर्द्रयति** Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

**आर्ध** a. (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. — **Comp.** — **धातुक** a. (की. f.) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (— **क**) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्धधातुक). — **मासिक** a. (की. f.) lasting for half a month.

**आर्धिक** a. (की. f.) Sharing a half, relating to a half. — **क**: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brāhmin; see the quotation under अर्धक.

**आर्य** a. 1 Aryan; or worthy of an Arya. 2 Worthy, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यद्वर्णमस्यामिभिलाषि मनसः S. 1. 22; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यं revered or honoured Sir; आर्यं revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) वाच्यो नटीयूयभार्यायनाम्ना परस्परं. (2) वयस्तेषुस्तेषां चो नव्येऽप्येति धातुजः. (3) (वक्तव्यो) अमात्य आर्येति चेतरेः. (4) स्नेह्यया नामभिर्विशेषिणो आर्येति चेतरेः. S. D. 431. 3 Noble, fine, excellent. — **क**: 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and द्राव. 2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्य-  
माचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमाचरन्. निष्ठानि प्रकृताचारं स वा आर्य इति सूतः. 3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to द्रव). 4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person. 5 A man of noble birth. 6 A man of noble character. 7 A master, owner. 8 A preceptor, teacher. 9 A friend. 10 A

Vaisya. 11 A father-in-law (as in आर्यपुत्र). 12 A Buddha. — **र्ष** 1 N. of pārvaṭi. 2 A mother-in-law. 3 A respectable woman. 4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. — **Comp.** — **आर्यवर्तः** 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly, N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himalaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ma. 2. 22; आसुसुदायु देव्यासुसुदायु पश्चिमायु. तयोर्वीर्यं मयोः (हिमवाद्रूपयोः) आर्यवर्तं विवर्तुयाः; also 10, 34. — **युव** a. 1 to be respected by the noble. 2 a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्ययुवो नि-  
गृहीतेषु R. 2. 33. 3 respectable, right. — **देशः** a country inhabited by the Aryas. — **पुत्रः** 1 son of an honourable man. 2 the son of a spiritual preceptor. 3 honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. 4 the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). — **माय** a. 1 inhabited by the Aryas. 2 abounding with respectable people. — **मित्र** a. respectable, worthy, distinguished. (— **म्र**) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) worthy or respectable men; an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमित्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. 2 your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वार्यमित्रैः प्रथममेव आज्ञं S. 1. — **हिमिन्** m. an impostor. — **वृत्त** a. virtuous, good; R. 14. 55. — **वेश** a. well-clothed, having a respectable dress. — **सत्य** a noble or sublime truth. — **द्वय** a. liked by the noble.

**आर्यकः** 1 An honourable or respectable man. 2 A grandfather.

**आर्यका**, **आर्यिका** A respectable woman.

**आर्य** a. (की. f.) 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्यः प्रयोगः; संवृद्धौ शाक्यस्येनावनर्णं Sk. 2 Sacred, holy; superhuman. — **क**: A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom; आदा-  
यार्थस्य गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्धार. — **क** The holy text, the Vedas.

**आर्यवृत्तः** A steer sufficiently grown to be used or let loose.

**आर्यव** a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to a Rishi. 2 Worthy, venerable, respect-  
table.

आहत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —*ज्ञः* A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —*ते* The doctrines of the Jainas.

आहृती-त्वं Fitness.

आल-लं 1 Spawn. 2 Yellow arsenic.

आलम्बः A water cobra.

आलम्बनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 Touching 3 Killing.

आलम्बः 1 Depending on or from. 2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इह हि पततां नास्वालम्बो न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. 3 Support, protection; तवालम्बदेन स्फुरद्वजुर्वेण सहस्र Jāg. 4 Receptacle.

आलम्बनं 1 Depending on or from. 2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2 13; supporting; Me. 4. 3 Receptacle, abode. 4 Reason, cause. 5 (In Rhet.) That on which a sentiment, as it were, hangs, a person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of a sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:— आलम्बन and उद्दीपन; *c. g.* in the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलम्बन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing the worms &c. in the flesh are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210. 238.

आलम्बित *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon. 2 Supporting, maintaining, upholding. 3 Wearing.

आलम्बनः-वनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching. 2 Tearing off. 3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अशालम्ब, गवालम्ब.

आलम्बः-ये 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; न हि दुष्टत्वनामाप्यो निवसंस्वालम्बे चिरं Rām.; सर्वोऽजनस्थानकृतालम्बः Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. 2 A receptacle; seat, or place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1.; so देवालम्बं, विवालम्बं &c.

आलम्ब *a.* Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलम्बं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रवृत्तं U. 1. 40.

आलम्ब्य 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Ugliness

आलम्बालं A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); पूरणे नियुक्ता S. 1; विशाखाय विहगानामालम्बालम्बुपायिना R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —*त्वं* Idleness, sloth, want of energy; शकस्य शान्त्यनुत्साहः कर्मसंशालस्यमुच्यते Suar.; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings

(व्याजिचारिभावः); for example:— न तथा दुःखसंयोगे न तथा भावने सन्धीः । जुम्भे सुहृत्सर्मासं बन्धा गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलानं A fire-brand.

आलानं 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अहं तु दमिवाला नमनिर्वाणस्य वृक्षिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलानं युद्धे हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. 2 A fetter, tie. 3 A chain, rope. 4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं श्यालुमिव द्विपदः R. 14. 38.

आलापः 1 Talking, speech, conversation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रवते S. 1. 2 Narration, mention.

आलापनं Speaking to, conversation.

आलावुः (वुः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलावुः.

आलावर्तः A fan made of cloth.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle. 2 Honest.

—लिः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. —लिः-ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वदुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68. Amaru. 23. 2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवलि); तोपायनार्मास्करादीव रेजे सुनिर-परा Ku. 6. 49; श्यालि Amaru. 82. 3 A line, streak. 4 A bridge. 5 A dike.

आलिमनं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप) आलिमनानिवृत्ति R. 12. 65.

आलिमिन् *a.* Embracing &. —*m.* (—नी), आलिम्यः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव).

आलिजः A large earthen water jar.

आलिङ्गः-ङ्कः 1 A terrace before a house. 2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिपनं Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलीढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted अलिङ्गालीढविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलुः 1 An owl. 2 Ebony; black ebony. —लुः *f.* A pitcher. —लु (न.) A raft, float.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces.

आलेखनं 1 Writing. 2 Painting. 3 Scratching. —नी A brush, pencil.

आलेख्यं A painting, picture; इति संभिजो वाणीकलस्यालंख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15. 2 A writing. —*Comp.* —लेखा outline, a painting. —*ज्ञेय* *a.* having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यज्ञेयस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलेपः-पनं 1 Anointing, smearing 2 Liniment.

आलोकः, —कनं 1 Seeing, beholding 2 Sight, aspect, appearance; यद्वालोके दृश्यं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; हनं V.

4. 24. 3 Range of sight; आलोके ते निवर्तते दुरा सा बालेव्याकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. 4 Light, lustre, splendour; निरालोके लोके Māl. 5. 30; 9. 37. 5 Panegyric; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as तव, आलोक्य); यवावुदीर्घास्त्रां R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14.

आलोचक *a.* Seeing, beholding. —*कं* The faculty of vision; the cause of sight.

आलोचनं-ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. 2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोडनं-ना 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating 2 Mixing.

आलोल *a.* 1 Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes). 2 Shaken, agitated; Amaru. 3; Me. 61.

आवधेयः 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवस्य *a.* Coming from or belonging to Avanti. —*त्वं* 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avanti. 2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. 2 Sowing seed. 3 Shaving. 4 A vessel, jar, ewer.

आवरकं A cover, veil.

आवरणं 1 Covering, concealing, obscuring; एवं तत्प्रावरणं दृष्टः कथं लोकस्य कथं तमेका R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. 2 Shutting, enclosing. 3 A covering, fence, surrounding wall; R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. 6 A cloth or garment. 7 A shield. —*Comp.* —ज्ञानिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things.)

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy; त्वं तत्प्रावरणमनोज्ञनामि R. 6. 52; दक्षिणावर्तनामः Me. 28; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191; 3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind). 4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. 5 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). 6 A kind of jewel.

आवर्तकः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; ज्ञानं वेदो भुवनविदिने पुष्करायन-कानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 2 A whirlpool. 3 Revolution. 4 A curl of hair.

आवर्तनं 1 Turning round, revolution. 2 Circular motion, gyration. 3 Melting together, fusion, (said of metals). 4 Repeating. —*नः* Vishpu. —नी A crucible.

आवलिः, —ली *f.* 1 A line, row, range; अरावली V. 1. 4; so अलकं, इलं, हलं, रलं &c. 2 A series, continuous line.

आवलित *a.* Slightly turned.

आवश्यक *a.* (की *f.*) Inevitable, necessary; रतेभावकस्यसौ Bhāṣhā P.

२२. —क 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. 2 An inevitable conclusion. आवसतिः *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवसथः 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुण्ड्रिहः R. 8. 14. 2 A resting place, asylum. 3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवसथ्य *a.* Being in a house. —इयः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see वचाति. —इयः, —इयं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —इयं A house.

आवसित *a.* 1 Finished, or completed. 2 Decided, determined, settled. —तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवह *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; कुशावहा भर्तुलक्षणार्थं R. 14. 5; ४० दुःखं, भयं.

आवायः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Scattering, throwing in general. 3 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). 4 A vessel, jar for corn. 5 A kind of drink. 6 A bracelet (आवापक) 7 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं A loom.

आवालः A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवासः 1 A house, habitation. 2 A place of refuge, abode; आवासवृक्षोऽयस्यार्थिपानि R. 2. 17.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. 2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). 3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251.

आविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. 2 Woollen. —क A woollen cloth.

आविष्ट *a.* Distressed, troubled.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored. 2 Curved, crooked. 3 Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. 2 An incarnation.

आविल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul, dirty; प्रकाशितः कलयेव निक्षेपनाविलं परः M. 2. 8; तस्माद्विलोमः परिष्ठादिहोतः R. 13. 36. 2 Impure, spoiled; (fig. also); रज्ज्विलिखितैः कु. 5. ४७. 3 Darkcoloured, darkish. 4 Dim, obscure; आविलं स्रग्-लेखं R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To stain, blot.

आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अद्यपि एषेष्टोपाविष्करणं Ak.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. 2 Possessed (by an evil spirit). 3 Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome; मन्त्रं क्रोधं. 4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots असृ, सू and कृ.); आचार्यक विजयि नाम्मथमाविरासति Māl. 1. 26; (याति) आविष्कृताहणपुरस्सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1; तेषामाविरक्षद् ब्रह्मा Ku. 2. 2; R. 9. 55.

आविलं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुलः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृत्त *f.* 1 Turning towards or round; entering. 2 Order, succession; method, manner. अजयेवावृत्ता कार्यं पिंडनिर्वृत्तं हुतैः Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. 3 Turn of a path, course, direction. 4 A purificatory rite; Ms 2. 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled; returned. 2 Repeated; द्विपुत्रा दश द्विदशाः Sk. 3 Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपर्यं R. 2. 18; Eg. 1. 23. 2 Reversion; retreat. 3 Revolving, going round. 4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उदयावृत्तिर्धनं नारदः R. 8. 33. 5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिर्भयं Ku. 6. 77. 6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). 7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वज्ञास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमवेगेन S. 3; Amaru. 83. 2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. 3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting. 2 Representation. 3 Stating a complaint (in law). 4 A plaint.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance. 2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 5. 19. 3 Intensity, devotedness to an object 4 Pride, arrogance. 5 Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. 6 Demoniacal possession. 7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Demoniacal possession. 3 Passion, anger, fury. 4 A manufactory, workshop; Ms. 9. 265. 5 A house.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, one's own. 2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor.

आवेशकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेशनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. 2 A wrapper, an envelope. 3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आश *a.* One who eats, enter (mostly as the last member of comp.); e. g. इताश, आशपाश &c. &c. —शः Eating (as in प्रातःश).

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इताशंसनमाशीः Sk. 2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, hope; निक्षेपे विजयाशंसां चापि सीता च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. 2 Speech, declaration. 3 Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्वपि भवत्यानंदसादो लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसु *a.* Desirous, hopeful.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नद्याशंका हरिणशिशवो मन्दमदं चरन्ति S. 1. 16; आशंक्या भुक्तं Bh. 3. 5. 2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंक्यामाह Gadādhara. 3 Distrust, suspicion.

आशंकित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded &c. —तं 1 Fear. 2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशयः 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. 2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुमणान्वाशयाद् Bg. 15. 8; अश्वत्थं U. 1. 45. 3 Receptacle, reservoir; विषयेषु विद्यासंते नयः कृतार्थः परमाशयाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, अमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. 4 The stomach. 5 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). 6 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा दुःखाकेस सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. 7 Prosperity. 8 A barn. 9 Will or pleasure. 10 Fate, fortune. 11 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आस्रे परमसंततो वृत्तं सिंह इवाशये Mb.—Comp. —आशः fire.

आशरः 1 Fire. 2 A demon, goblin (रक्षु). 3 Wind.

आशनं 1 Speed, quickness. 2 Distilled spirit more usually written आसय, q. v.

आशा 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराहर्षं परमं सुखं Subhāsh; त्वमाशे मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; ४० मयः, इति. (b) Wish, desire. 2 False hope or expectation. 3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अयस्याचरितामाशानाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki 7. 9. —Comp. —आशित, —जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope. —भञ्जः a guardian elephant of a quarter of the compass; see अष्टदिग्भञ्ज. —तन्तुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Māl. 4. 3, 9. 26. —पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिग्पाल. —पिशाचिका phantom of hope. —बंधः 1 the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; दुर्वपि विशदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति S. 4. 15; Me. 10. 2 consolation. 3 a spider's web —भंगः disappointment. —हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशादः See अ (आ) पाद.

**आशास्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —**स्य** 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20. 2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यस्य पुनरुक्तं R. 5. 34.

**आशिशित** *a.* Tinkling; Ku. 3. 26.

**आशित** *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. 2 Satisfied by eating. —**तं** Eating.

**आशितंगवीन** *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

**आशितभ** *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —**तं** 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); फलेन्याशितभं Bk. 4. 11.

**आशिर** *a.* Voracious. —**रः** 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

**आशिस्** *f.* (आशिः, आशिर्वा &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्यायन मान्येन कानिदस्माभिर्भियते । इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिशीलिता ॥) आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः स्वल्पे वाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामापद्यते K. 291; आनोथाः प्रतिगृह्यतावर्षाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; जवाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्विष). **Comp.** —**वाद्**, —**वचनं** (आशीर्वाद् &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्तं निर्वयं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. —**विषः** (आशीर्विषः) a snake.

**आशी** 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —**Comp.** —**विष** 1 a snake; गुरुत्वदाशी-विषभीमदर्शने R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णशीविषभोगिनि प्रशमति Ve. 6. 1.

**आशु** *a.* Fast, quick. —**शु** *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —**शु** *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्यं मानोस्त्वजाशु Me. 39, 22. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्**, —**कृत्** *a.* doing anything quickly, smart, active. —**क्रोधिन्** *a.* irascible, irritable. —**न** *a.* swift, quick. (—**नः**) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावना-स्वादितुर्वमाशुः R. 3. 54, 11, 82, 12, 91. —**तोष** *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—**नः**) an epithet of Siva. —**व्रीहिः** rice ripening in the rainy season.

**आशुशुषाणि** 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; संश्रुतानि हवीषि प्रतिगृह्यास्येतृष्याशुशुषाणि K. 44.

**आशोकुटि** *m.* A mountain.

**आशोषणं** The act of drying.

**आशीचं** Impurity, see अशीचं; दशाहं शावमाशीचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, Y. 3. 18.

**आश्चर्य** *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यो गवां दोहोऽपि न Sk.; तदनु वदुः पुन-माश्चर्यमेवा R. 16 87; आश्चर्यदर्शनो मनुजलोकाः S. 7. —**र्यं** 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे प्राणदा वमदुक्तिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29. 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिशीलितोऽभिरमते यज्ञातक-सृष्ट्या Chāt. 2. 4.

**आश्रो-श्च्यो-तनं** 1 Aspersions, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

**आश्म** *a.* (अशी f.) Made of stone, stony.

**आश्मन** (नी f.) Stony; made of stones. —**नः** 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

**आश्मिक** *a.* (की f.) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

**आश्वान** *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; पयश्चाश्वानकर्मन् R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

**आश्रं** Tear.

**आश्रपणं** The act of cooking or boiling.

**आश्रमः** —**र्यं** 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गार्हस्थ्यं, वान-प्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Asramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; (cf. स किलाश्रमसंख्याभिः R. 8. 14); पूर्वाश्रम Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —**Comp.** —**गुरुः** the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —**धर्मः** 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इत्यामाश्रमधर्मं निवृत्ते S. 1. —**पदं**, —**खंडलं**, —**स्थानं** a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शांतिमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —**भ्रष्ट** *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —**वासिन्**, —**आलयः**, —**सद्** *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

**आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन्** *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

**आश्रयः** 1 A resting place, seat substratum; सौहृदादश्रयमाश्रयानि U. 1. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle; तमाश्रयं दुष्पक्षस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. 4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum;

भर्ता वै होश्रयः स्त्रीणां Vet.; तदमाश्रयेऽनुल्ले-  
नेव स्थानकायां कतेनि Mu. 2 (b) A dwell-  
ing, house. 5 Having recourse or resort  
to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence  
on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, suppor-  
ter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति विद्वान् वदित्ता लताः  
Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. 9  
A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुक्तां ससृजत् R. 11.  
26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant.  
11 Connection, relation, association.  
12 Seeking shelter or protection  
with another (= संश्रय), one of the  
six *gunas*, q. v. —**Comp.** —**असिद्धः**, —**वि-**  
*f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three  
sub-divisions of असिद्ध. —**आश्रः**, —**श्रुज्** *a.*  
consuming every thing with which  
it comes in contact (—**श्रः**, —**श्रुज्**) fire;  
दुष्टैः क्रियते धूर्तः श्रीमानाश्रयविवृद्धयः । किं नाम  
स्वल्पसर्गः कुर्वते नाश्रयाद्यवत् ॥ Udb. —**लिङ्गं** an  
adjective (a word which must agree  
in gender with the word which it  
qualifies or refers to).

**आश्रयणं** 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting, choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

**आश्रयिन्** *a.* 1 Resting with, depen-  
dent on. 2 Related to, concerning;  
V. 3. 10.

**आश्रव** *a.* Obedient, compliant;  
मित्राजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —**वः**  
1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, en-  
gagement. 3 A fault, transgression;  
see आश्रव also

**आश्रिः** *f.* The edge of a sword.

**आश्रित** *p. p.* (Used actively)  
(with an acc.) 1 Resorting to;  
कृष्णाश्रितः—कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk. 2 Dwelling  
in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at  
or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Follow-  
ing, practising, observing; Ku.  
6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on  
(Passively used) 6 Resorted to, in-  
habited &c. —**तः** A dependent, ser-  
vant, follower; असमदाश्रितायां H. I;  
प्रयुजां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1.

**आश्रुत** *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised;  
agreed; accepted. —**तं** Calling so as  
to make one listen.

**आश्रुतिः** *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accep-  
ting.

**आश्रुषः** 1 Embracing, clasping, an  
embrace; आश्रुषोलुपवद्वस्तनार्कद्वयमाश्रिणी  
Si. 2. 17; Amaru. 15, 72, 94; कंठाश्रु-  
षणादिने जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact,  
intimate connection; relation. —**वा**  
N. of the 9th asterism.

**आश्व** *a.* (श्री f.) Belonging to  
or coming from a horse. —**श्व** A  
number of horses.

**आश्वरथ** *a.* (श्री f.) Relating to or  
made of the holy fig-tree. —**श्व** The  
fruit of the holy fig-tree.

**आश्वयुज** *a.* (जी f.) Belonging to  
the month *Āshvina*. —**जः** The month  
Āshvin; Ms. 6. 15. —**जति** The day of  
the full moon in *Āshvina*.

आश्वलक्षिकः A farrier, groom.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery. 2 Consolation, cheering up. 3 An assurance of safety or protection. 4 Cessation 5 A chapter or section of a book.

आश्वासनं Encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तदिह द्वितीयं हृदयशान्तनं S. 7.

आश्विकः A cavalier.

आश्विनः N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini).

आश्विनयो (du.) 1 The two Asvins (physicians of gods). 2 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes.

आश्विन a. (नी. f.) Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नौश्या Sk.

आषाढः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); अषाढस्य प्रथमदिवस Me. 2; श्वेत विष्णुः सदापदि कार्त्तिके प्रतिभाष्यते V. P. 2 A staff of the Pālāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढवरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 6. 30. —द्वा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा —द्वा The day of full moon in the month of Aṣāḍha.

आष्टमः The 8th part.

1 आश्, आः ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उन्मत्त भवार्थं भुज्जपेन V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमयापि गलसन्वासः U. 1; आः पापं तिष्ठति Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः क्षीनं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृथा मगलपाठक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यामातराः प्रदर्श्य नृपक्षं भिक्षांश्च रिचपाः Udb.

2 आश् 2 A. (आस्ते, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; वतदासनमास्यतां V. 5; आश्वात्तानि चोक्तः सन्नासिताभिमुखं धुरीः Ms. 2. 193. 2 To live, dwell; तावद्वर्षायासते देवलोकं Mb. 1; यथास्मि रोचते तत्रायमास्ता K. 196; कुरुनास्ते Sk. 3 To sit quickly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आशीनं स्वाश्रयापयति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. 4 To be, exist. 5 To be contained in; जयति यस्यां सचिक्राशमास्त Si. 1. 23. 6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state; oft. used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विश्वारम्भगर्जश्रान्त Pt. 1 kept on tearing up and bellowing. 7 To lead to, result in (with dat.). अस्ता मानसमुद्ये हृदयानां नितिनैवोदेव वः H. 1. 212. 8 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्यां तावत् let it aside, let it go. —Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसवसासितं पृथ्वी Sk. WITH अधि to lie down; settle upon, occupy, enter into (with acc. of place); निर्दिष्टा कुट्य-

तिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95, 2. 17, 4. 74, 6. 10; भगवत्या प्राक्षिकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1. —अश् 1 to be seated near or round. 2 to serve, wait upon; सत्सन्ध्यामध्यासने S. 3; अन्वासातितमकथ्या R. 1. 56. 3 to sit down after one; तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24. —उश् to be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic, be passive or inactive; तदिहनिस्तुदासते भरताः Māl. 1; विषाय वेरं सामर्थ्यं नरोक्षी य उदासते Si. 2. 72; Bg. 9. 9; Mu. 1. —उष 1 to wait upon, serve, worship; अंशुपास्त सद्यं Asvad. 13; उद्यानपालसान्ध्यावस्तुपासनं Ku. 2. 36. 2 to approach, go to or towards; उपसांक्षिकि द्रष्टुं देवगर्वकिचराः Bk. 5. 107, 7. 89. 3 to take part in, perform (as a sacred rite). 4 to pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिदोषं तु Rām 5 to undergo, suffer; अलं ते पण्डितानां भगव्या कृदाशुगमितु Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. 6 to resort to; employ, use; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कुत S. D. 2. 7. to practise archery. 8 to expect, wait for. —पुष् 1 to attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पशुपास्यते लक्ष्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. 2 to go to (for protection), seek shelter or patronage with; आश्रिता एव सर्वे चन्द्रं पशुपासते Pt. 1. 241. 3 to enclose, surround. 4 to share in, partake of. 5 to resort to, frequent. —स 1 to sit down; प्रसुवाच समसीनं वसितं Rām. 2 to sit round or together. —समुप 1 to wait or attend upon, worship, serve; समुपास्यत पुत्रमेग्या स्तुषेवाविकृतदिवः श्रिया R. 8. 14. 2 to perform; ते त्रयः संस्थां समुपासत Rām.

आसः 1 A seat. 2 A bow (—स also) स सतिः सामुहः सप्तः Ki. 15. 5.

आसक p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.) 2 Fixed on, resting on; शिखरासकमोथाः Ku. 6. 40. 3 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. —COMP. —चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालेशचरित्यासक्तिः K. 120. 2 intentness, application.

आसङ्गः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) सत्तासङ्गद्वयः K. 173. 2 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पेकजं) संश्लेषासङ्गमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46. 3 Association, connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मकलासङ्गं Bg. 4. 20; so कांतासङ्ग &c. 4 Fixing, fastening to.

आसङ्गिनी A whirlwind.

आसङ्गनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body. 2 Getting entangled, clinging; वननिबलवासङ्गनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. 3 Attachment, devotion 4 Contact proximity.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Meeting, junction. 2 Intimate union, close contact; किमपि किमपि मद्दं संन्याससंयोगः U. 1. 27. 3

Gain, profit, acquirement. 4 (In Logic) Proximity, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them, कारणं सत्त्वियानं तु पदस्य सत्त्विक्यते Bhāṣhā P. 83.

आसन् n. Mouth (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन् 1 Sitting down. 2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनासनसंनिवृत्तं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुच्यते to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. 3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पञ्च, °वीर. ° 4 Sitting down or halting. 5 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment. 6 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. यत्), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:—संविनां विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वेयमाश्रयः Ak.; Ms. 7. 160 Y. 1. 346. 7. The front part of an elephant's body, withers. —ना A seat, stool, stay. —नी 1 Stay, sitting. 2 A small seat or stool. 3 A shop, stall. —COMP. —बन्धवीर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुर्भीमासन-बन्धवीरः R. 2. 6.

आसदी A small couch or oblong chair.

आसन्न p. p. 1 Approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्न-विज्ञाः nearly or about 20. 2 Impending, imminent; आसन्नपत्नये कूले S. B. —COMP. —कालः 1 the hour of death. 2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः, —चारिका personal attendant, body-guard.

आसंवाध a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंवाधा भविष्यति वंशानः शरदृष्टिभिः Rām.

आसन्नः 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction. 3 Any spirituous liquor; अनासन्नार्क्यं कर्णं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; द्राक्षा° &c.

आसादनं 1 Obtaining, attaining. 2 Attacking.

आसारः 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्क्षितिविषययोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17; पुष्यासारीः 43; so तुहिन °, रुषिर ° &c.; धारा-सर्पिर्दृष्टिबद्ध H. 3 it rained in torrents. 2 Surrounding an enemy. 3 Attack, incursion. 4 The army of an ally or king. 5 Provision, food: Pt. 3. 41.

आसिकः A swordsman.

आसिधारं N. of a particular vow; अश्वस्त्यीयं व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा under असि.

आसुतिः f. 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction.

आसुर a. (री. f.) (opp. देव) 1 Belonging to Asuras. 2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी राशिः &c. 3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भावमाश्रित Bg. 7. 15 (for a full explanation of what constitutes आसुर conduct see Bg. 16. 7-24). —तः 1 A



demon. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाह); आहुरो द्विविद्यानाम् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31. -री 1 Surgery. 2 A female demon; संप्रदादाहुरीणि: Ve. 1. 3.

आह्वित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. 2 Interwoven.

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेचनं Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada.

आसेधा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. 2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं वैनःपुन्यं Sk.

आस्कंदः, -दनं 1 attack, assault; outraging; पराजिता प्रलम्बस्य Ve. 2. 2 Ascending, mounting; stepping over. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 The walk of a horse. 5 Battle, war.

आस्कंदिनं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित्वं *a.* Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52.

आस्तरः 1 A covering, coverlet. 2 A carpet, bed, mat; Sānti. 2. 20. 3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरणं 1 Spreading, strewing. 2 A bed, layer; कुहमं a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; तमालपत्रास्तरणं तं R. 6. 64. 3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes. 4 A carpet. 5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back).

आस्तारः Spreading, strewing, scattering. -COMP. -पंक्तिः N. of a metro, see. App.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who believes in God and another world. 2 A believer in sacred tradition. 3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रधधानश्च Y. 1. 268.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world. 2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रधधानता परमार्थज्ञानमर्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तीकः N. of an old saint, son of Jaraikāru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race).

आस्था 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, cure for (with loc.); नर्ष्यास्थापराधुका R. 10. 43; नन्द्यास्था न ते भूत Bh. 3. 30; see अनास्था also. 2 Assent, promise. 3 Prop, support, stay. 4 Hope, confidence. 5 An effort. 6 State, condition. 7 An assembly.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. 2 Ground, base. 3 An assembly. 4 Care, regard;

see आस्था. 5 A hall of audience. 6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -री An assembly-room. -COMP. -गृह, -निकेतनं, -संघः an assembly-room.

आस्थित *p. p.* (Used actively) Dwelling, abiding; resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to &c.

आस्पदं 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीधरात्मनि R. 3. 36; आनास्पदं श्रुतमर्थावेष्टे Ku. 3. 43. 5. 10, 48, 69. 2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle कल्पिः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2. 3 Rank, position, station. 4 Dignity, authority, office. 5 Business, affair. 6 Prop. support

आस्पदं Throbbing, trembling.

आस्पदार्थः Emulation, rivalry.

आस्तालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. 2 Flapping. 3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्तालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवस्तवदुग्धमस्तालनं कृत्वा S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्तालनदन्तरागणं R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amara. 54; पुरावत् कर्णदेशेन दृष्टेन Ku. 3. 22. 2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्तोदः 1 The Arka plant. 2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छट्टु टोकणे). -रा The वनमलिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्तोदनं 1 Flapping. 2 Trembling. 3 Blowing, expanding. 4 Contracting, closing. 5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it.

आस्माक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकीन *a.* Our, ours; आस्माकदनिमात्रिभ्याम् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्थं 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्थकुण्डं, विवृतास्थः. 2 Face; आस्थकमलं. 3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters. 4 Mouth, opening; त्रयास्थं, अंकास्थं &c. -COMP. -आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1 a dog. 2 bear. -लोमन् *u.* beard.

आस्थंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्थंधय *a.* Kissing.

आस्था=भासन *q. v.*

आसं Blood. -COMP. -पः 'blood-drinker', a demon.

आसवः 1 Pain, affliction, distress. 2 Flowing, running. 3 Discharge, emission. 4 Fault, transgression. 5 The foam on boiling rice.

आघातः 1 A wound. 2 Blow, discharge. 3 Spittle. 4 Pain, affliction.

आहार्यः 1 Tasting, eating; उताहारा-स्वाकवाकं Ku. 3. 32; H. 1. 152. 2 Relish; हाताहारा विदुजयनं की विहातं समर्थः Ms. 41; तुलाहारा II. 4. 76. 3 Enjoying, experiencing. 4 *u.* delicious in flavour, palatable; आहारादग्निः कर्तव्येष्टानां R. 2. 5.

आहारात्नं Tasting, eating.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity; (c) command; (d) casting, sending. 2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from *अ* and by European scholars from *अह*; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:—आह्य, आह्युः, आह, आह्युः and आहुः).

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.). 2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदु-स्तव द्युर्दामकोदहि Si. 2. 46. 3 Injured; killed. 4 Multiplied (in Math.). 5 Rolled (as dice). 6 Uttered falsely.

—तः A drum. —हे 1 A new cloth or garment. 2 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e. g. न च वेदाहुः सति Subhāsh. -COMP. —लक्षण *a.* = अहितलक्षण *q. v.*

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. 2 A blow, hit; striking, beating. 2 A stick.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, सम्प्लुक्-फलहे R. 1. 49. —रः 1 Taking, seizing. 2 Accomplishing, performing. 3 Offering a sacrifice.

आहरणं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) सम्प्लुक्फलं कथितं यद S. 1. 2 Seizing, taking. 2 Removing, extracting. 4 Performing, accomplishing (as a sacrifice). 5 A dairy, or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सप्तमस्य आहरणं कृत्वा R. 7. 32.

आहवः 1 Battle, war, fight; चविदेवा-हवचेष्टिते R. 7. 67; हवः स्वजयमार्गं Bg. 1. 31. 2 Challenge, provoking, calling; कासा desire of fighting. 3 A sacrifice; तत्र नामधेयौ सहव्ये Si. 14. 41.

आहवर्णं 1 A sacrifice; द्रवुनाहवमयज्ञ-मनाम् Si. 14. 38. 2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice see अग्निदेता under अग्नि.

आहारः 1 taking, fetching, or bringing near. 2 Taking food. 3 Food; दृष्टिभक्तये Pt. 1. took his dinner. -COMP. —पातः digestion (of food). —विहः want of food, starvation. —संभारः the juice of the body, phyle

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. 2 To be fetched or brought near. 3 Artificial, adulterious, external; आहार्यभावादिभिराहारः Bk. 2. 14; न त्वमाहार्यमेव सति Kl. 4. 23; also Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. 4 Purposed, intended; as, for instance, the identi-

fication or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूप of which the speaker is fully cognisant. 5 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v.

आहवः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. 2 War, battle. 3 Invoking, calling. 4 Fire.

आहिङिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaideli mother; आहिङिको निषादन वेदे-समिव जायते Ms. 10. 37.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed, set, deposited. 2 Felt, entertained. 3 Performed, done, —Comp —अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa who consecrates the sacred fire. —अंक a. marked, spotted. —लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; कदुस्त्य-इत्यादितल्लक्षणेऽश्व R. 6. 71 (according to Malli. = noted for good qualities).

आहितुङिकः A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वहितुङिको जीर्ण-विषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; हेतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. 2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुतिः f. Calling, invoking.

आह्वय a. Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वेदान्तं व्रते निषवितव्यं... आहो निवस्वति समं हरिणंगनाभिः S. 1. 27; दास्यामी भवान्याहं परस्त्रीस्पर्शपण्डलः S. 5. 26.

(b) Interrogation. —Comp. —पुरुषिका 1 great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका दर्पाया स्वासंभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिकां पदम मम सद्रवकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. 2 military vaunting, boasting. 3 vaunting of one's own prowess; निजमुज्ज्वलहोपुरुषिका Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be' &c., (corr. of किं); अहोस्वित्सस्यो समापचरितोर्विश्रमिणो वरुणान् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्वित् गच्छति Sk.

आह्वे A series of days, many days.

आह्विक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्विकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study. —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals,

bathing &c.; कृताह्विकः संवृत्तः V. 4. 2 Daily food. 3 Daily work or occupation.

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साल्लादं वचनं Pt. 4.

आह्लादनं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्व a. Who or what calls, a crier. —ह्वा 1 Calling, calling out. 2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp; अह्वाहः, शताहः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणा-ह्वयं Rām. 2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकपक्षिनेषादियोधनं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयनं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 A call, invitation, summons, (in general); गृहदाहानं प्रकुर्यात् Pt. 3. 47. 3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal). 4 In vocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. 5 A challenge. 6 A name, appellation.

आह्वयः 1 A summons; 2 A name.

आह्वयकः A messenger, courier; आह्वयकान् धूमिपतेरयोष्या Bk. 2. 43.

## ६.

इ. N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder.

इ 1. 2 P. (इति, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शशिर्न पुनरिति श्वरी R. 8. 56. 2 To arrive at, reach, attain to, go to; निबुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined. ३० यशः, शत्रुत्वं, युद्धता &c. —II. 1 U. —अय q. v. —III. 4. A. 1 To come, appear, 2 To run, wander. 3 To go quickly or repeatedly. WITH अति 1 to go over or beyond, cross; pass over; जबाक्षयि हिमवानयोऽसुखैः Ki. 14. 54; स्थातव्यं ते नवमविषयं यावद्वयेति भाद्रः Me. 54 passes out of sight, 2 to excel, surpass, outstrip; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वरति वाजिनः S. 1; विनातसः कातिमतीत्य तस्यै Ku. 7. 15; Si; 2. 23. 3 to pass by, leave behind; omit, neglect; S. 6. 16; R. 15. 37. 4 to pass, elapse (as time); अत्येति रंजनी या तु Rām.; अतीति वृषाणे; ३० अतीत. —अभि 1 (P.) to remember, think of, remember with regret (with gen.); रामस्य दशमानोऽसौ अभि तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119, 18. 38; Ki. 11. 74. 2 (अपीति, always Atm. in this sense) to learn, study, read through; उपाध्या-कर्मणि Bk.; सोऽपि वेदात् Bk. 1. 2. (—Caus.

अच्चापयति; desid. अधिजागते). —अनु 1 to follow, go after; प्रयतो प्रातरन्वेत R. 1. 90. 2 to succeed, 3 to follow, (in grammar or construction). 4 to obey, conform to; imitate. —अन्तरा to go after, follow —अन्तर 1 to go between, intervene. 2 to hinder, obstruct. 3 to hide, conceal, screen; see अन्तरित. —अप 1 to go away, depart, withdraw, retire; अनेहि begone, avaunt. 2 to be deprived of, be free from; see अपेत. 3 to die, perish. —अभि 1 to go to, approach; draw near; अस्मान्-चुमितोऽप्येति Bk. 7. 84. 2 to follow, serve. 3 to get, meet with, undergo (said of good or bad things). —अभिप्र 1 to go to; intend, mean, aim at; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संपदान P. 1. 4. 52. —अभ्या to approach, —अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 (fig.) to thrive, prosper. —अभ्युप 1 to go near, approach, arrive; व्यतीतकालस्यभ्युपयति R. 5. 14, 16. 22. 2 to go to a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपेति H. 8. 61. 3 to undertake, to agree, accept, promise (to do a thing); मंवायेति न खलुगृहदाम-भ्युपेतार्थकृत्वाः Me. 88. 4 to admit, own, grant. 5 to obey, submit to. —अव 1 to know, learn, be aware of; अनेहि मां किं वदस्व R. 2. 85; Ku. 3. 13, 4. 9.

—आ to come, draw near. —उद् 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also); come or go up; उदेति पूर्व कुप्यं ततः कलं S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता तत्रः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —उप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; योगी परं स्थानमुपेति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass into, attain to, reach (a state); उपेति सत्यं परिणामरम्यता. Ki. 4. 22. 3 to befall. —निर् 1 to depart, go or set out. —परा 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परेति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88. 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die; see परेत. —परि 1 to go round, circumambulate; चरणन्यासं भक्तिमन्त्रः परियाः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; इतवर्षपरितं गृहमिव S. 5. 10. विषयान्-भिः परितानिर्गहयति R. 12. 61; ३० कंपरति. 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself; —प 1 to go out of, depart from; शिराः प्रेषास्माहोकादृता भवति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; प्रेष after death; नच तत्परेत्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26. —प्रति 1 to go back to, return; प्रतीयाय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35, Bk. 3. 19. 2 to believe, trust; कः प्रत्येति सेवेयमिति U. 4.

3 to learn, understand, know; प्रतीयते वातुचिह्नितं फले: Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. 4 to be well-known or celebrated; सेव्यं वटः इयम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. 5 to be pleased or satisfied; R. 3. 12, 16. 21. (—Caus. प्रयाययति) to convince, inspire confidence बलवत् दृश्यमानं प्रत्याययतीच न हृदयं S. 5. 31; ताः स्वचारित्र्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मेघिली R. 15 73. —प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; सपर्याया प्रत्युद्दिवाय पार्वती Ku 5. 31. —वि 1 to go away, depart; तस्यामहे स्वयि च संप्रति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. 2 to undergo change: सहस्रं त्रिषु लिंगेषु बलं येति तद्व्ययं Sk. 3 to spend; see व्यय. —विपरि to change (usually for the worse); see विपरित. —व्यति 1 to go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखाभाजमपि क्षुण्णदा मनोवर्धनः परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियन्तुमिच्छन्तः ॥ R. 1. 17. 2 to pass, elapse (as time); सव व्यतीयुः क्षितिगणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25; व्यतीते काले &c. 3 to pass beyond, leave behind; R. 6. 67. —व्यप 1 to depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेत-मदमत्तरः Y. 1. 267; स्त्रियाचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. 2 to go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयतां H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142, 11. 97. —सं to come together or meet. —समजु to accompany, follow. —समव 1 to assemble, come together; समवेता युजस्वः Bg. 1. 1. 2 to be related or connected, see समवाय. —समा to come together or meet; समेत्य च व्यपेयतां H. 4. 69. —समुद् to be heaped together or collected; अयं समुदितः सर्वे गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. —समुप to get, obtain. —संप्रति to decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तद्व्ययं वेद्युपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयेत्तेपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

इक्षवः Sugar-cane.

इक्षुः Sugar-cane. —COMP. —कांठः —इ N. of two different species of sugar-cane (कांठा and गुंजतुण). —कुडकाः a gatherer of sugar-cane. —दा N. of a river. —पाकः molasses. —भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —मत्ती, —मालिनी, —मालवी N. of a river. —मेहः diabetes. —यंजं a sugar-mill. —रसः 1 the juice of sugar-cane. 2 molasses. —वणं a sugarcane wood. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः sugar; molasses. —सारः molasses.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः Sugar-cane.

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the the solar kings, and was a son of Manu Vairasvata); इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽस्मिन् प्रजातः U. 1. 44. 2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; गलितवपसामिक्ष्वाकूणाभिर्हि इक्ष्वाकं R. 3. 70

इक्ष्, इक्ष् 1. P. (इक्षति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with अ, to move, shake; Māi 6.

इक्ष् 1 U. (इक्षति, इक्षति) 1 To move shake, be agitated; यथा क्षीना निवानस्यान्ते E.g. 6. 19, 14. 23. 2 To go, move.

इक्ष् a. 1 Movable. 2 Wonderful, surprising. —नः 1 A hint or sign. 2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture.

इक्षन् 1 Moving, shaking 2 Knowledge; see इक्ष्.

इक्षितं 1 Palpitation, shaking. 2 Internal thought, intention, purpose; आकाशेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अयुद्धसद्भाव-मितिमिन्द्रया Ku. 5. 62; R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. 4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकरिर्गमितेन्या ... गृह्यतेऽर्गन्तं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —COMP. —कोविद्, —ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इक्षुद्, —दी N. of a medicinal tree (Mar. हिंगनैट); इक्षुदीपादपः सोऽयं U. 1. 14. —दं The nut of the tree.

इच्छा 1 Wish, desire, will; इच्छया at will. 2 (In Math.) A question or problem. 3 (In gram.) The form of the desiderative. —COMP. —दानं fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desires; indifference to worldly desires. —फलं the solution of a question or problem. —रतं desired sports; Me. 89. —बहुः N. of Kubera. —संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इक्ष्यः 1 A teacher. 2 An epithet of ब्रह्मसृष्टि, the teacher of the gods.

इक्ष्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्काशं तद्विशेष-मिष्यया R. 3. 48, 15. 2. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An image. 4 A bawd or procuress. 5 A cow. —COMP. —शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इक्ष्चरः A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इक्ष्वा-ला 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 Food. 4 A Cow. 5 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She was the wife of Budha and mother of Purūravas).

इक्षिका The earth.

इतर pron. a. (—रा f., —रत् n.) 1 Another, the other (of two); इतरो दक्षे स्वकर्मेण R. 8. 20 v. 1. 2 The rest or others (pl.) 3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरतापशतानि वधे-च्छया इतर ताति सहे चतुष्टयम् Udb.; इतरो रावणादेव राघवाच्चतुरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. 4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj., or at the end of comp.; जंगमापीतराणि च Rām.; विजयादेवराय वा Mb.;

so वक्षिणं left; वायुं right &c. 5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिहृत्य ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154. —COMP. —इतर pron. a. mutual, respective, reciprocal; आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1 mutual connection or union; Si. 10. 24. 2 a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वन्द्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. 2 Perversely. 3 On the other hand.

इतरंयुः ind. On another day; the other day.

इतश्च ind. 1 Hence, from here or hence. 2 From this person, from me; इतः स देख्यः प्राचक्षन्ति एवाहंते क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. 3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निधीयते विद्वद्भूमिः Ku. 3. 2; प्रयुक्तम-प्यक्षमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इत इतो देवः this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). 4 From this world. 5 From this time; इतः-इतः on the one hand-on the other hand; or, in one place-in another place, here-there.

इति ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (इत्युत्तरस्योक्तक); राम रामेति रामेति कृजंतं मधुसूतारं Rām.; अत एव गच्छिष्यहि Bhartri.; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थयोक्तक); चयसिवाभिरयवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादुक्षं नारद इत्य-बोधि सः Si. 1. 3; अवेति वैनामनयेति R. 14. 40; दिलीप इति राजेन्दुः R. 1. 12; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence; (वाक्यार्थयोक्तक); शास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति शीर्षकिणां इति S. 1. 13. 2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—(a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; हेदेशिकोऽस्मीति वृत्तानि U. 1; उपपत्तिरथेव न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2; oft. with किं q. v. (b) Motive or purpose; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति प्रयत्नोऽयं thus (or here ends) the first Act. (d) So, thus, in this manner; इत्युक्तवत् परिचय बोधार्थं Ki. 11. 80. (e) Of this nature or description; गोरसः पुष्पो हस्तीति जातिः. (f) As follows, to the following effect; रामयि-

धा० हरिश्चन्द्राच R. 13. 1. (g) As for,  
 in the capacity of, as regards (showing  
 capacity or relation) ; पितेति स  
 पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति विद्याः, शीघ्रमिति वक्रं निभृत  
 मिति चित्तनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (h) Illustration  
 (usually with आदि) ; इंदुरिंदुरि श्रीमानि-  
 त्यादी तदनन्वयः Chandr.; गौः शुक्रश्रद्धो डित्य  
 इत्यादी K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or  
 an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्या-  
 पिशलिः, इत्यमरः, इतिथः &c. (j) Muni-  
 fication. -Comp. -अर्थः sum and sub-  
 stance, meaning in short. -अर्थ ind.  
 for this purpose, hence. -कथं a me-  
 aningless or nonsensical talk. -कर्तव्य  
 -करणीय a. proper or necessary to be  
 done according to certain rules. (-व्यं,  
 -यं) duty, obligation ; त, -कार्यत,  
 कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty,  
 obligation ; wholly at a  
 loss what to do, embarrassed, perplex-  
 ed. -मात्र a. of such extent or qual-  
 ity. -वृत्त 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale,  
 story.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

**इतिहासः** 1 History ( legendary or traditional ) ; यमार्थिकामनोक्षाणामुपदेश-समन्वितं । पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते ॥ 2 Heroic history ( such as the Mahābhārata ). 3 Historical evidence, tradition ( which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas ). —COMP. **-निर्वाचनं** legendary composition or narrative.

इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this manner ;  
इत्थं स्तेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45 ; इत्थं  
नते under these circumstances.—Comp.

—कार् *ind.* in this manner. —युत *a.* 1 so circumstanced, being in this state; Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्युत *M.* 5; K. 146. 2 true or faithful (as a story). —विध *a.* 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with such qualities.

इत्य ॐ. To be gone towards or approached ; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. —त्या 1 Going ; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्तर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Going, travel-  
ling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3  
Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned. 5  
Poor. —*तः* A eunuch. —*त्री* 1 A dislo-  
yal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhi-  
sārikā *q. v.*

इदं *pron. a.* [ अयं *m.*; इयं *f.*, इत् *n.* ]  
 1 This here, (referring to something near the speaker; इदमस्तु सन्निहितं स्तु); इत् तत् ... इति यदुच्यते S. 6 here is the truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इदमस्मि here am I; सो इदं अहम् I come. 3 It often refers to something immediately following, while दत्त refers to what precedes; अदुक्तमस्मिन् शेषः इदं सन्निहितम्। Me 3. 147 (अयं=इदमाद्यः Kuhl.); अस्ति तद्वत् 3. 148 It occurs connected with अयं, अहं, इह.

अद्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly, and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कौयमाचरत्स्वनिर्णयः S. 1 25; सः, ताम्, this here; अयमहं योः S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं *ind.* Now, at this moment,  
in this case, just now, even now ;  
वर्तते प्रतिस्वइदानीं *S* 4 ; आर्यभट्ट इदानीमसि  
*U.* 3 ; इदानीमेव *just now* ; इदानीमपि *now*  
also, in this case also.

इदानीं *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इह प. प. (fr. इह) Kindled &c.  
—इ 1 Sunshine, heat. 2 Refulgence,  
splendour. 3 Wonder.

इक्षुः—क्षु Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. —Comp.

-जिह्वः fire.-प्रवृश्चनः hatchet, an axe.  
इध्या Kindling, lighting.

इन *a.* 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2 Bold. —*n.* 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si.  
2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं  
R. 9. 5.

इंदिदिरः A large bee; लोभादिदिदिरेषु  
निषतरम् Bv. 2. 183.

इन्दिरा N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishṇu. -Comp. -आलयं 'abode of Indirā', the blue lotus. -मन्दिरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इंदीवारिणी A group of blue lotuses.  
इंदीवारः A blue lotus.

इदुः 1 The moon ; दिलीप इति राजेंद्रविरुः  
क्षीरनिषादिव R. 1. 12. 2 ( In Math. )  
The number 'one,' 3 Camphor.

-COMP. -कमल the white lotus. -कला a digit of the moon. ( These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession ). -कलिका 1 N. of a plant ( कंतकी ). 2 a digit of the moon. -कटः the moon-stone. (-ता) night. -क्षयः 1 waning of the moon. 2 the new-moon day. -जं, -युजः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जलकः the ocean. -दलः a digit, crescent. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भृत्, -शेखरः-मौलिः ' the moon-crested god,' epithets of Śiva. -मणिः the moon-stone. -मंडल the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्न a pearl. -ले ( र ) खा a digit of the moon. -लोहकं, -लोहं silver. -पद्मा N. of a metro; see Appendix. -वारदरः Monday.

पुनर्ग १ A day of full moon, 2  
The wife of ३११ and sister of ३१२.

वृत्तः A rat, mouse

पतिः 1 The lord of gods. 2 The god of rain; rain. 3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.). 4 A lord or best (as of a class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; पतिः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so इन्द्रः a lion-king; योगिन्द्र, कविन्द्र. — 5 The wife of Indra, Indrāni. — 6 Indra, the god of rain.

the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesha, but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a thousand marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released. Indra is often represented as trying to prevent kings from completing one hundred sacrifices, it being believed that he who completed the tenth would obtain the seat of Indra; and hence it was that he carried off the sacrificial horses of Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto. He is represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). He is also said to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome, and to have killed the demons Bala and Vritra. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be the father of Arjuna.]

-COMP. -असुरः, -असुरः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अग्निः an Asura or demon. -असुरः Indra's weapon, the rainbow; 1. R. 7. 4. -आसः 1 N. of the mountain अक्ष. 2 a rock. (-सः) the banner of Indra. -असुरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -असुरः N. of a mountain. -आसः-आसः 1 a couch, sofa. 2 a plat-form. 3 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (आसः). -आसः the अक्ष mountain. -असुरः, -आसुरः the teacher of Indra, i. e. बुधवर्मा. -आसः, -आसः a kind of insect, of red or white colour. -आसः

-वज्रम् १. a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -जालं 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; स्वप्नजालमदः सद्य जीवलीकः Sānti. 2. 2. -जालिक a. deceptive unreal, delusive. (-ज्ञः) a juggler, conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Ravana, who was killed by Lakshmana.

[Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice].

हन्तु or विजयिच m. N. of Lakshmana. -तूलं, -तूलकं a flock of cotton. -दारः the tree Pinus Devadaru. -नीलः a sapphire. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. -प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इंद्रप्रस्थमस्तवत्कारि मा संतु वेद्यः Si. 2. 63. -प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -भेषजं dried ginger. -महः 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -वशा, -वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix. -शत्रुः 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of ब्रह्मा; R. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वयम् &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52. मंभो हीनः स्वर्गो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तथ्यमाह । स वाक्वज्रो यजमानं हितस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वर्तोपपादात् ॥ -शालमः a kind of insect. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -सेनाधीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya.

इन्द्रकं An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्राणी The wife of Indra.

इन्द्रियं 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 An organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियमणि or बुद्धेन्द्रियाणि:—श्रोत्रं स्पर्शक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचनी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि:—वायुस्थं हस्तपादं वाङ् चैव दशमी सूता Ms. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5'. -COMP. -अगोचर a. imperceptible. -अर्थः 1 an object of sense; these objects are:—रूप रसो गन्धस्पर्शश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; R. 14 25. -आवृत्तं the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -गोचर a. Perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -ग्रामः, -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; चक्षुर्गान्द्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; निर्वचनं दधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. -निग्रहः restraint of senses. -बन्धः insensibility. -विमति-पत्तिः f. perversion of the organs. -सम्पर्कः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -स्वप्नः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इष्ट 7. A. (इष्टे or इष्टे, इष्ट) To kindle, light, set on fire.—pass. (इश्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -WITH सं to kindle.

इंधः Fuel.

इंधनं 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

इभः An elephant. -भी A female elephant. -COMP. -अतिः a lion. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. निमीलिका shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -युवतिः f. a female elephant.

इष्य a. Wealthy, rich. -भ्यः 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -भ्या A female elephant.

इष्यक a. Wealthy, rich.

इष्यत् a. 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इष्यत्वायुः Dk. 93; इत्यति वयणि नवा सहस्रं R. 13. 67 so many years; इष्ये नीतिरित्यती Si. 2. 30 this much.

इष्यत्ता. इष्यत्वं 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; इष्टक्या रूपमित्यथा वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदमित्यथा 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामित्यथा R. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

इरणं 1 A desert. 2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरण.

इरन्तः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

इरा 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -COMP. -ईशः N. of Varuṇa, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -चरं hail; so इरन्तः.

इरावत् m. The ocean.

इरिणं A salt ground, saline soil.

इवीर-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हितक). -रः m. f. A cucumber.

इव 6 P. (इति. इति) or 10 U. 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

इवा 1 The earth. 2 A 3 Speech &c.; see इवा. -COMP. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -धरः a mountain.

इलिका The earth.

इल्लकाः-लः (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (इगजिस्).

इव ind 1 Like, as (showing) उपाय or comparison; वागर्थविवेचयुक्तो R. 1. 1. 2 As if, as it were (denoting उल्लेख); पद्मामीव विनाशिनः S. 1. 6; लिप-तीव तर्मागानि वर्षतीवाजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34. 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इवयं G. M. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सितदिव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपते U. 6. 20; इव of what sort, what-like सुदुर्लभं but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाचिषादिव &c.

इशीका-इशीका q. v.

इष्ट I. 6 P. (इच्छति, इष्ट) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमात्रया ते Ku. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; इष्टच्छेदनाभिष्यते Ms. 8. 322. -WITH अनु to search, try, endeavour. -अभि to long for, desire. -परि to search. -प्रति to receive, accept; देवस्य ज्ञानं प्रदीप्य S. 6.-II. 4 P. (इष्यति, इष्यते) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -WITH अनु to search, go in search of; न रत्नमन्विष्यति इष्यते हि तत् Ku. 5 45. -प्र (usually in caus.) 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; Bc. 15. 77. 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थमेषः प्रेषिताः सुः S. 5.-III 1 U. (पठित) To go, move. -WITH अनु to follow.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; अवि-मिषेऽविमिषेऽपमसतः Si. 6. 49.

इषि (वी) का 1 Reed, rush; °अञ् R. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

इषिरः Fire.

इषुः 1 An arrow. 2 The number five. -COMP. -अग्रं, -अनीकं the point

of an arrow. -अक्षर, अक्ष the bow; R. 11. 37. -आक्षः 1 a bow. 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -आक्ष, -क्ष m. an arrow-maker. -क्ष, -क्ष m. an archer. -क्ष, -क्षेपः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -क्षेपः discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इषुधिः A quiver.

इष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered, 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -ष्टः A lover, husband. -ष्ट 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or sacrifice. 3 A sacrifice. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp. अष्टः desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टको वीणांतस्य Bg. -इष्टः a fragrant. (-यः) any fragrant substance. (-क्ष) sand. -देवः, देवस्य a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इष्टका A brick; Mk. 2. -उष्टः a brick-house. -इष्टि a. made of bricks; also इष्टकित. -स्थासः laying the foundation of a house. -ष्टः a road made of bricks.

इष्टकृत् Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टकृतिः इष्टकृत्स्य Mv. 3. 1.

इष्टिः f. 1 Wish, request, desire. 3 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इष्टो अक्षरस्य; off. उपलक्षण. 5 Impulse, hurry. 6 Intimation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -उष्टः, अष्टः a miser; so इष्टः -इष्टः an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टा.

इष्टिः 1 Cupid. 3 The spring.

इष्टः, अष्टः The Spring.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. 2 In this world (opp. अत्र or अनुत्र). -Comp. -इष्टः ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -इष्टः this world or life. -इष्टः standing here.

इष्टः a. Being here, of this place or world.

इष्टिः

इष्टः (m) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

इष्ट I. 4 A. (इष्टं) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.) 8 To become pregnant.

इष्ट 1 A. (इष्टे, इष्टि) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वज्ञत्वमाप्त्यर्थं...इष्टे योगसुखाभा Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; न भिक्षुमीक्षते K. 104; न कामचिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तच्चैव देवत बहुधा प्रजायते Ch. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इष्टे गीः Sk. (कृष्णायुर्वर्षो लोचयति इत्यर्थः). -With अष्टि to suspect; कुहकचक्रितो लोकः सत्येवायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. l. -अष्टि to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अष्टि 1 to await, wait for; न कालमपेक्षते स्वः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; शब्दार्थो सकलविवेक इष्टे विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; विमेषेण कलं Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यञ्जकस्त्वर्थीतरमपेक्षते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft. with न; तदा नोपैक्ष स्वशरीरादिव Ku. 5. 18. -अभिष्टि to look at or towards. -अष्टि 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योगसमाप्त्यर्थे Bg. 1. 28; have regard to; R. 3. 21; इष्टिने-

सुकवाच्येष्टेयं मं 8. 60 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; श्लाघां सुहृत्तममेषस्य U. 1. 4 to think, consider; यदोच्यतेष्टेयं गानिनी Ki. 2. 3. -उष्ट 1 to look up to, behold, see; सप्तमसुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; श्रीणि वषां प्लुदीक्षितं कुमारैर्गुमती सती Ms. 9. 90. -उष्ट 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उष्टेयमाया जघनाभिषातं Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुष्टेष्टे कुतस्त्यायति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उष्टेयमायो (Par. epic) वचं तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Rām. -उष्टि to look up to. -उष्ट 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षते यः शल्यलविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नोपेक्षते क्षममपि राजा साम्प्रतिकं नरे Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -निष्ट 1 to gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; वेष्ठा...निष्टिममाणः सुता दयालुः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निष्टिते केलिवचं प्रविश्य कनेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -प्रि 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परिश्य कर्तव्यं विज्ञापास्तगतं तः S. 5. 24; M. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; मायां मयंन्द्राव्य परिष्ठितेति R. 2. 62; यत्प्राप्त्यर्थं निष्ठितः Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -प्रि to see, behold, perceive; तदागतं प्रेक्ष Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -प्रति to wait for; संप्रत्यते वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चिन्नतीक्ष्यता Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -प्रतिवि to look at in return. -वि to see, behold; नं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85. -व्यप to mind, care for, respect (oft. with न); न व्यपेक्षत समुलुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -सं 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. 3 to examine carefully; as in

असमीक्ष्यमस्ति. -उष्टम 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -उष्टप to neglect, disregard; see -उष्ट above.

इष्टकः A spectator.

इष्टा 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इष्टाक्षिकोमप्रतिष्ठेणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा.

इष्टाक्षिः A fortune-teller.

इष्टाक्षिः Looking, sight; इष्टाक्षीशब्दं Br. Sūt.

इष्टा 1 Sight. 3 Viewing, considering.

इष्टिमा 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

इष्टित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -नं 1 Look, sight. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे ययि तत्तदभिमूर्तिः N. 2. 11.

इष्टः, इष्टः 1 P. (इष्टति, इष्टित) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -With न to shake, tremble; नैवञ्च क्षुभितः क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; प्रसङ्गमिष्टम् Māl. 6. 5; Amar. 1.

इष्ट-इष्ट 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

इष्ट 2 A. (इष्टे, इष्टित) To praise; अतिथीष्टे उपोद्धितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनताम्रजरीव्यमानः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57, 18 15.

इष्टा Praise, commendation.

इष्टः pot. p. Praiseworthy, laudable; मयंतमीष्टं मयतः पितेव R. 5. 34.

इष्टिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The tis are usually said to be six:- 1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिर्नावृष्टिः शलाभा मृषकाः कुकाः । प्रत्यासत्ता राजानः पदेता ईश्वरः सुताः ॥ निपातका विपतयः R. 1. 63. 2 An infectious disease. 3

Travelling ( in a foreign country ), sojourning. 4 An affray.

ईदृक्ता Quality ( opp. इयक्ता ); विष्णो-रिवास्यानवधारणीय ईदृक्ताया रूपमित्यथा वा R. 13. 5.

ईदृक्ता-श a. ( शी-शी f. ), also ईदृक्ता Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities.

ईप्सा 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish, desire.

ईप्सित a. Desired, wished for, dear to. —त ईप्सित, wish.

ईप्सु a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get ( with acc. or inf., but usually in comp. ); सौर-मयीमुरिव ते मुखमास्तस्य R. 5. 63.

ईर 2 A. ( ईरति, ईरति ); also 1 P. ( p. p. ईरति ) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from. —10 U. or Caus. ( ईरति, ईरति ) 1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart; ऐरिख महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter,

pronounce, repeat; इतीर्यतीव तया निरिखि N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8, Mā. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवांशलिभिः S. 1. 4 To employ, use. —WITH उद् to rise. ( —Caus. ) 1 to utter, pronounce, tell, speak; उदीरितार्थः पञ्चनापि वृद्धते Pt. 1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; यदशो-कोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. 3 to throw, roll down ( as dice ); R. 6. 18. 4 to raise ( as dust ). 5 to display; bring about. —प्र 1 to cast, throw; S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth; R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, instigate, set on. —स 1 to utter. 2 to shake, move. —समुद् to utter, pronounce.

ईरणः The wind —ण 1 Agitating, moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 —इरण q. v.

ईरिण a. Desert, barren. —ण A desert, barren soil; सुहृतीमिव निःसद्यमासी-रीरिणसंनिभं Rām.

ईर्य See ईर्य.

ईर्य A wound.

ईर्या Wandering about ( as a religious mendicant ).

ईर्यः m. f. A cucumber.

ईर्य-ईर्य q. v.

ईर्य, ईर्य 1 P. ( ईर्यति, ईर्यति ) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of ( with dat. of person ) हये ईर्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्य, ईर्य, ईर्यक a. Envious, jealous.

ईर्य-र्षा Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success.

ईर्य ( र्ष ) छु, ईर्य ( र्ष ) a. Envious, impatient.

ईरिः ( ली f. ) A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword.

ईर्य 2 A. ( ईरति, ईरति ) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command ( with gen. ); अर्थोनामीशिषे त्वं ययमपि च निर्यादिके वाचदर्थं Bh. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have power; expressed by ' can ' ; साधुपतिष्ठ हरिणान् यदीतु R. 18. 13. 3 To own, possess.

ईर्य a. 1 Owning, master or lord of; see below. 2 Powerful; supreme. —श 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp; कथंचिदीश मनसां वधुः Ku. 3. 34; 40 वागीश, सुरेश &c. 2 A husband. 3 The number 11. 4 N. of Siva. —श 1 N. of Durgā. 2 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. —Comp. —कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरि, —नगरी N. of Benares. —सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईरानः 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2 N. of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun ( as a form of Siva ). 4 N. of Vishnu. —नी N. of Durgā.

ईरिता, —त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अधिपन् or सिद्धि.

ईर्य a. ( रा-री f. ) 1 Powerful, able, capable of ( with inf. ); Ku. 4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईर्य लोकोर्यतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich or great man; मा प्रयच्छेथरे वने H 1. 15; cf. " To carry coals to Newcastle. " 4 A husband; Ki 9 39. 5 The Supreme God ( परमेश्वर ). 6 N. of

Siva; V. 1. 1. 7 The God of love, Cupid. —रा-री N. of Durgā. —Comp. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —इयक्ता a. pious, devout. —मखर a. a temple. —सखः a royal court or assembly.

ईर 1 U. ( ईरति-ने, ईरति ) 1 To fly away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give. 4 To kill.

ईरः The month Aṣvina; cf. इर.

ईर्य ind. Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईर्य चुम्बितः S. 1. 3. —Comp. —उर्य a. tepid. —कर a. 1 doing little. 2 easy to be accomplished. —जले shallow water. —योडु a. a little white or pale, whitish. —दुखः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त a. pale red —लभ, —प्रलभ a. to be got for little. —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईर्य The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough.

ईरिका 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2 A painter's brush. 3 A weapon, arrow, dart.

ईरिः Fire.

ईरीका 1 A painter's brush. 2 An ingot-mould. 3 —इरीका q. v.

ईर्य-र्यः See इर्य, इर्य.

ईर 1 A. ( ईरति, ईरति ) 1 To wish, desire, think of ( with acc. or inf. ); Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endeavour to obtain. 3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; साधुं मनुषि-दुना रचयितुं क्षात्रधुषेहिहे Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —Wish सं 1 to wish, desire. 2 to strive to do or perform, strive for; प्रियाणि वाञ्छस्वभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19.

ईर्या 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, exertion, activity; Ms. 9. 205. —Comp. —सुः 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —इर्या a wolf.

ईरित p. p. Wished; sought, striven for &c. —सं 1 A wish, desire. 2 Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking, deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

### उ.

उ N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —ind. 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उनेशः Sk. 2 An interjection of:— ( a ) calling; उ मेति माया तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादुमायां ह्युसुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; ( b ) anger; ( c ) compassion; ( d ) command; ( e ) acceptance; ( f ) interrogation; or ( g ) used merely as an expletive. In classical literature used

chiefly with अथ ( अथो ), न ( नो ) and किम् ( किम् ); see these words.

उक्त p. p. ( fr. वच् ) 1 Said, spoken. 2 Uttered, spoken ( opp. अनुमित or संभावित ). 3 Told, addressed; असाव-नुकोपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-eb, related. —क्त A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —Comp. —अनुक्त a. spoken and not spoken —उपसंहारः a brief description, res-

umé, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain- ing an assertion. —उक्तः a word ( femi- nine or neuter ) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply, discourse.

उक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिर्यथारूपः स्वात्मन्यविशे-



पयोः Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. 2 A sentence. 3 Power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्ता उपपद्यते दिवाकरनिशाकरौ Ak.

उपथ 1 A saying, sentence, verse, (स्तोत्रं). 2 Eulogy, praise. 3 N of the Sāmaveda.

उष्ण 1. 6. U. (उष्णति, उष्णति) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औष्ण शोणितमोक्षः Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20; Ku. 1. 54. 2 To emit, send forth. —With अभि to sprinkle, with holy or consecrated water; शिरसि शकुललामस्तुक्ष्ण S 4. —परि to sprinkle round about. —प्र to consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणायामे तथा श्रद्धे मोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. —संप्र to consecrate by sprinkling; Y. 1. 24.

उष्णणं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वासिष्ठेनोष्णजात् प्रमावात् R. 5. 27.

उष्णम् m. An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उष्ण in some comp महोष्णः, वृद्धोष्णः &c.) —Comp. —तरः a small bull or ox, cf. वत्सर.

उत्स, उत्स 1 P. (ओत्सति, उत्सति, ओत्सित, उत्सित) To go, move.

उत्सा A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan).

उत्सव a. Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); ह्युत्सवस्य च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9.

उत्सव a. 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); दर्शनः. 2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातस्य R. 3. 60; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75. 3 Powerful, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतया वेलां S. 3. intensely hot उग्रशोकां Me. 113 v. 1. 4 Sharp, Pungent, hot. 5 High, noble —ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother. 3 N. of a country called Kerala (modern Malabar). 4 The sentiment called वीर्य. —Comp. —गन्ध a. strong-smelling. (—यः) 1 the Champaka tree. 2 garlic. —चारिणी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a. base-born. —दर्शन-रूप a frightful in appearance, fierce-looking. —घनवन् a. having a powerful bow. (—m.) N. of Siva and Indra. —मेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. —सेनः N. of a king of mathurā and father of Kamsa He was deposed by his son; but Krishna, after having slain Kamsa, restored him to the throne.

उत्सवपथ a. Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous.

उत्स 4 P. (उत्सति, उत्सति or उत्स, mostly used in p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather together. 2 To be fond of, delight in. 3 To be proper or fit. 4 To be accustomed or used to.

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुपायः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. 2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारमाणयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; Ki. 1. 34. 4 Praiseworthy.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिपारणोच्च Ku. 7. 68; elevated, exalted (family &c.). 2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चः पक्षिण्याः Si. 4. 18. 3 Intense, violent, strong. —Comp. —तक्रः the cocoa-nut tree. —तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —नीच a. 1 high and low. 2 various. —ललाटा टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय a. occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोद्योद्वेगमिसावमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16, 16. 46. 2 Loud.

उच्चक्षुष a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards. 2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्छेद a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable. 2 Quick. 3 Loud. 4 Angry, irascible.

उच्छेदः The last watch of the night.

उच्छ्रयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्छ्रयः S. 2. 9; cf. शिलोच्छ्रय also. 2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.) पुष्पोच्छ्रयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. 3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment. 4 Prosperity, rise.

उच्छरणं 1 Going up or out. 2 Utterance.

उच्छल a. Moving. —लं Mind.

उच्छलने Moving away, setting out.

उच्छलित p. p. On the point of going, setting out; R. 2. 6.

उच्छादनं 1 Driving away, expulsion. 2 Separation. 3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). 4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. 5 Working this charm; ruining one's enemy.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration. 2 Excrement, dung; मातृस्वार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. 3 Discharge (in general).

उच्चारणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः tik. 2; वेदः. 2 Declaration, enunciation.

उच्चावच a. 1 High and low, irregular; Ms. 6. 73. 2 Various, diverse; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46.

उच्छ्रङ्गः-लः The flag of a banner or the banner itself.

उच्चैः ind. 1 Aloft, high, above, upwards (opp. नीच-चैः); विपद्यच्चैः स्वयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैर्वाचः P. I. 2. 29. 2 Loudly, with a loud noise. 3 Power-

fully; very much, greatly; विद्वति भयमुच्चैर्द्विगुणाया वचनाः Rs. 1. 22. 4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64; S. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 19. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैरुच्चैः अवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47. —Comp. —बुद्धं 1 clamour, uproar. 2 loud proclamation. —वाद्ः high praise. —शिरस a. high-minded, magnanimous; Ku. 1. 12. —अवस्, —स a. 1 long eared. 2 deaf. (—m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean).

उच्चैस्तमां ind. 1 Exceedingly high. 2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तर-रां ind. 1 Very loud. 2 Exceedingly high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्छन्न a. 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. 2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छलन् pres. a. 1 Shining, moving about. 2 Moving, going on. 3 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलन् Going or moving upwards.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. 2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. Not amenable to rule or command, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, वतिन् a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). 2 Deviating from or transgressing the law books.

उच्छिख a. 1 Crested. 2 Flaming, blazing up; R. 16. 87.

उच्छिन्तिः f. Extirpation, destruction; कोसलं Ratn 4.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed; cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकांतं कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. 2 Abject, vile.

उच्छिरस a. 1 With the neck raised (lit). 2 High. 3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलालज्जपि पितृसुच्छिरसो-मिलाय Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलीय a. Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीयच्छिली-ग्रामवन्ध्याम् Me. 11. —ग्रं A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainer. 2 Rejected, abandoned; R. 12. 15. 3 Stale; कल्पना stale idea or invention. —ष्टं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56. —Comp. —अन्नं leavings, offal. —नोदनं wax.

उच्छीर्षक 1 A pillow. 2 The head.

उच्छृङ्खल a. Dried up, withered.

उच्छून a. 1 Swollen; प्रबलकथितोच्छूननेन प्रियायाः Me. 84; उच्चानोच्छूनमङ्कपाटितोद-सन्निभे K. P. 7; अनवरतकथितोच्छूनताग्रहाद् Dk. 95. 2 Fat. 3 High, lofty.

उच्छृङ्खल a. 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncured; वाचा Pt. 3; अन्यदु-च्छृङ्खलं सत्यमन्यच्छास्त्रनियमितं Si. 2. 62. 2

Self willed. 3 Irregular, desultory.

उच्छेदः-दनं 1 Cutting off. 2 Extirpation, eradication, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. 3 Excision.

उच्छेषः-पणं Remainder.

उच्छोषण a. 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिन्द्रियाणां Bg. 2. 8. 2 Burning. —नं Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छ्र (च्छ्रा) यः 1 Rising (of a planet &c.). 2 Raising, erecting. 3 Height, elevation (physical and moral); शृंगोच्छ्रायेः कुसुदाशिवदेवो वितत्य स्थितः सं Me. 58; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23. 4 Growth, increase, intensity; सुनं Ki. 8. 21; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31. 5 Pride.

उच्छ्रयणं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. 2 Gone up, risen. 3 High, tall, lofty exalted. 4 Produced, born. 5 Increasing, prosperous, increased, grown. 6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितः = उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रुतनं 1 Breathing, sighing. 2 Heaving.

उच्छ्रुतित p. p. (Used actively) 1 Heaving, breathing. 2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed). 3 Full-blown, opened. 4 Refreshed; Me. 42. 5 Consoled; उच्छ्रुतच्छ्रुतितहृदया Me. 100. —तं 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्रुतितमिव S. 3. 2 Blooming, blowing. 3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. 4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing. 5 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्रुतः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out; सुलोच्छ्रासमं V. 4. 22; Ra. 1. 3; Me. 102. 2 Support of life. 3 A sigh. 4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. 5 An airhole. 6 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harshā-charita; cf. अथाव. उच्छ्रुतसिन् a. 1 Breathing. 2 Heaving; sighing. 3 Vanishing, fading away.

उच्छ्र 6 P. 1 To bind. 2 To finish. 3 To give up, abandon.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the modern Ujain in Mālva, and one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवन्ति); सीधोत्समप्रणयविमुक्तो मा स धुरज्जयिन्नाः Me. 27.

उज्जासनं Killing; बौरस्योजासनं Sk.

उज्जिह्वान a. Going up, rising (as sun); उज्जिह्वानस्य भानोः Mu. 4. 21. 2 Departing, going out; जीवितां वराकीं Māl. 10.

उज्जम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जम्भवन्मोक्षो मानमिन्यगानि सांगना S. D. 2. 2 Gaping, open. —नः 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. 2 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जम्भा, —भणं 1 Yawning. 2 Opening. 3 Spreading, increase.

उज्ज्व a. Having the bow-string loosened.

उज्ज्वल a. Bright, shining, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं सुखं Si. 9. 48. 2 Lovely, beautiful; सगो निसर्गोज्ज्वल N. 3. 136. 3 Blown, expanded. 4 Unrestrained. —लः Love, passion. —लं Gold.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning; shining. 2 Splendour, brilliance.

उज्ज्व 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित) 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्ज्वावकार R. 5. 75; 1. 40, 51; आतपयोज्जित धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. 2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मद्रवाचमुज्ज्वाता R. 8. 84. 3 To emit, give out; अविप्रतो ज्जितवारि विपादुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

उज्ज्वकः 1 A cloud. 2 A devotee.

उज्ज्वनं Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जित) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलानप्युज्जतः Ms. 3. 100.

उज्जः Gleaning or gathering grains; तान्मुञ्जवृष्टाकितिकेतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. —टं Gleaning. —Comp. —वृत्ति, —शील a. one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्जनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उज्ज 1 A leaf 2 Grass. —Comp. —जः —जं a hut, cottage, hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves); उज्जमद्वाविकुलं नीवारवलि विलाक्यतः S. 4. 20; R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्जु f., उज्जु n 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रप्रकाशतिरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. 2 Water (said to be n. only). —Comp. —चक्रं zodiacal circle. —पः, —पं a raft; तितोडुत्तरं मोहादुडुपेतासि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनाडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mb. 8. 23. (—पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. —पतिः, —राज् the moon; जितसुडुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसामकस्योडुपतेः रम्यः Ku. 5. 22. —पथः the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree (Mar. ओडुवर) 2 The threshold of a house. 3 A leprosy. 4 A kind of leprosy (—रं also). —रं 1 The fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. 2 Copper.

उज्ज्वरः = उज्ज्वरः q. v.

उज्ज्वरं Flying up, soaring; गतो विरु-खोडुपेन निरादातां N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वरम् a 1 Agreeable, excellent. 2 Formidable, terrific; उज्ज्वरम्बस्तवि-स्तारिदोः खड्गवसितकम्पापस्य Māl. 5. 23.

उज्ज्वर p. p. Flown up, flying up. —नं 1 Flying up, soaring. 2 A particular flight of birds.

उज्ज्वरं Flying up.

उज्ज्वरः N. of Siva.

उडुः N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see उडु.

उडेरकः A ball of flour, roll, loaf; तथेवंदिककनः Y. 1. 288.

उडु ind. A particle of (a) doubt; (b) interrogation; (c) deliberation; (d) intensity.

उडु ind. 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or); तस्मिन्मदमात्रपदोः स्वादुत यथा मे मनासि वनेते S. 3; स्थायुरयस्य पुरुषः G. M. (2) alternative; usually a correlative of किं (whether-or); किमिदं युरुमिरुपदिशुत धर्म-शास्त्रेण पठितं यत मोक्षमतिशक्तिरियं Ku. 6. 23; the place of उडु is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्विन् are joined to उडु. (c) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उडु बलवानुताबलः; (d) interrogation; उडु दंडः पतिष्यति. 2 With a preceding वृत्ति—on the contrary, on the other hand, but; सामवादाः सकांपस्य तस्य प्रयुत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55. 3 With a preceding किं—how much more or how much less; see किम्. उडु, —उडु either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसामुत राज्यमुताश्रमः G. M.

उडुध्वः N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Brihaspati.—Comp.—अनुजः, —अनुजस्यम् m. Brihaspati, teacher of the gods; तथ्यामुत्थादुजवज्ज-गादये गदायजं Si. 2. 69.

उडुका a. 1 Desirous of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.); अद्रिमुतासमायमोक्तः Ku. 6. 95; मानसोक्ताः Me. 11; sometimes with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. 2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. 3 Absent-minded.

उडुकुच a. Without a bodice or coat of mail.

उडुकट a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4. 29. 2 Powerful, mighty; fierce. 3 Excessive, much; अत्युडुकटेः पापपुण्यैश्चि-कलमश्रुते H. 1. 83. 4 Abounding in, richly endowed with. 5 Drunk, mad, furious; मद्युडुकटः. 6 Superior, high. 7 Uneven.—डः 1 A fluid (ichor) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. 2 An elephant in rut.

उडुकट a. 1 Having the neck up-lifted; (hence) prepared, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp.; आज्ञापणुकटः S. 2; रथस्वनोक्तं दूयो वाल्मीकीयं तपोवनं R. 15. 11. 2 (Hence) Anxious, eager.—डः, —डा A mode of sexual enjoyment.

उडुकटा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general); यास्यस्य शकुंतलेति इदं संस्पृश्यः स्तब्धः S. 4. 5. 2 Longing for a beloved person or thing; इहिरिषिं सोक्तमुदीर्यते Amaru. 24. 3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person; गद्योक्तः Māl. 1. 15; Me. 83.

उडुकटि p. p. 1 Anxious, grieving for, sorrowful. 2 Longing for 3



उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तमः, भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; सुवनोत्तमस्तमान् K. 260. 2 A prop, stay, support. 3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). 2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर.); अवन्तोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60. 3 (*a*) Later, latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेव-उत्तरमेव; भिन्नासा; उत्तराद्यः &c.; तिमचरिते. (*b*) Future, concluding. 4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). 5 Superior, chief, excellent. 6 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); बहुतर विंशतिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं दत्तं 108. 7 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञो तु चरितार्थता दुःस्मृतेष्व S. 5; अलोचनमिक्षितां Ku. 5. 61. 8 To be crossed over. —रः 1 Future time, futurity. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of a son of Virāṭa. —रा 1 The north; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतासा Ku 1. 1. 2 A lunar mansion. 3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply; प्रश्नके च प्रतिक्रियुत्तरं R. 8. 47; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt 1. 60. 2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. 3 The last part or following member of a compound. 4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. 5 The upper surface or cover. 6 Conclusion. 7 Remainder, rest. 8 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a.* 8). 9 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं *ind.* 1 Above. 2 Afterwards; तत् उत्तरं, दत्त उत्तरं &c. —Comp. अधर *a.* higher and lower (fig also) —अधिकारः, —रिता, —स्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m.* an heir. —अयनं (‘यनं, न being changed to ण’) 1 the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. 2 the period or time of the summer solstice. —अर्थे 1 the upper part of the body 2 the northern part. 3 the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्धे). —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply. —आशा the northern direction. —अधिपतिः, —पतिः an epithet of Kubera. —आवादा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43; Si. 2. 19; Ku 5. 16. —इतर *a.* other than उत्तर *i. e.* southern. (—रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर *a.* 1 more and more, higher and higher. 2 successive, ever increasing; श्लेष्म हृदः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (—रं) a reply to an answer, reply on reply अलमुत्तरोचरेण

Mn. 3. —ओष्ठः the upper lip. (उत्तरो-  
चैष्टः). —काण्डं the seventh book of the Rāmāyana. —कायः the upper part of the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः future time. —कुर्व (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus. —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितृन्तस्तुत्तरकोसलात् R. 9. 1. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —छद्ः a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5. 65, 17. 21. —ज *a.* born subsequently or afterwards. —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —दायक *a.* disobedient, impertinent. —दिक्षु the north. —ईशः, —पालः Kubera the regent of the north. —पक्षः 1 the northern wing or side. 2 the dark half of a lunar month. 3 the second part of an argument, *i. e.* a reply, the reason *pro.* (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्रापयन् पवनव्याधिर्निस्तुत्तरपक्षनाम् Si. 2. 15. 4 a demonstrated truth or conclusion. 5 the minor proposition in a syllogism. 6 (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an *Adhikarana* q. v. —पटः 1 an upper garment. 2 a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छद्ः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पदं 1 the last member of a compound. 2 a word that can be compounded with another. —पश्चिम the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint. —पुरुषः = उत्तरपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्वा the north-east. —प्रच्छद्ः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1 a dispute, debate; retort. 2 the pleadings in a law-suit. —फ (फर) ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —भाद्रपद-दा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, (distinguished from मीमांसा proper, which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —वयसः, —त् *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्त्रं-वासत् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* a defendant, respondent. —साधकः an assistant, helper. —उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. 2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. —उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. 2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). 3 Behind. 4 Afterwards. —उत्तरञ्च *ind.* Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —उत्तराहि *ind.* Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107. —उत्तरीयं, —यकं An upper garment. —उत्तरेण *ind.* (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on

the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरे-  
पासदीयं Me. 75 v. 1; Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्यः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तर्जने Violent threatening.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched or spread out, expanded, dilated; U. 3-23. 2 (*a*) Lying on the back, with the face upwards; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छ्रनमं हृक्पाटितो-  
दस्तं निमे K. P. 7. (b) Upright, erect. 3 Open. 4 Open, unreserved, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. 5 Concave. 6 Shallow. —Comp. —पादः N. of a king, father of Dhruva. —जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —जय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; रुदा उत्तानजयः पुत्रकः जनविष्यति मे हृदयाद्वा K. 62. (—सः, —या) a little child, suckling, infant.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. 2 Affliction, torment. 3 Excitement, passion.

उत्तारः 1 Transporting over, conveying. 2 Fording. 3 Landing, disembarking. 4 Getting rid of. 6 Vomiting.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. 2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारणं The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —जः N. of Vishnu.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong. 2 Violent, loud (as sound); Si. 12. 31. 3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुष्पाः सरस्वतनाः U. 2. 30; Si. 20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. 4 Arduous, difficult. 5 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 8 —लः An ape.

उत्तुंग *a.* Lofty, high, tall; कल्पचेयासु-  
सुतः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रथियसी Si. 2. 89; °हेमपीठानि 2. 5.

उत्तुब्धः ‘Freed from husks,’ fried grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. 2 Exciting, stimulating; सुप्र, काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instigation, stirring up; °सन्धेः श्लोकैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. 2 Urging on, driving. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Whetting, sharpening, polishing (weapons &c.) 5 An exciting speech. 6 An inducement, incentive.

उत्तोरण *a.* Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं श्रेष्ठे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्थ *a.* (Used only at the end of comp) 1 Born or produced from, arising, or originating from; कृत्योत्थो-

स्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82.  
2 Standing up, coming up or forth.

उत्थानं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शनैरेष्टुत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. 2 Rising (as of luminaries); R. 6. 31. 3 Rise, origin, 4 Resurrection. 5 Effort, exertion, activity; मेष्टुत्थानं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वयुः S. 2. 5; यत्तुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. 6 Energy 7 Joy, pleasure. 8 War, battle. 9 An army 10 A courtyard; a shed where sacrifices are offered. 11 A term, limit, boundary. 12 Awakening. -COMP. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. 2 Raising, elevating. 3 Exciting, instigating. 4 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). 5 Vomiting.

उत्थित p. p. 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशाम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सत् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61. 2 Raised, gone up; पण्डुः Si. 11. 3 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61; broken out (as fire). 4 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. 5 Bounded. 6 Extended, stretched; S. 4. 4. -COMP. -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः f. Elevation, rising up.  
उत्थम्बु a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थम्बुर्नयनयोरुपद्रुवति S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थतः A bird.  
उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a spring. 2 Rising or going up, ascending.  
उत्थताक a. With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुंरुद्रात्रीः पुष्प-यन्ताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्थतिष्ठु a. Flying, going up.  
उत्थत्तिः f. 1 Birth; विषयुत्थत्तिमासुप-स्थिता R. 8. 83. 2 Production; कुम्भे कुम्भोत्थत्तिः श्रुते न तु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. 3 Source, origin; उत्थत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. 4 Rising, going up, becoming visible. 5 Profit, productiveness, produce. -COMP. -व्यञ्जकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्थयः A wrong (fig. also); दुरोत्थयलिप्तस्य कार्याकार्यमज्ञानतः । उत्थयत्रानि-यस्य म्यायं भवति शासनं ॥ Mb. (परित्यागे विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Si. 12. 24. -च ind. A stray, on the wrong road.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. 2 Risen, gone up. 3 Acquired.

उत्थल a. Fleeshless, emaciated, lean.  
-हं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily; न्यासस्तं कमलं, गेयलं R. 3.

36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्थलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्तं 2 A plant in general. -COMP. -अक्ष-चक्षुश्च a. lotus-eyed -पत्रं 1 a lotus-leaf. 2 a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print.  
उत्थलिङ्ग a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A lotus plant having lotuses.

उत्थवनं Cleaning, purifying; Ms. 5. 115.

उत्थादः 1 Eradication, destroying root and branch. 2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थादिङ्ग a. ( oft. at the end of comp. ) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्थादीय वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्थातेन at one jump. 2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); कविहृतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्थाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. 3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्थातेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt. ; Ve. 1. 22; सापि सुकुमारसुमेत्युत्था-तपरंसा केचं K. P. 10. 4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; प्रमलेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -COMP. -पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind a hurricane; R. 15. 23.

उत्थाद a. With the feet up-lifted.  
-दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च सोमितीसादं शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 226; भृगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -COMP. -ज्ञयः, -जनः 1 a child. 2 a kind of partridge.

उत्थादक a. (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about. -कः A producer, generator, a father. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्थादन् Giving birth, production, generating; उत्थादन्मपचयश्च जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्थादिङ्ग a. Produced, born; त्वंमुत्था-दि भृगुरं H. 1. 208.

उत्थाटिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. 2 A mother

उत्थाली Health.

उत्थिजरल a. 1 Unconfined, un- caged. 2 Out of order, excessively confused.

उत्थीहः 1 Pressing out. 2 (a) Gush, gushing flow; बाष्पोत्थीहः K. 296; उत्थीह इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रगाढगुणो नि मां U. 3. 9; नयनसालिलोत्थीहस्तद्वाकाशा Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पुरोत्थीह तडागस्य परीवहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29. 3 Froth, foam.

उत्थीहन् 1 Pressing out. 2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्थुच्छ a. With the tail erect.

उत्थुलक a. 1 Thrilled, bristling. 2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्थम्ब a. Flashing forth or diffus- ing light, bright. -म्बः Blazing fire.

उत्थतवः Abortion.

उत्थासः, -सर्न 1 Hurling, flinging away. 2 Jest, joke. 3 Violent burst of laughter. 4 Ridicule, derision, satire.

उत्थेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. 2 Looking upwards. 3 Guess, conjecture. 4 Comparing.

उत्थेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. 2 Carelessness, indifference. 3 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech, which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a prob- ability of their identity based on such similarity; e. g. लिपितीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवोन्नतं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदः Ku. 1. 1; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्थेक्षा also.

उत्थूतः A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्थुवनं Jumping or leaping up, springing upon.

उत्थल An excellent fruit.

उत्थालः 1 A jump, spring, rapid motion; Mk. 6. 2 The jumping attitude.

उत्थुल्ल p. p. 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers). 2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes). 3 Swollen, increased in bulk. 4 Sleeping supine- ly or on the back; cf. उदान. -हं The female organ of generation.

उत्थः 1 A spring, fountain. 2 A watery place.

उत्थसंगः 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्वोत्थसंग U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्थसंगश्चिरामनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. 2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. 3 Interior, vicinity; दूरीहोत्थसंगनिषक्तमासः Ku. 1. 10; शब्दोत्थसंगे Me. 93. 4 Surface, side, slope; दृष्टो वासितोत्थसंगः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. 5 The haunch or part above the hip ( नितम्ब ) 6 The upper part, top. 7 The acclivi- ty or edge of a hill; तुमं नलोत्थसंगिवाह- रोह R. 6. 3. 8 The roof of a house.

उत्थसंगित a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; Si. 3. 79. 2 Taken in the lap.

उत्थसंजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up.

उत्थसङ्ग p. p. 1 Decayed. 2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्थनोत्थि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्थसङ्गविग्रहः K. 54; fig. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171 3 Cursed, wretched. 4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book)

उत्थसर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. 2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; तोषोत्थसर्गस्तारमणिः Me. 19, 37. 3 A gift, donation, giving away;

Ma. 11. 194. 4 Spending. 5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. 6 An oblation, libation. 7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; वृषिर्, मलवृक्. 8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्ट वै वेदाः. 9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवादः a particular rule or exception); अपवादविरोत्सर्गः कृतम्यावृत्तवः वै: Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीधरः R. 15. 7. 10 The anus.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Suspension of a Vedic study. 4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); वेदासर्जनाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srāvāṇi Mantra; Ms. 4. 96.

उत्सर्पः-र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. 2 Swelling, heaving.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; R. 16. 62. 2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7.

उत्सवः 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्नं S. 6. 19; तांडवो festive or joyous dance; U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. 2 Joy, merriment, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरहोत्सवान् R. 4. 17, 16. 10; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. 3 Height, elevation. 4. Wrath. 5 Wish, rising of a wish. -Comp. -संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शैरुत्सव-संकेतान् स कृत्वा विरहोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्साहः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतयुत्साहकारि दृग्गणं K. 32.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनाय लोकान् Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. 2 Suspending, interrupting. 3 Cleaning the person with perfumes; Ms. 2. 209, 211. 4 Healing a sore. 5 Going up, ascending, rising. 6 Elevating, raising. 7 Ploughing a field twice (thoroughly)

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman. 2 A guard. 3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way. 2 Reception of a guest.

उत्साहः 1 Effort, exertion; धृष्ट-साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. 2 Energy, inclination, desire; मन्दोत्साहः कृतोत्सि श्रमपराधित्वा मातयेन S. 2; मनोत्साहमेवं मा कृथाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. 3 Perseverance, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मेघ and प्रभाव); Ku. 1. 22. 4 Determination, resolution; हसितेन भाविकरणोत्साहस्तथा सूचितः Amaru. 10. 5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. 6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. 7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्याभिप्रेतं संभवं स्येयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; or परपरकामदानादिसुनिजन्मा औद्यम्यस्याः

उत्साहः R. G. 8 Happiness. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वीरस्य) (-ने) increase of energy, heroism. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. -हेतुक a. one who encourages or excites to exertion; S. 2.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. 2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. 3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive; see सिक् with उत्. 4 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थिरां वाचस्त्विक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां चेत्युक्तः Sk.; मनः नियोगक्रिययां स्तुक्त्वं R. 5. 11; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगमो S. 3. 14. 2 R-iless uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. 3 Fond of, attached to; वस्तोस्तुकापि R. 2. 22. 4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.

उत्सृज् a. 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); Si. 8. 53. 2 Irregular. 3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pāṇini; Si. 2. 112.

उत्सृजः Evening, twilight.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. 2 Spouting out or over, showering. 3 Overflow, increase, excess; सधिरौत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33; दर्पो, बलं &c. 4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शयकोत्सेकाः कोसिलधरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येज्जुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सेधः 1 A height, elevation; (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्षसंहति (बल्लल) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts. 2 Thickness, fatness. 3 The body. -धं Killing, slaughter.

उत्समयः Smile.

उत्सवन a. High-sounding. -नः A loud sound.

उत्सवमायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep dream through uneasiness.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations: 1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्बल). 2 Separation; disjunction; out, out of, from, apart &c.; (उद्गच्छति) 3 Motion upwards (उद्गति). 4 Acquisition, gain; (उपार्जति). 5 Publicity; उद्घटित. 6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्भू. 7 Liberation; उद्गत. 8 Absence; उद्भू. 9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्बुद्ध. 10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. 11 Power; उत्साहः. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds, उद्दीर्घ, उद्दिष्ट, उद्ग्राह, उद्भिद्, उत्सर्ग, उत्तमं &c.

उद् ind. Northward, to the north of, above (with abl.).

उदकं Water; अनीत्वा वक्तां दृष्टिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -Comp. -अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतास्त्रिग्यो जनेऽसुगुप्त्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. -अधिन् a. thirsty. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उदजनः a water-jar. -उद्वं dropsy. -कर्मन्, -कार्यं, -क्रिया, -दानं presentation of (a libation of) water to dead ancestors or the Manes वृकोदस्तेऽदकक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुम्भः a water-jar. -नाहः entering water, bathing. -ग्रहणं drinking water. -द, -दातु, -दापिन्, -दानिक a. giver of water, (-दः) 1 a giver of water to the Manes, 2 an heir, kinsman. -दानं = कर्मन् q. v. -धरः a cloud. -भारः, -वीथः a yoke for carrying water. -वज्रः a thunder-shower. -ज्ञाकं any aquatic herb. -ज्ञातिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शोशु-दकं. -स्पर्शः touching different parts of the body with water. -हारः a water-carrier.

उदक (कि) ल a. watery, containing water.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदक a. Raised or lifted up; उदक-मुदकं कृपात् Sk.

उदक्य a. Requiring water. -क्या A woman in her courses.

उदय a. 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in ईद. 2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उदयदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उद-ग्रभूतत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps. 3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवन्तिनाथोयुद्धराहुः R. 6. 32. 4 Advanced in age. 5 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोद्भूतप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. 6 Intense, unbearable (as heat). 7 Fierce, fearful; संघे दशमुदयतारका R. 11. 69. 8 Excited, furious, enraptured; मन्दोदयाः ककुत्स्तः R. 4. 22.

उद्वकः A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्वच्, उद्वच् a. (m. उद्वच्, n. उद्वच्, f. उद्वची) 1 Turned or going upwards. 2 Upper, higher. 3 Northern, turned towards the north. 4 Subsequent. -Comp. -अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himalaya. -अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उत्तरायणं q. v.). -आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्यावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -पथः a northern country. -प्रवण a. inclining or sloping towards the north. -दुक्ष a. facing the north; उत्तरोद्दक्षः खं Me. 14.

उद्वचनं 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्वचनं

सज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उद्भोजि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उद्भपालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उद्भिः See under उद्भ.

उद्भ *n.* Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उद् after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *u*); *e. g.* उद्भिः, अचोदः, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. -कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. -ज *a.* aquatic, watery. -धानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. -धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उद्भेरिव विष्णोराशतेष्वभवासाय विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud. 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. -कन्या, तेनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. -मेखला the earth. -राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishṇa. -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. -मूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood: cf. दूयमूक. -पेषः a paste. -बिंदुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -मयः barley-water. -मानः -नं a fiftieth part of an आठक q. v. -मेघः a watery cloud. -लावणिक *a.* salted, briny. -वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. -वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्रवज्रविद्वंसतसरा Ku. 5. 26. -वाह *a.* bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -भारतः a jar filled with water -भित्तु *n.* butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उद्भतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; भ्रूत्वा रामः त्रियोदन्त R. 12. 66; कलौदन्तः सुहृदुपगतः संभोगास्त्रिविदुः Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (सायु).

उद्भतः News, intelligence.

उद्भतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उद्भय *a.* Thirsty. -स्या Thirst; निर्वैर्यासुदन्ताप्रतीकारः Vē. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उद्भयत् *m.* The ocean; उद्भयच्छात्रः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku. 7. 73.

उद्भयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चन्द्रोद्भयोद्भेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; धनोद्भयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; फलोद्भय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku. 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उद्भयदशशाकमतीचिभिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advance-ment, prosperity, rise (opp. वृत्तन); तेजोद्भयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उद्भयस्तमयं च रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 3, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोद्भयं R. 3. 1; प्रारम्भस्ततोद्भयः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. -Comp. -अचलः -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उद्भयगिरिबनलीबालमदारपुष्पं Udb; त्रिनोदयाद्वैरामिसायमृच्छकैः Si. 1. 16; तत्तद्भयगिरिरिवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -पठ्यः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्भयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राप्यवतीतुद्भय-नकथाकाविद्याममृद्धात् Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausāmbi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chand-amahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also.]

उद्भर 1 The belly; कुपूरादुद्भरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदरी, उद्भरि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तद्वामं Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वां कारयानि कसलोद्भयनस्य S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदं जज्ञे Ait. Br. 4 Slaughter. -Comp. -आचमानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. -आवतः the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-worm. -चाप 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band -विशाय *a.* gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. -पूरं ind. till the belly is full; उद्भरं भुक्ते Sk. eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or on the belly. (-यः) fetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उद्भरिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उद्भरि *a.* 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उद्भरत्, उद्भरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उद्भरि *n.* Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. -नी A pregnant woman.

उद्भरिः 1 (a) End, conclusion; कुशोदरं K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; किंतु कल्याणोद्भरं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सक्तो-द्भरं एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Future time, futurity.

उद्भरि *a.* Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुरद्भरिः सहसा तृतीयादृशः कुशोदः किल निष्पद्यते Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. -म. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योद्भरिं कक्षं शेरत तेजमिमास्तं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उद्भरित A house, dwelling.

उद्भु *a.* Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्भुतः 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उद्भुत *a.* 1 High, elevated; अव्ययैः K. 92; Vē. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; ललितोद्भुतमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. -तः 1 The acute accent; उद्भुतः P. 1. 2. 29, तात्वाद्विषु समग्रेषु स्थानेष्वध्वमग्रेनिष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंत्यरीरेकादे य उदात्तः स्वराणि Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -त (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752: cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः सप्तमहतां चोपलक्षणं.

उद्भानः 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general. 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पंदयश्चरं वृक्षं गात्रनैत्रकोपनः । उद्भययति मनीषि उद्धानो नाम मारुतः ॥ 4 The navel.

उद्धारुष *a.* With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; मनुजपञ्चभिर्निर्देशोद्भ-वन्निरुद्धाधुः Vē. 3. 22; उद्धारुषानपततस्तान्महा-श्वेष रावणः R. 12. 44.

उद्धार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (a) Noble, exalted; स तथेति चित्तुद्धारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, illustrious, distinguished; कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उद्धारः कस्यः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उद्धारोद्भयभृता 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. -र Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सत्त्व *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उद्धारचित्तानां तु बहुष्वेव कुदृक् H. 1. -यी *a.* of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. -दृश *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); Ku. 5. 36.



उदारता 1 Liberality. 2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Māl. 1. 7.

उदास *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, —सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तद्वर्तिनमुदासीनं स्वानेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सस्य. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थितः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागिरसमग्रयमुदाहरणवस्तु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरणस्यस्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गायमास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तलिन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिनासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विमलकृष्टांगसंयुतं।) Prataparudra 4 An instance, example, illustration; समुदाहरणमत्रतः पराबोध्यति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितान्तरमस्तस्मैनादाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थातरस्यास; *e. g.* अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणे केन निवेदितो भवति । निखिलसायनराजो गंधेनोग्रेण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण ).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

उदित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितशुविष्टः Māl. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वृ), —Comp. —उदित *a.* well grounded in the Śāstras.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to, 2 Seeing, beholding.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीची दिशममुच्यते Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —च्यः The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatī. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —च्य *a.* kind of perfume.

उदीपः High water, inundation, flood.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यावेत्त्रिमिर्द्विर्ण Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उदुंबरः See उदुंबर.

उदुखल = उदुखल q. v.

उदुडा A married woman.

उद्वेज्य *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्वेजयन् धूमणान न्येयीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्गतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्गंधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आर्यधूमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रदुर्धुमायाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, पारिजातस्योद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव व्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकुड्मोद्गमः कदम्बः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हरितगुणोद्गमस्यैकया शृंगेभिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमने Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यादुद्गमनीयं यद्वैतयोर्वस्त्रयोयुग्मं); धौतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; युहीतपशुद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ० by धौतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाह *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्गाहरागोदय Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —ह *Excess.* —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातृ *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गारः 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; सज्जीरीस्कंधमद्गारान् मदीन्द्रारुणविष्ट R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 4. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; Māl. 2. 13. 3 Spit, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्गारि *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. 2 Slaving. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीयः 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). 2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; श्यांस

उद्गीथविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्गीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्गूरण *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

उद्गृह्यः A section, chapter.

उद्गृथि *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्गृह्यः, —हर्णं 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

उद्ग्राहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्राहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्गीव, उद्गीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्गीवेयद्वीः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 63.

उद्गः 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); बाह्योद्गः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्गा-व्यश्च नियतालिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk.; cf. मतल्लिकामचार्यका प्रकाशमुद्रातल्लज्जी प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमुनि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्गमः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्गम-घनस्केपां ललितापचनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्गहनं, —ना Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

उद्गर्णं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्तोद्गर्णगोद्वैकस्य सदा घृते न जातः किञ्च Mh. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्गावः A watch or guard-house.

उद्गावकः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—क also).

उद्गादन *a.* (नी *f.*) Opening, unlocking; यद् यो न करोति निदितमतिः स्वर्गलोकाद्गादनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां Ku. 2. 12; आहुतास्त्रयोद्घातं शालिनीयो जयेशः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 23. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming; 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घातः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. 2 Rising,  
ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उदञ्जलि a. One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उदङ्गपालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उदग्धिः See under उदन्.

उद्क *n.* Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उद्क after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *u*); *e. g.* उद्वि, अञ्जोद, क्षीरोद &c. -COMP. -कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. -ज *a.* aquatic, watery. -धानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. -धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उद्विधिरि निम्नागशतेष्वनन्तास्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud, 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. °कन्या, तेनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. °मेखला the earth. °राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishna. -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः-नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. °मंजूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood: cf. कूपमंजूक. -पेषं a paste. -बिंदुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -मंथः barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an अङ्क q. v. -मेघः a watery cloud. -लावणिक *a.* salted, briny. -वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. -वासः standing- or residence in water; सहस्रपत्रविश्वसतस्य Ku. 5. 26. -वाह *a.* bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -शरावः a jar filled with water -श्वित् *n.* butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उदंतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः त्रिगोदेतं R. 12. 66; कर्तादंतः ब्रह्मदुग्मतः संगमास्त्रिविद्वन् Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु).

उद्देशकः News, intelligence.

उद्वेगिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदम्य a. Thirsty. — स्या Thirst;  
निर्वस्यतामुदम्याप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उदन्वत् *m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छात्रः  
B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku.  
7. 73.

उदयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चन्द्रोदय इवो-  
दयः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards.  
2 Appearance, production; चन्द्रोदयः  
शब्द S. 7. 30; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising  
or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku 2. 8.  
4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उदयपर्वतसमाक्षतिविधिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advance-  
ment, prosperity, rise (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11, 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोदयं R. 3. 1; प्रारम्भसद्व्योदयः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. -COMP. -अञ्चलः -अद्रिः -गिरिः -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदयगिरिनाशैलावालमदाद्युष्यं Udb; श्रियोदयाद्रेशमसायसृज्जकैः Si. 1. 16; ततः उदयगिरिरिवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयानं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राण्यवन्तुदयनकथाकेविद्वान्मृद्वान् Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausāmbi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also.]

**उदरं** 1 The belly; दुग्धोदरदुग्धण Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुशोदरी, उदरभरि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything. cavity; तद्वामि Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वं कारयामि कमलोदरं चतुर्थं S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 8 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य ह्यदरं जज्ञे Att. Br. 4 Slaughter. —COMP. —**आध्मानः** flatulence of the belly. —**आमयः** dysentery, diarrhoea. —**आवर्तः** the navel. —**आवेष्टः** the tape-worm. —**व्राणं** 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band —**विहाय** a. gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (—**जः**) a glutton. —**पूरं** ind. till the belly is full; उदरपूरं भुञ्जे Sk. eats his fill. —**पोषणं**, —**भरणं** feeding the belly, support of life. —**श्रय** a. sleeping on the face or on the belly. (—**यः**) foetus. —**सर्वस्वः** a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदराधिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उदरंभरि a. 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् २. Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. — श्री A pregnant woman.

उद्दर्कः 1 (a) End, conclusion;  
सुलोदार्क K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action;  
किंतु कल्याणार्दक भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयतः सफलो-  
दर्क एव Mā. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2  
Future time, futurity.

उद्दिष्टि *a.* Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुटुद्दिष्टि सहजा वृत्तयादृशः कुसाराः किल निष्पात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. —*m.* 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योद्दिष्टिं कक्षं शेरत तेजमिमासत Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उद्वसितं A house, dwelling.

उद्बुध a. Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru, 11.

उद्गमनं 1 Throwing, raising, erect-  
ing. 2 Expelling.

**उदात्त** *a.* 1 High, elevated; <sup>०</sup>अन्वयेः K. 92; *Ve.* 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Farcous illustrious, great; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. — *स.* 1. 2, तात्त्वादुच्च accent; उच्चैर्दात्तः P. 1. 2. 29, नात्वादुच्च समगेषु स्थानेषुर्ध्वमगेनिष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निष्ठेयस्यैकदेशे य उदात्तः स्वराणि Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. — *सं.* (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752: cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्त वस्तुतः संप्रसन्नतां चोपपक्षणे.

**उदानः 1** Breathing upwards. **2** Breathing, breath in general. **3** One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यानः । संदयथ्यथरं वक्त्रं गात्रनेत्रप्रकोपयः । उद्वेजयति भर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ॥ **4** The navel.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मयादैर्म-  
वद्भिरुदायुधैः *Ve.* 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्हा-  
न्येभ्य राघवः *R.* 12. 44.

**उदार** *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent; 2 (*a*) Noble, exalted; स तथेति विनेतुस्त्वंदासः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, illustrious, distinguished; कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उदारोत्पन्नश्च 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21, — *ind.* Loudly; Si 4. 33. — **Comp.** — आत्मन्-चेतस्, -चरित, -मनश्च, -सत्त्व *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु सद्गुणं कुटुम्बकं H. 1. — *स्त्री* *a.* of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. — **वर्धन** *a.* good-looking (having large eyes) ; Ku. 5. 36.

**उद्धारता** 1 *Liberality*. 2 *Richness* (as of expression); वचसां Māl. 1. 7.

**उद्दास** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, —सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy.

**उद्दासीन** *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तद्दर्शिनमुद्दासीनं त्वामिव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see संख्य. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

**उद्दास्थितः** 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

**उद्दाहरणं** 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागिरसमव्ययमुद्दाहरणवस्तु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरण्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोदाहरणं बाह्योपायमास किञ्चन R. 4. 78; V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयव्युत्क्रमं नास्तित्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं । Prataparudra) 4 An instance, example, illustration; समुदायतमव्रतः पराचोद्यति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितां यतमसत्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थात्प्रासः; *e. g.* अमितछणोपि पद्मार्थो दोषेणैकेन निदिष्टो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो मधेनोद्येण लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्दाहरणं).

**उद्दाहारः** 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

**उदित** *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितशुविः Māl. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वृद्), —Comp. —उदित *a.* well grounded in the Sāstras.

**उदीक्षणं** 1 Looking up to. 2 Seeing, beholding.

**उदीची** The north; तेनोदीची दिशमनुसरेः Me. 57.

**उदीचीन** *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

**उदीच्य** *a.* Living or being in the north. —च्यः The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatī. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume.

**उदीपः** High water, inundation, flood.

**उदीरणं** 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्वातः प्रणवो यसा न्यदिक्षिन्-रुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

**उदीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

**उदुंबरः** See उदुम्बर.

**उदुखल** = उलखल q. v.

**उदुहा** A married woman.

**उद्वेज्य** *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्वेजयन् वृत्तगणान् नय-यति Bk. 1. 15.

**उद्वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

**उद्वृधि** *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्वृधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

**उद्गमः** 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आन्यधुमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुर्भूदुमायाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, परिजातस्योद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदम्बः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हस्तिगुणोद्गमशंकया स्मृमिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

**उद्गमने** Rising, becoming visible.

**उद्गमनीय** *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —चं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्यादुद्गमनीयं यद्वैतयोश्च-न्नयोर्धुतं); यौतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीत-पर्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उद् by धौतवस्त्र, and says युगग्र-हणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c.; see *ad loc.*).

**उद्ग्राह** *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्ग्राहगोदस्य Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —हं Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

**उद्गातृ** *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

**उद्गारः** 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; स्रवृत्तीस्त्वयमद्गानां मदीन्द्रासुगंधिषु B. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 4. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; Māl. 2. 13. 3 Spit, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

**उद्गारिष्य** *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

**उद्गिरणं** 1 Vomiting. 2 Slavering. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

**उद्गीतिः** *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

**उद्गीतः** 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). 2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; सूक्तं

उद्गीतविदो वसन्ति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

**उद्गीर्ण** *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

**उद्गूर्ण** *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

**उद्ग्रंथः** A section, chapter.

**उद्ग्रंथि** *a.* Untied (fig. also).

**उद्ग्रहः**, —णं 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

**उद्ग्रहाहः** 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

**उद्ग्रहाहिका** Replying in argument.

**उद्ग्रहाहित** *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

**उद्ग्रहीव**, उद्ग्रहीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रहीविमूर्तः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 63.

**उद्ग्रहः** 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्ग्रहः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्ग्रहा-द्वयश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk.; cf. मतलिकामचाचिका प्रकादमुद्ग्रहतल्लौ प्रशस्तवाचका-न्यहूनि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

**उद्ग्रहः** A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्ग्रह-चक्रस्य ललितापघनां त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

**उद्ग्रहने**, —ना Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

**उद्ग्रर्षणं** 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यत्सोद्ग्रर्षणलोहकंरपि सदा गृहे न जातः किमः Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

**उद्ग्राहः** A watch or guard-house.

**उद्ग्राहकः** 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—कं also).

**उद्ग्रादन** *a.* (नी f.) Opening, unlocking; अर्धं यो न करोति निदितमतिः स्वर्गलोद्ग्रादनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

**उद्ग्रातः** 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्ग्रातः प्रणवो यसा Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्ग्रातं शालिगोथो जयपेशः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

**उद्ग्रातः** 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

**उद्ग्राहः** 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

उद्द *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दपकं वृक्ष-दीर्घिकायां R. 16. 46; उद्दलातपत्रः Mā. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. -*Comp.*-पलः 1 a punisher, 2 a kind of fish, 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्दपल)

उद्दुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

उद्दत *a.* 1 Energetic. 2 Humble.

उद्दानं 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणं तु नस्त्वानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (*a*) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (*b*) Furious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्त्वामादिगजे R. 1. 73; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant; large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Ratn. 4. 4.—*म*: 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna.—*न* ind. Violent, fiercely, strongly; अयोधानं ज्वलितः U. 3. 9.

उद्दालकं A kind of bone.

उद्दित *a.* Tied, bound.

उद्दिष्टं *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An inflamer.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलम्बनं. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्य *a.* Shining, blazing.—*प्र*, *द* Bellium.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Proud, haughty.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; एव तद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विश्वतोर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातसमगोयद्देशः S. 3; M. 3.

उद्देशकः 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at.—*द* 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनुद्देश्य also.

उद्दीप्तः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); विनिर्दिष्टः कृतोद्योत Mb.; कुलोद्योतकरी तव Bām. adorning or gracing. 2 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्वयः Flight, retreat.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; कालमुद्भूतं दृष्टम् Bk. 9. 7, आत्मोद्भूतैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. 1. 50; heaved; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; उद्भूतयोद्भूतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोभ्रमरणा Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदीयताः प्रथमिल विचरः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; अपिद्भूता नम्यतीव ननिर्दिष्टी U. 6. 19 Rude; ill-mannered.—*त*: A king's wrestler. -*Comp.*-*मन*-*द*, *नचरत* *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 23. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

उद्भ्रमः 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्भरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कटकं Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुरोद्भरणं Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दूनोद्भरणोचितम् R. 2. 25; स चक्षुर्यो विपद्या-नामापुद्भरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

उद्भृत्, उद्भाक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

उद्भवे *a.* Delighted, glad. -*द*: 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्भरणं 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्भवः 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्भवत and उद्भवदेश.]

उद्भस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्भानं 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्भान्त *a.* Ejected, vomited. -*त*: An elephant out of rut.

उद्भारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law.) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

उद्दुर *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; नास्तमोद्भूतोपि कुलितः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high.

उद्भूतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

उद्भूपनं Fumigating.

उद्भूलनं Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मत्सोद्भूलन K. P. 10.

उद्भूयणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्भूतारिः R. 2. 30.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; नृपते तीर्थानि स्मरितमिह वस्योद्भूतिविधि G. L. 23.

उद्भृमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्भृचः (उद्भृचवृक्कनितउद्भृचः Malli.) N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्भृचमिवयोः R. 11. 8.

उद्भृच *a.* Loosened.—*ध*, -*धनं* 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

उद्भृचकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:—आवोगवेन विप्रायां जातास्तत्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः स्मृतिरुच्यते ॥ स्मृतिरस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्भृचकाः स्वताः । निर्विजयेष्वर्चाणि अयुशाश्च भवन्त्यतः ॥

उद्भल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्भाष्य *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

उद्भाह *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; शत्रुलब्धे फले लोभाबुद्धादिति वाननः R. 1. 3.

उद्भुज *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Mā. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

उद्बोधः, -*धनं* 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं समादित्याद्बोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः समाजिकानां रघुबोधः S. D. 3, ३० रत्न.

उद्बोधक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to rememb-

ance. 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भूत a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; उद्देति संति मदा खोद्भूतः N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —कः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हस्तद्वयं K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; उद्भूतः V. 1. 3; दण्डिकादुद्भवः R. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. 2 Production, generation, creation. 3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भाविषु a. Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासित, उद्भासुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विद्भासद्भासि विद्भासि Ku. 5. 78; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् a. Sprouting shooting forth. —m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अकुतोभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. 2 A plant. 3 A spring, fountain. —Comp. —ज a. (उद्भिज्) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् a. Sprouting, germinating.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofly (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production, 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंखलं ह्येन त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भेदः, —वनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उमासन्नोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं योवनोद्भेदाविशेषकांतं R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेदः.

उद्भूमः 1 Whirling turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword). 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्भूमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; अतिः, पाणिः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf., or usually in comp.; उद्भूतः स्वेयु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्भूताः Bg. 1. 45; जयं, वयं &c.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निश्रम्य

चिन्तां तस्मिन् कुर्वितुम् Ku. 3. 5; उद्यमः मेव न निरुद्धमनु 5 firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कायानि न नगराथे Pt. 4. 181. 3 Readiness, preparation. —Comp. —भूत a. striving hard; Bg. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering.

उद्यानं 1 Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; वृक्षोद्यानस्थितहृदिश्रद्धिकां न हृत्मा Me. 7. 26. 23. 3 Purpose, motive. —Comp. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as प्रवेद्यपन).

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; नैदमित्ति न चिन्त्यत्यन्तकोद्योगमननः Pt 2. 140. 2 Work, duty, office; हृत्कोद्योगस्य दिनकृन्त्याधिकारो मते न V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्गः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्गथः 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्गावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्गच्छ p. p. 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्गुज a. Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in हूलमुद्गुज q. v.

उद्ग्रेकः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्ग्रेकाद्विपरिततोऽवयवः सत्त्वनिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23; गत्वोद्ग्रेकं जवनपुल्लि Si. 7. 74.

उद्गत्तरः A year.

उद्गृपनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्गृपनं, उद्गृप्तिः f. Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्गृहः 1 A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्गृहणं 1 Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चतुर्दशफोद्वर्तनोद्गृहणानि Me. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्गृह्यनं 1 Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्गृह a. 1 Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); उल U. 4; so उद्गृह 4. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः 1 A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —ह्य A daughter.

उद्गृहणं 1 Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; ह्यः प्रकुक्षोद्गृहणक्रियायाः R. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. 3 Being carried on, riding; Ms. 8. 370.

उद्गृहण a. Vomited, ejected —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्गृह्यत a. 1 Vomited. 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्गृह्यः 1 Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्गृह्यः 1 Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्गृह्यनं 1 Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) —Killing.

उद्गृह्यः 1 Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; अस्मर्णास्वयं त्रेयो विविक्तास्मर्णणि Ms. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्षः प्राजापयस्तथाह्वः । गावर्षो राक्षसश्चैव वैशाचश्चाष्टमः स्मृतः ) ॥

उद्गृह्यनं 1 Lifting up. 2 Marriage. —नी 1 A cord. 2 A small shell, cowrie (वराटिका).

उद्गृह्यक a. Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्गृह्यिन् a. 1 Raising, drawing up. 2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्गृह्यिन् p. p. Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्गृह्यणं 1 Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; सखीजोदीक्ष्यणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्गृह्यनं Fanning.

उद्गृह्यणं Increase, growth.

उद्गृह्यत्त p. p. 1 Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्गृह्यत्तः क इव मुखवहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ means also 'gone astray, ill behaved').

उद्गृह्यः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; शतेतिहेतुस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टमकिर्मवात्या Me. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —नं A betelnut (fruit).

उद्गृह्यनं 1 Agitation, anxiety. 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्गृह्यनकौमुदी-श्रिङ्गपिला प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret.

उद्गृह्यि a. Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्गृहि R. 17. 9.

उद्गृह्यः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्गृह्य a. 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्गृह्यित p. p. Shaken, tossed up. —नं Shaking.

उद्गृह्यन a. 1 Loosened; कयाचिद्गृह्यनवा-तमात्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body.

उद्गृह्य m. A husband.

उधस् *n.* An udder; see ऊधस्.  
 उध् 7 P ( उनधि, उध-उध ) To wet, moisten, bathe; याः कृषिर्धौ परसोदति.  
 उधनं Moistening, wetting.  
 उधकः, उधुरः, उधुः, उधुः A mouse, rat.

उधत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतोषतभूमिभ्यो S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). —तः A boa (अजगर). —तः 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. —COMP. —आगत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; श्वरं वृषातानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* rampant. —शिरस् *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उधति: *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उधतिम् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; स्तोकेनोद्धतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्ययोगति Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोद्धतिकारकः H. 3. 3 Raising. —COMP. —ईशः N. of Garuda (lord of उधति).

उधतिम् *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोद्धतिसयो-  
 धयुं ध्वे Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72.

उधमने 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उधम *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उधमत्रापटमं धर्मदितं तत् Si. 5. 61.

उधयः, उधावः 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उधयने 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उधस *a.* Having a prominent nose; उधसं दधती वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उधाद्: Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उधाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उधाहः 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. —हः Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उधिद् *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; तासुनिद्राप्रधानि शयनां सीधवातायनस्यः Me. 88. विगमयत्युनिद्रं एव हृषाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उनिद्रपुष्पाक्षिप्तहस्तभाजा Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उधेत् *a.* Raising. —*m.* One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उधजनं Emerging, coming out of water.

उधस *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; श्वयोन्मदी V. 2; Ms. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161. (वातापिचश्लेष्मसंनिपातग्रह-  
 संभवेनोपहृष्टः Mit.) —सः The thorn

apple (वृक्ष) —COMP. —कीर्तिः, —वेज्ञः N. of Siva. —नगं N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). —दृशनं, —रूप *a.* mad in appearance. —प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (—तं) the words of a madman.

उधमयने 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यहृतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उधमद् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 9, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरांगनया सुदुर्गन्धज्वलिता निमृताक्षरकुञ्जये Si. 6. 20. —हः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उधमद् *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रमत्तमुन्मदा बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उधमदिष्ण *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उधमनस्, —नस्क *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उधमनायते Den. A., उधमनीयुः To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उधमयः 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उधमयने 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उधमयुक् *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उधमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उधमथः 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उधमाद् *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. —हः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उधमाद्: U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उधमाद्: कामशोकमयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहापचिपरामानन्ददिजन्माज्य-  
 स्मिन्मन्वावभास उधमाद्: 5 Bloom; उधमाद् वक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2.

उधमादन *a.* Maddening, intoxicating —नः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उधमानं 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उधमार्ग *a.* Going to a wrong path. —र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course; उधमार्गस्थितानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; श्वर्तकः 103. —र्गं ind., Astray; Pt. 1. 161.

उधमाजनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing.

उधमिति: *f.* Measure; price.

उधमिश्र *a.* Mixed with; variegated. उधमिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तः A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25.

उधमीलः, —लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उधमुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंविदिक्षुमुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रमं 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; तनरप्यसमाश्रयोमुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12. 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोमुखं Ku. 6. 34; R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; Ku. 6. 2.

उधमुख *a.* Loud sounding, noisy.

उधमुद् *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded. (as a flower).

उधमुलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादपोन्मुलनश-  
 किं रंभः R. 2. 34.

उधमेद्वा Corpulence, fatness.

उधमेष्, —षणं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 3. 21. 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उधमेष् यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; द्विविधा-  
 कमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114; विदुः उन्मेषद्वि Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञानं Sānti. 3. 13.

उधमोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्ण; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश; (5) death, extinction, उपरत; (6) defect, fault; उपचात; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उपत्या नेज्य; (9) beginning, commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति वितरं पुनः. 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उप-  
 कनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराणं a secondary Purāṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant master; उपाध्यक्षः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Apyayt. comp. in these senses; उपगमं न्यगयाः समीरे; उपहृष्टं, 'वनं &c. 3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly,' 'almost'; उपविशतः

nearly thirty. 4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उपनिष्कं कार्ष्णिणं, उप पराधि हरेणः; (2) addition.

उपकंठः-ठ 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Mā. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकरणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3; परीपकारोपकरणं क्षरिरे K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकर्णिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तुः a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; हीनान्युपकर्तुणि प्रवृत्तानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624; Si. 2. 37.

उपकल्पनं, -ना 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अपकारः); उपकारपकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शान्तेयत्रयपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 234. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्यः a. To be assisted. -र्या A royal house, palace; रम्यां रघुरतिनिधिः स नवापकार्यं बाल्यासपरमिव दशां मदनेषुवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुचिः, -चिका Small cardamoms.

उपकुम्भः a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुर्वाणः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारी) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकुप्ये-ये ind. Near a well; जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकृतिः f. उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षःपरिभवं नदौ R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Mā. 7; so बोधितः द्रुमुमादोपक्रमाः ibid. 3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. 4 A plan, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; समाधिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; R. 13. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si.

20. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपधा.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोशः, -ज्ञनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; शणैरुपक्रोशमलीनसेवा R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोष्टु m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) णं The sound of a lute.

उपक्षयः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलुपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपग a. (At the end of comp. only)

1 Approaching, following, joining. 2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगणः A small or subordinate class.

उपगत p. p. 1 Gone to, approached. 2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced. 5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वयुनां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्तताम्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विशासेपगमादभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). 5 Society, company; न पुनरवमानाहपगमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरि-र ind. Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow. -गुः A cowherd.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher.

उपगृह p. p. Hidden; clasped. -द्वं An embrace; उपगृहानि संवेष्टयूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपगृहं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृहणं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपगृहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Favour, encouragement. 6 A minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.).

उपगृहणं 1 Seizing (from below);

taking hold of; as in पादोपगृहणं. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; वेदोपगृहणार्थं तावदाहवत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपग्राहः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern Nazarana.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury; insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease. 6 Sin.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपग्रः 1 Contiguous support; ऋद्धि-बोपग्रतरोद्वेगतयो R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपचक्रः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् m. An eye-glass, spectacles.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess; बलं K. 105; उपचयस्तुपचये Si. 2. 57, 9. 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचार्यः A kind of sacred fire.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्रालोपचारो R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिश्रमः H. 1. 133; विविधनस्तिनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेद्विद्वे Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; उपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; यन्त्रणया M. 4; अञ्जलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा गुरुस्तस्योपचारेण 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; श्राद्धेष्वप्येव लिख्येन राजोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिरं Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कानोपचारः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारः (राजमार्गः) R. 7. 4; 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सन्मण्डोपचारणां R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upachāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; वैश्यश्राद्धोपचारः च Ms. 1. 116.

11 Employment, use. 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony;



प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनपि चेतनव-दुपचारद्वयानां S. B.; न चास्य करधृत्य तत्त्वतो-स्तीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयस्या च येन शुद्धा उपचरिणामिद्विधात् K. P. 2. 14 A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16 A request, solicitation. 17 Occurrence of स and र in the place of Visarga,

उपचितिः f. Accumulation, collection; growth, increase.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet.

उपच्छदने 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदनेनैव स्वं ते शपयितुं प्रयत्नियते Dk. 65. 2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2 Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपितं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; पक्ष्म<sup>०</sup> Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपचतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् बिलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42. 3 Disunion, separation.

उपजीवक, -विन् a. Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जानिनात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानाप्रयोगोपजीविनां 9. 257; यतोपजीव्यसि Mk. 2. —m. A dependant, servant; भिन-कतिर्नृपणैः स बहुषोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Subsistence, livelihood; निदितायोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as property; किंचिद्वैशोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patronage, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives materials; सर्वेषां कविप्रस्थानासुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —च्यः 1 A patron. 2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यल्लसुपजीव्यानां नात्यानां व्याख्यानैश्च कदास्यनिर्लेपेण S. D. 2.

उपजीवः-वर्ण 1 Affection. 2 Enjoyment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणे R. 15. 63. 2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽन्यदुपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौज्यजयन्त्यं यज्ञः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपहोक्तं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarānā*.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Trouble,

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न केचन न स्तुतेश्चुपतापाः K. 135. 3 Calamity, misfortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापः 1 Heating. 2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् a. 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick.

उपतिष्ठ 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेष्यकाः R. 4. 46; रते ऋतु हिमवतो गिरिरूपस्थकारण्यवासिनः संज्ञाः S. 5.

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्विवातुपदंशादुपपाय Dk. 133; अग्रमांसी-पदंशं पिब नवशोणितसर्वं Ve. 3. 2 Biting, stinging. 3 The venereal disease.

उपदंश a. (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदर्शकः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A witness.

उपदा 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man a *Nazarānā*; उपदा विविधः शस्त्रकोस्तेकाः कोशलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). 2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदिश *f.*, उपदिशा 1 An intermediate quarter, such as पेशानी, आग्नेयी नैऋती and वायवी.

उपदेवः —देवता A minor or inferior god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; शूद्रोपदेशोऽपि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1; स्थिरपदंशासुपदेशकाले ग्रेडिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; M. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 1. 57; परोपदेशे पान्थिं H. 1. 103. 2 Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea, pretext. 4 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यग्रहं तीर्थं सिद्धक्षेत्रं शिवालयः । संक्रमात्रप्रकथन-मुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing.

उपदेष्टु a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. (ष्टा) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो दयश्रुतिजः स भगवान्कर्मापदेश हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदंहुः 1 An ointment. 2 A cover.

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. 2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुंसां न स न र्थानासुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्क्रोधः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1.

3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of honesty. (धर्मविर्यस्वरक्षण); (said to be of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधामिर्विप्रांश्च सर्वाभिः सच्चिदान् पुनः Kālikā P. 3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुष्टा लोके कोपधा मरणाद्वेति Si. 19. 58. 4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter. —COMP. —भूतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं ताम्रमाक्षिकं । तुर्यं कांस्यं च तृतिश्रं सिद्धं च शिलाजतु ॥ 2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); सप्तयं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । जी-ज्यस् सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon. 2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individuality. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A religious observance. 6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपाधानां विर्यं वीर्यः स्थेयसि खट्वाति ये Si. 2. 77 (where उ. also means a pillow). 7. Poison.

उपधानीयं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. 2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयाधिः क्षितीशा विद्वति सोपधि संविदृष्यानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. 2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्वाहं व्यवहारान्निवर्तेत्यु Y. 2. 31, 89. 4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself.

उपधिकः A cheat, knave; see औप-धिक the more correct form.

उपधुपित a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being at the point of death. 3 Suffering extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधुतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters व and ष्; उध्पध्मानी यानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729).

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनत *p. p.* Come, arrived, got, befallen &c.; न् with उप.

उपनति: *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; गृह्यसूक्तमेषा वेन समीपं नीयते यतोः । बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः प्रक्षयमतिप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनाच्छुण्णं कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्यनुशास. It is formed by sweetsounding letters (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e. g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमले: । अलमलमालि मृणालिरिति वदति विधानिषो बाला ॥

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. &c. 2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Māl.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याद्वयज्ञेन रक्षणार्थं परस्मै हस्तं निहितं द्रव्यं).

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यक्षयश्चित्तत्वं सचिद्वचसादिना पितृत्वं निक्षिप्यते; also of Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *u.* Coming (unexpectedly); रोगोपनिपातिभोज्याः S. 6.

उपनिबन्धनं 1 A means of accomplishment. 2 Binding.

उपनिवेशनं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 23.

उपनिषद् *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय नमामानं ब्रह्मापस्तम्बं वनः । निहृत्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहृत्यनयैभूतं स्वाविद्यां प्रयत्नया परे । नमस्तस्मात्संवेदमहो वोपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) पशुसिंहद्वयः देशांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः । यतोविसाहस्रेद्विधां तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the उपनिषद् 168 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपनेतु *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालव्यमिज्ञानस्यापनेत्री Māl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पाकः खलु एव वचनोपन्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपत्तिः A paramour; उपपत्तिरेव नीचेः पश्चिमातिव चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमद्विर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिस्वाहता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing, effecting, gaining, accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाशः R. 5. 12; तत्पर्यादुपपत्तिः

Bhāṣā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; असंज्ञं ब्रह्म तन्वोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; वदुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18. 44. (यदुपपदं); तस्याः च राजोपपदं निज्ञातं R. 16. 40. 2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं बायोः V. 2; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकमुत्पन्नानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु । तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्महोपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपार्श्वः—उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः—श्वं 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादश्र).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपपुद्गलनं Pointing out, indication.

उपपदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. 2 A bribe, present; उपपदानैर्माजितो हितकृताथर्वे जनेः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allurements; उच्चावचान्मुपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अयं मदनप्लवस्तुवातः... परिपालयामहं Ku. 4. 46; जीवत्युतः श्वश्रुप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः गति R. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्न बाध्यादिप्लवस्तु वाः R. 5. 6; Ms. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोद्यतः Ku. 2. 32. 4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव् below. 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपसृविन् *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; नृपा इवोपसृविन्: परम्यः R. 13. 7.

उपसंघः 1 Connection. 2 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपवहः ईणं A pillow.

उपवहु *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपवाहुः The lower arm.

उपमेगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat.

2 A division (of a verse).

उपभाषा A secondary dialect.

उपभृत् *f.* A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपभोगः 1 (*a.*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शान्यति Ms. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; काम° Bg. 16. 11. (*b*) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Usufruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपसंत्रपणं 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपसंत्तनं).

उपसंथनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्यास तावदुपमर्दस्तस्य सुगं लोलं विनोदय मनः समलोलतसु S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unhushing. 5 Refutation of a charge.

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फोटोपमेन धृतिसितेन शंभुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधस्युपमा वेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं हृदरे वाक्याधीपकारक-सुमालङ्कृतिः R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्षणी-रुहसति द्वयोः । हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गगामवगाहते Chandr. 5. 3; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subh° ३. 3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वातो निवातस्यो नैवते सोपमा स्यूता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्रव्य' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like', 'resembling'; बुद्धये न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; so अमरोपम, अनुपम &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -द्रव्यं any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49.

उपमातृ *f.* 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातृव्यसा मातुलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृव्यसा । श्वश्रुः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; ज्ञातास्तद्वयोरुपमानवासाः Ku. 1. 36. 2 The standard of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमष्टद्विधलासिनां Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सन्ने प्रत्युपमान वपुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधक्यत्वात् साध्यसाधन; or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka K. ॥

उपमितिः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पद्मोपमितितान्पसपक्षं S. D.; नदानस्योपमिति दृष्टिता N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमानः प्रत्यक्षमन्युमितित-योपमितिशब्देन Bhāṣā P. 52. 3 A figure of speech—उपमा q. v.

उपमेय *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); मृच्छिमासीदुपमेय-कांतिः छहेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; विपर्यय उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपयन्तु *m.* A husband; अयोपयेतारमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 45.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या त्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयोपमा S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining. 3 Placing down the fire.

उपययत् *m.* One who repeats उपयेन्, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. -तं 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपि त्रियते त्वयं प्रदास्याम्य-पयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; अथ मया भगवत्याः कृता-लायाः प्रादुपयाचितं श्रीरत्नसुपहृत्य Māl. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपयाचितकं—उपयाचित above; सिद्धायत-नानि कृतविधिदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयाजः Additional formulæ at a sacrifice.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near; हरोपयाने त्वरिता नव्य Ku. 7. 22.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit, right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; व्रजति...अनेगलेखक्रिययो-पयोगं Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them. 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. 4 Contact, proximity.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed. 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -क्तः The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रज-सुपरते Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; अथ दशमो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* not relying on worldly acts. -सुहृ *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them.

उपरत्नं A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कपूरीश्चमा तथैव च । मुक्ता शुक्तिस्तथा शंख इत्यादीनि बहुव्यपि ॥ गुण यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किञ्चित्ततो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपर (रा) मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up. 3 Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपरामः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरामते शशिनः समुपमता रोहिणी योगे S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour. 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; सृणालिनी हैममिवोपरामं R. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरारजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अपः) (with gen.); ततः उपरि वननां S. 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्द्धस्योपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रश्मि, तद्वर्ष. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to, Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तथोपरी प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि

on your account. (e) After; सुहृत्-  
दुपरि उपाय्याश्वेदागच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk.  
उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or  
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just  
above; लोकादुपरिर्वाते मायवः Vop. (b)  
higher and higher, far high, high  
above, उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा  
Mb. 2 (As a separable adverb)  
It means (a) high above, upon,  
towards the upper side of (opp.  
अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दृष्टिर्वाति  
H. 2. 2: oft. in comp.; स्वमुद्रोपरि  
द्विहते Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in ad-  
dition, further, more; शान्त्युपरि चेवाशे  
तथा भूयश्च नमति: Mb. (c) Afterwards;  
यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti.  
2. 7; सर्पिः पीत्वोपरि पयः विवेत् Susr.-Comp.  
-वर a. moving above (as a bird).  
-तन, -स्थ a. upper, higher. -भागः the  
upper, portion or side. -भावं being  
above or higher. -भूमिः f. the ground  
above.

उपरिभात ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]  
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,  
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.  
106. (b) Further or later on, after-  
wards; कल्याणवर्तसा हि कल्याणसंप्रयुक्तिराद्भवति  
Māl. 6; इदमुपरिभातं व्याकृतं in the sequel.  
(c) Behind (opp. पुरस्ताद्). 2 (As a  
preposition) it means (a) Over,  
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.  
11. 8. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind  
(with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or  
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also  
called विपरीतक); ऊपरिकर्षं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्नेह-  
संयुक्तं । नारी कामयते कामी न्यायः स्वापरीतकः ॥  
Śabdak.

उपरूपकं A drama of an inferior  
class, of which 18 kinds are enu-  
merated; नाटिका शौचकं मोक्षी सङ्कटं नाट्यरासकं ।  
प्रस्थानोद्घाटनकाव्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं  
भ्रमरविहं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्गतिः प्रवर्णनी  
हृषीको भागिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,  
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2  
Disturbance, trouble; तपोवनिवासिनामु-  
परोधो ना भूद् S. 1; अनुग्रहः सन्नेव उपरोधः V.  
8. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking  
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-  
ing, surrounding. -कं An inner room,  
a private apartment.

उपरोधक Obstruction, impediment  
&c.; see उपरोध.

उपराजः 1 A stone, rock; उपराजकलमे-  
तद्वैष्णवं गोपपात्रं Mu. 8. 15; कालि कर्षं पाहि-  
तवागुलेन चेत् S. Til. 8; Ms. 19; S.  
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपराजः A stone, -राज 1 Sand. 2  
Refined sugar.

उपराजः 1 Looking at, beholding,  
marking; वेदोपराजः S. 4. 2 A mark,  
characteristic or distinctive feature;  
V. 4. 33. 3 Designation, 4 Implying

something that has not been actually  
expressed, implication of something  
in addition or any similar object  
where only one is mentioned; synec-  
doche of a part for the whole. of  
an individual for the species, &c.  
(स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति चेत्यप्रतिपादकत्वं); नवग्रह  
ब्राह्मणस्यानुपराजः P. 11. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,  
acquisition; कृत्वा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R.  
5. 56. 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-  
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नामाच्च उपलब्धिः  
cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28. 3 Understand-  
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or  
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance  
(recognized as a kind of proof by  
the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुलब्धि.

उपलभः 1 Acquisition; शस्त्रादुपलभः वो-  
पलभास्तनिकुपलभः S. 7. 2 Direct percep-  
tion or recognition, comprehension  
otherwise than from memory (same  
as अनुभव q. v.) शस्त्रोपलभः Māl. 5;  
ज्ञातो हतस्वशस्त्रोपलभः R. 14. 2. 3  
Ascertaining, knowing; अविज्ञातोपल-  
भः S. 1.

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural pheno-  
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2  
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obscure-  
tion; becoming deadened or dull  
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,  
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.  
उपलेपः A garden, grove, a planted  
forest; पादुकाशोपलेपनः; केतवः सुविनिभः  
Ms. 28; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; 'उपलेपः a gar-  
den creeper.

उपलेपः Minute or detailed descrip-  
tion.

उपलेपनं Minute description, delin-  
eation in detail; अतिशयोपलेपनं व्याख्यान  
Susr.; Y. 1320.

उपलेपनं 1 A place for exercise, 2 A  
district or Pargana, 3 A kingdom  
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपलेपः A village.

उपलेपः A fast.

उपलेपः 1 A fast; तपोवासस्ययत्नं वसन्त  
Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196.  
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपलेपः Carrying to, bringing  
near.

उपलेपः, -का 1 A king's riding  
elephant (male or female); वसुधैव-  
कुमायौ राजवहा Mn. 2. 2 A royal vehicle  
(in general).

उपलेपः Profane science, inferior  
kind of knowledge.

उपलेपः, -नं 1 An artificial poison, 2  
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;  
अर्कशीरं सुशीरीरं तथैव कालीशरीरं । यक्षूः कर्द-  
पश्चैव योपलेपाः भवताः ॥

उपलेपः Den. P. To play on the  
Vind or lute (before a deity &c.);  
उपलेपयितुं यदी स्वकथावृत्तिर्यत्र नरदः R. 8-  
33; N. 5. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपलेपः 1 Investiture with the  
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread  
worn by the first three classes of  
Hindus; विष्णुनमस्तुपलेपः नानुक्तं च यदुक्त-  
मिति द्रव्यं R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.  
7; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36.

उपलेपः Increase, collection.

उपलेपः 'Inferior knowledge', a  
class of writings subordinate to the  
Vedas. There are four such  
Upavedas, one being attached to  
each of the four Vedas:—thus  
अनुवेद or Medicine to सवेद; (accord-  
ing to some authorities such as Sa-  
ruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda);  
यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद;  
सामवेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्याग-  
वजुर्वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपलेपः, -कानं 1 Sitting, sitting down;  
as in शरीरोपलेपः. 2 Being attached to.  
3 Voiding by stool.

उपलेपः The three periods of the  
day; i. e. morning, midday, and  
evening (विशेषः).

उपलेपः A supplementary ex-  
planation or interpretation.

उपलेपः A small hunting leopard.  
उपलेपः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-  
ment, pacification; कृष्णोपलेपः Vc.  
3; तन्मूर्च्छायां वा उपलेपः नो भवति यद्वा  
Amaru. 5, cessation, stopping,  
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-  
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,  
patience. 4 Control or restraint of  
the senses.

उपलेपः 1 Quieting, calming  
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extin-  
ction, cessation.

उपलेपः 1 Lying by the side of. 2  
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपलेपः An open place in the  
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;  
अथोपलेपः शिवशरणः R. 10. 37, 15. 50;  
Si. 5. 8.

उपलेपः A secondary branch.

उपलेपः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,  
alluviation; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. 2  
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपलेपः Sleeping in turn, rotation  
for sleeping with (another who  
keeps watch at night.)

उपलेपः A place near a house, a  
court before a house. —कं ind. Near  
a house.

उपलेपः A minor science or treatise,  
उपलेपः, -नं Learning, training.

उपलेपः The pupil of a pupil;  
विश्वामित्रोपलेपः योपलेपः तन्मूर्च्छायां वा  
Udb.

उपलेपः, -शीला Adorning, orna-  
menting.

उपलेपः Drying up, withering.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. 2 Range of hearing. 3 A supernatural voice heard at night and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गम्य यत्किञ्चिच्छुभाशुभकरं वचः । श्रुयते तद्विदुषीति देवप्रश्नमुपश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvali; परिजनोऽपि चारुयाः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. 4 Promise, assent.

उपश्लेषः, -पण 1 Juxta-position, contact. 2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. 2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंख्यानं An under-garment, अन्तर्बहिर्योगोपसंख्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. 2 Withholding. 3 Excluding. 4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. 2 Withdrawing, withholding. 3 A collection, assemblage. 4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion. 5 A peroration (of a speech &c.). 6 A compendium, *re'sume'*. 7 Brevity, conciseness. 8 Perfection. 9 Destruction, death. 10 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारिणः *a.* 1 Comprehending. 2 Exclusive.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, *re'sume'*.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. 2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's Sūtras and generally to supplement them.); *e. g.* जुहुस्साविरामप्रमादायानामुपसंख्यानं; *cf.* इति. 3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रहः, -हणं 1 Keeping pleasant, supporting, maintaining. 2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्मृतिरभसावाणिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. 3 Accepting, adopting. 4 Polite address, obeisance. 5 Collecting, joining. 6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दासोपसंग्रहः Y. 1. 56. 7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसर्जनं *f.* 1 Connection, union. 2 Service, worship, attendance upon. 3 Gift, donation.

उपसद्: 1 Approach. 2 A gift, donation.

उपसद्गन् 1 Going near to, approaching. 2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसद्गन् चक्रे द्रोणस्ये-ष्वन्नकर्मणि Mb. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 Service.

उपसंततनः 1 Immediate connection. 2 A descendant.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राज्ञीकरणं Sk.

उपसंपातिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. 2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished with, possessing. 4 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. —*सं* Condi-ment.

उपसंभाषः -णा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. 2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसंत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसरः 1 Approaching (as a cow). 2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गदासुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गः प्रभूताः Susr. 2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; Ratn. 1. 10. 3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. 4 An eclipse. 5 An indication or symptom of death. 6 A preposition prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः भादयस्तूपसर्गकाः । योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादव्ययता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—*न*, *पर*, *अप*, *सम्*, *अनु*, *अव*, *निस्* or *निर्*, *दुस्* or *दुर्*, *वि*, *आ* ( *इ* ), *वि*, *अवि*, *अपि*, *अति*, *ह*, *उद्*, *अभि*, *प्रति*, *परि*, *उप*; or 22 if *निस्*-*निर्* and *दुस्*-*दुर्* be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves ( अनेकार्था हि वातवः ) when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves. According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify; and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; *cf.* Sk.:—उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नयते । प्रहारहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत् ॥ *cf.* also धात्वर्थे वायते कश्चित्कश्चित्तमनुवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्टव्य उपसर्गगतित्त्रिया ॥

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. 2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent. 3 Leaving. 4 Eclipsing. 5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. 6 (In gram.)

A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word ( *opp* प्रधान ).

उपसर्गः Approach, access.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्गो A cow fit for a bull.

उपसुन्दः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. 2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राविद्रिभयवनाः K. 107. 3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टनुदुर्वचसि सुसृष्टः R. 8. 94. 4 Eclipsed. 5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कुक्षद्रोहोपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38.

—*सृ*: The sun or moon when eclipsed.

—*सृ* Sexual union.

उपसेचनं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. 2 Infusion; juice. —*नी* A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेवने, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. 2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. 3 Addition to; विसृ° 4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपस्कारः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. 2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). 3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); Si. 18. 72. 4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83, 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. 5 An ornament. 6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. 2 A collection. 3 A change, modification. 4 An ellipsis. 5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, supplement. 2 (Supplying) an ellipsis; साक्षात्समुपस्कारे विवर्गगति निरुद्धं Ki. 11. 38. 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तनेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. 4 An ornament. 5 A stroke. 6 A collection.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prepared. 2 Collected. 3 Beautified, ornamented. 4 Supplied (as an ellipsis) 5 Modified.

उपसृष्टिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्सभः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. 2 Encouragement, incitement, aid. 3 Basis, ground, occasion.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. 2 A covering. 3 A bed. 4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अत्युपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपस्त्री *f.* A concubine.

उपस्थः 1 the lap. 2 The middle part in general. —रुधः—रुधः 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मनीषवनिज्यान्नाथानांरुधनिग्रहा Y. 3. 314. (male); रुधोपस्थस्यरुधः Bh. 1. 20 (female); रुधो पादुकरुधः Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). 2 The anus. 3 The haunch or hip. —Comp. —नियुहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —रुधः, —रुधः the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation).

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity. 2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of. 3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; रुधोपस्थानातिनिवृत्त उरुख्यं मासुषेय V. 1; रुधोपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22. (b) Obedience; greeting. 4 An abode. 5 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). 6 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. 2 The awakening of memory. 3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः A servant.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Proximity, presence. 3 Obtaining, getting. 4 Accomplishing, effecting. 5 Remembrance, recollection. 6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्पर्शः—ईर्षं 1 Touching, contact. 2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. 3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्मृतिः *f.* A minor law-book (They are 18 in all.).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. 2 Flow (in general).

उपस्रवत् Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture; sweat.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Affected, smit, struck with, overpowered; दारिद्र्यं, लोभं, दयं, कामं, शोकं, &c. 3 Doomed (to destruction); कथमत्रापि देवेनोपहता वयं Mu. 2; देवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्वं विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. 4 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. 5 Vitiating, polluted, made impure; शरीरनिर्लेहः शरीरनिर्लेहो यदुपहतं तद्व्यतीतपहतं Vishnu. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. —हृत् *a.* dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. —क्षी *a.* infatuated.

उपहतक *a.* Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहतिः *f.* 1 Stroke. 2 Killing.

उपहृत्वा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहरणं 1 Bring ag near, fetching. 2 Taking, seizing; 3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. 4 Offering victims. 5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided —ले Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहस्तिका A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e.g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चवी, इटवा, डोळिया); उपहस्तिकायास्तुल्यं कृतमस्ति-मुद्रय Dk. 116.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. 2 A gift, present (in general) R. 4. 84. 3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; R. 16. 39. 4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. 5 Honour. 6 Indemnity presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. 7 Food distributed to guests.

उपहारिन् *a.* Giving, presenting, bringing on.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision R. 12. 37. 2 Satirical laughter. 3 Fun, play. —Comp. —आस्वदं, —पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. —कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pat. p.* Ridiculous; तं वद् वा become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; यस्मिन्ना-मुपहास्यता R. 1. 3.

उपहित *a.* Placed, put &c. see धा with उप.

उपहृतिः *f.* Calling, calling out, inviting; Si. 14. 30.

उपहृत् 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहृत्ते पुनरित्यक्षिप्य वनमिव Dk. 54. 2 Proximity.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. 2 Secretly, in secret or private; एतितुमुपांशु धारणा R. 8. 18. —शुः A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; cf. Ms. 2. 85.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near. 2 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 3 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाकर्मन्; वेदोपाकरणस्य कर्म करिष्ये Srāvaṇi mantra.

उपाकर्मन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the veda after the monsoons (cf. आषाढी); Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. 2 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). 3 Begun, commenced.

उपाक्षं *ind.* Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्यानं —नकं A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानविधा नावद् भारतं पृथक्च न बुधः Mb.

उपायामः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Occurrence. 3 A promise, agreement. 4 Acceptance.

उपायं 1 The part next to the end or top. 2 A secondary member.

उपायङ्गणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपायं 1 A subdivision, subhead. 2 Any minor limb or member (of anything.) 3 A supplement of a supplement. 4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). 5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāṅgas; (these are four:—पुराण-शास्त्र-मीमांसा-यज्ञ-शास्त्रे).

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). 2 Procedure.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. 1. 4. 73 Sk.

उपाजने Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; मन्त्राः (उपाजोमया-दिना संभाजनादुत्प्रेषणं Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः Transgression, deviation from (established customs).

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विश्वं ब्रह्मणः सुप्तं दृष्टोपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; विद्या K. 75. 2 Mention, enumeration. 3 Including, containing. 4 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. 5 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानो ब्रह्मः U. 3 v. 1. 6 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणं Adhikaraṇamālā. 7 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः ...उपादानं K. P. 2. —Comp. —कारणं a material cause; अद्वितीयोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्मास्तुपगतं S. B. —लक्षणा—अजहत्स्वार्थं q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14 also.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). 3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity; तदुपधायेन संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. 4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्य, महामहोपाचार्य, पंडित &c.). 5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.); (oft. occurring in Vedānta phil.). 6 A purpose, occasion, object. 7 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect. 8 A

man who is careful to support his family

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाध्यायः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an *आचार्य*); cf. Ms. 2. 141; — एकदेशं वेदस्य देवानामपि वा पुनः । नोऽप्यापयति वृत्तार्थं सुभाषणम् स उच्यते see *अज्यापक*, and under *आचार्य* also. — *या* A female preceptor. — *यी* 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपातह *f.* A sandal, shoe; उपातहूपा-  
द्वयं सर्वा चर्मवन्नेव भूः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; आ यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाशनायुषाहं H. 3. 58.

उपातः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपातयोर्वि-  
स्तृप्तिविहंगः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 25; बल्लल<sup>०</sup> K. 136. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; R. 3. 26. 3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोर्वातस्थितिसिद्धिरेविक R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Ms. 24. 4 Side or slope (निर्तव्य); Ms. 18.

उपातिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbour-  
ing. — *कं* Vicinity, proximity.

उपांश *a.* Last but one; उत्तमपदसुपांश-  
स्पोलक्षणार्थम् Sk. — *त्यः* The corner of the eye. — *त्वं* Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चित्तयेत्यासत्स्थापय च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406. Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:— सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:— माया deceit; उपेक्ष trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाधे तु रिपो सांख्यमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्थोपायं पठिताः Ms. 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach. — *COMP.* — *चतुष्टयं* the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4). — *ज्ञा* *a.* fertile in expedients. — *दुरीयः* the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment. — *योगः* application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; भालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायन-  
योग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; B. 4. 79.

उपादंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपाजने, — *या* Acquiring, gaining.

उपाय *a.* Of little worth.

उपालभः, — *भने* 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालभं गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपालभे पतिनास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; लघुपावर्तनं किं मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 63. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासनं, — *ना* 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति). Pt. 1. 169; उपासनामेव पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; सगतं Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्ति *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined. — *तः* Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुप्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; with, instr. or in comp.; पुनरेवमुपेतेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाहृष्टि S. 1. 12.

उपेन्द्रः N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेन्द्रं ब्रह्मादिपि दारुणोऽस्ति Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्तत्तद्विद्म एव सः Si. 11. 70.

उपेय *pot. p.* 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपोद *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun. 5 Married.

उपोत्तम *a.* Last but one. — *मं* (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning. 2 An introduction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means; नवत्यिच्छद्वयमुपोद्घातेन माधवार्थविकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोहलक *a.* Confirming.

उपोहलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उत्ति *f.* Sowing seed.

उत्त् 6 P. (उत्थजति, उत्थित) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उभ, उभ 6. 9. P. (उभति or उभति, उभ्नाति, उभंति) 1 To confine. 2 To compact together. 3 To fill with; जलकुम्भमुभितरं सपदि सरस्याः समानयत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वममंशं काकुत्स्थमौभत्तक्ष्णः शिलासुखेः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीत Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8.

उभय *pron. a.* (वी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयनय-  
परितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमानशिरे वमुपाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सिद्धिमुभाववाप्तुः B. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 924, 9. 34. — *COMP.* — *चर* *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. — *विद्या* two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. — *विद्य* *a.* of both kinds. — *वेतन* *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous. — *स्वैजन* *a.* having the marks of both sexes. — *संभयः* a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कुर्णं गोपाः Sk.; Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. — *COMP.* — *दत्, दूत* *a.* having a double row of teeth; Ms. 1. 43. — *मुख* *a.* 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.). (— *की*) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभय-  
थापि चटते V. 3 2 In both cases.

उभये (य) दृष्ट *ind.* 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days

उभ *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.



**उमा** 1 N. of the daughter of Himarāt and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:—उमेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) माता तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चाद्मातुषां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमाव्याकां R. 3. 23. 2 Light, splendour, 3 Fame, reputation. 4 Tranquillity, calmness. 5 Night, 6 Turmeric. 7 Flax —Comp —सुहृः, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृत्सुसमयनमुक्षपं विपुलसुमापतिसंविनः Ki. 5. 14; so ईशः, वैश्वः, सदायः &c. —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gaṇeśa.

**उव (वु) रः** The upper timber of a door-frame.

**उरः** A sheep.

**उरगः (गी f.)** 1 A serpent, snake; अशुकीवोरगश्च R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. 2 A Nāga or semidivine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगणर्वमाशुषोरगरोक्षमात् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. 3 Lead. —गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —Comp. —अरिः, —अशनः, —शत्रुः 1 N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes) 2 a pea-cock. —इन्द्रः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents) —सारचन्दनः, —नं a kind of sandalwood. —स्थाने the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla

**उरगः, —गनः** A snake.

**उरणः (गी f.)** 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरगमासाय वृक्षरादाय गच्छति Mb. 2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —णी A ewe.

**उरणकः** 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

**उरभ्रः** A ram.

**उररी ind.** A particle implying (1) assent admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, धृ, or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension. (उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरि न का कासुरीचकार Bv. 2. 13; Si. 10. 14).

**उरस् n.** (उरः) The breast, bosom; व्यदोस्को वृषकंयः R. 1. 13, Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृत्वा to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —सतं injury to the chest. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छदः, —त्राणं a cuirass, breastplate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —धृः, उरसिजः, उरसिग्रहः the female breast; रजोते रुचिरसामुपेजकुंभे Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. —सूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूचिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थले the breast, bosom.

**उरस्व a.** 1 Being in the breast. 2 Legitimate (as a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the

same tribe or caste. 3 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

**उरस्वत्, उरसिल a.** Broad-chested, full-breasted.

**उरी** A particle of assent; see उररी. (उररीकृ 1 To allow, admit, accept; वृक्षेणरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8, 11; R. 15. 79. 2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि गेषसुरीकरोमि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44).

**उर a.** (रु-वी f.; compar. वरिदम्; superl. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. 2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. 3 Excessive, much, abundant. 4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —Comp. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —क्रमः an epithet of Viṣṇu in the dwarf incarnation. —गाय a. sung or praised by the great; Asvād. 61. —मार्गः a long road. —विक्रम a. valiant, mighty. —स्वन a. having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

**उररी=उररी q. v.**

**उरुकः=उरुक q. v.**

**उरुनामः** A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाम.

**उर्णा** 1 Wool, felt. 2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

**उर्वटः** 1 A calf. 2 A year.

**उर्वरा** 1 Fertile soil; Si. 15. 66. 2 Land in general.

**उर्वशी** N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Pururavas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals and became the wife of Pururavas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Pururavas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyam differs in many respects. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. —रमणः, —सहायः, —वल्गुः N. of Pururavas.

**उर्वारः** A kind of cucumber; see उर्वारः.

**उर्वी** 1 'Wide region' the earth; स्तोकमुर्वी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जगोप गोक्षपयामि-वोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66. 2 Land, soil. 3 The open space or expanse. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —रतिः, —धवः a king. —धरः 1 a mountain. 2 the serpent Sesha. —धृत् m. 1 a king. 2 a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7.

**उलपः** 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. 2 Soft grass (कीमलं तृणं);

गोमर्दिणीविद्यमवोलपनालमरिसेवोपवर्गविदिनादयो मवति Māl. 9. 2; Si. 4. 8.

**उलूप=उलूप q. v.**

**उलूकः** 1 An owl; तौलूकोत्पन्नोक्तं यदि विद्यां वृत्त्यं किं दुष्पणं Bh. 2. 93; त्वज्जनिं लुप्तमुलूकः नीतिमः अन्वयकः Si. 11. 64. 2 N. of Indira.

**उलूकलं** A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवजननायां लूकलं Mbh. 3. 88, 5. 117.

**उलूकलकं** A mortar.

**उलूकलिलकं** Pounded in a mortar.

**उलूतः** A large snake, the Boa.

**उलूपी** A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Pātala, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvachana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

**उलका** 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, Y. 1. 145. 2 A fire-brand, torch. 3 Fire, flame; Ms. 53. —Comp. —धरि-रिन् a. a torch-bearer. —पतः the fall of a meteor. —सुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12 71; Māl. 5. 13.

**उलूकपी** 1 A meteor. 2 A fire-brand.

**उल्वः, ल्वं** 1 Foetus. 2 The vulva. 3 The womb.

**ल्व (ल्व) ण a.** 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.). 2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41. 4 Manifest, clear; तस्यास्ती-दुल्वणो मार्गः R. 4. 33.

**उल्लुक्** A fire-brand, torch.

**उल्लुक्त्वं** 1 Leaping or passing over. 2 Transgression, violation.

**उल्लु a.** 1 Shaking, tremulous. 2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy.

**उल्लसने** 1 Happiness, joy. 2 Horripilation.

**उल्लसित p. p.** 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. 2 Happy, delighted.

**उल्लाप a.** 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. 3 Pure. 4 Happy, delighted

**उल्लापः** 1 Speech, words; श्रुता मयाई-दुनस्वोद्वापाः U. 3. 2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; स्वोद्वापाः सेवाः Bh. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion.

**उल्लाप्यं** A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

**उल्लासः** 1 Joy, delight; सोल्लासं U. 6; सकौतुकोद्भासं U. 2; उल्लासः कुल्लुपकेरुपटल-पगन्मत्तपुष्पययानां S. D. 2 Light, splendour. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined:— अन्यद्वियुगलं यद्युक्तमन्यस्य युगलौघोरादल्लुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. *ad. loc.*; or Chandr. 5. 131, 133. 4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvya-prakāsa.

**उल्लासनं** Splendour,

**उल्लिखित** a. Famous, known.

**उल्लिखितः** a. Rubbed, polished; मणि-शान्पोदितः Bh. 2. 44.

**उल्लुचनं** 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुचनेषु पणान् दश (दशः) Y. 2. 217. 2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

**उल्लुठनं, उल्लुठा** Irony; भीमर्षरा तु सोल्लुठमायणः स्वेदयेदं S. D. 105: मोहदं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

**उल्लेखः** 1 Allusion, mention. 2 Description, utterance. 3 Boring or digging out. 4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech:— बहुभिर्बहुयोहेलादेकस्योल्लेख-इत्येते । त्रीणिः कामोऽर्थमिः स्वर्गः कालः शत्रुमि-रैल्लेखः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. 5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; सुल्लेखोल्लेख K. 191; कुल्लिम् 232.

**उल्लेखनं** 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. 2 Digging up; Y. 1. 188; Ms. 5. 124. 3 Vomiting. 4 Mention, allusion. 5 Writing, painting.

**उल्लोचः** A canopy, an awning.

**उल्लोल** a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; Mal. 5. 3. —लः A large wave or surge.

**उल्लव, उल्लवण** see उल्लव, उल्लवण.

**उल्लान्** m. (nom. sing. उल्लान्; voc. sing. उल्लान्, उल्लान्. उल्लानः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhṛigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kāśya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुल्लान् कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. I. 4.) and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमु-

ल्लान् प्रणीत Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्योद्देशनापि नीति Ku. 3. 6.

**उल्लो** Wish, desire.

**उल्लो (ली) रः**. —रः. उल्लो (ली) रकं The fragrant root of a plant (वीरणमुल्ल, Mar. कालावाटा); स्तननमस्योद्देशि S. 3. 9.

**उल्ल 1 P.** (ओषति, ओषित-उषित-उष्ट) 1 To burn, consume: औषाचकार काना-

गिर्दशवयमहानं Bk. 6. 1, 14 62; Ms. 4. 186. 2 To punish, chastise; दंडनेव तमयोपेत Ms. 6. 273 3 To kill, injure

**उल्ल 1** Early morning, dawn. 2 A libidinous man. 3 Saline earth.

**उल्लणं** 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger

**उल्लपः** 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

**उल्लपः** 1 Dawn, morning; उल्लपार्थि-रिवोषति R. 12. 1: उल्लपि उल्लपः rising at day-break. 2 Morning light. 3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual) —सी The end of the day, evening twilight. —Comp. —बुधः fire; U. 6.

**उल्ल 1** Early morning, dawn. 2 Morning light. 3 Twilight. 4 Saline earth. 5 A boiler, cooking-pot (उल्ल). 6 N. of the daughter of the demon Bāna and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrālekha, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. —Comp. —कालः a cock. —पतिः, रमणः. —ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

**उल्लित** a. 1 Dwelt. 2 Burnt.

**उल्लोर**—उल्लोर q. v.

**उल्लः** 1 A camel; अथोद्वयमीशान्वदितार्थ R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 102, 4. 120, 11. 202. 2 A buffalo. 3 A bull with a hump. —ही A she-camel.

**उल्लिका** 1 A she-camel. 2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

**उल्ल** a. Hot, warm, अंशुः, करः &c. 2 Sharp, strict, active; आद्रे नातिशी-

नोष्णो नमस्त्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उल्ल has sense 1 also). 3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). 4 Clever, sharp. 5 Choleric. —णः, —णः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season (ग्रष्मि). 3 sunshine. —णः An onion. —Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, —गुः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रश्मिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. —अभिगमः, —आगमः, —उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. —उदकं warm or hot water. —कालः, —गः the hot season. —वाणः 1 tears. 2 hot vapour —वारणः—णः an umbrella, parasol; यदर्थमभोजनमिवाण्ववारणं Ku. 5. 52.

**उल्लक** a. 1 Sharp, smart, active. 2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. 3 Warming, heating. —कः 1 Fever. 2 The hot season, summer.

**उल्लाल** a. Not being able to bear heat; scorched by, suffering from, heat; उल्लालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मलालबलि दिक्खी V. 2. 23.

**उल्लिका** Rice-gruel.

**उल्लिमन्** m. Heat.

**उल्लोषः**, —षः 1 Anything wound round the head. 2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crownlet; बलाकापांडुलोष्णीयं Mk. 5. 19. 3 A distinguishing mark.

**उल्लोषिन्** a. Wearing a diadem; K. 229. —m. N. of Siva.

**उल्लमः, उल्लमकः** 1 Heat. 2 The hot season. 3 Anger, warmth of temper. 4 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. —Comp. —अनित्त a. enraged. —भास् m. the sun. —स्वेदः a vapour bath.

**उल्लमन्** m. 1 Heat, warmth; अथोष्णम् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. 2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. 3 The hot season. 4 Ardour, eagerness. 5 The letters ह्र, वृ, ष and ह्र, (in gram.); see उल्लमन्.

**उल्लः** 1 A ray (of light), beam; संस्वरैः सगंस्वरमिव दृष्टयुगलं चित्तं सवसतिः M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31. 2 A bull. 3 A god. —स्र 1 Morning, dawn. 2 Light. 3 A cow.

**उल्ल 1 P.** (ओषति, उषित) 1 To hurt or give pain. 2 To kill, destroy. WITH अप or व्यप see ऊह.

**उह, उहह ind.** An interjection of calling.

**उहः** A bull.

## ऊ.

**ऊः** 1 N. of Siva. 2 The moon.—ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. 2 An interjection of (a) calling; (b) of compassion; (c) protection.

**ऊह** a. (fr. वह) 1 Borne, carried, as a load or burden. 2 Taken. 3 Married —ह A married man. —ह A

girl who is married. —Comp. —कंकट a. mailed. —भार्य a. one who has married a wife. —वयसः a young man.

**ऊहिः** f. Marriage.

**ऊतिः** f. 1 Weaving, sewing. 2 Protection. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Sport, play.

**ऊधन्** n. An udder (changed to ऊध in Bah. comp.).

**ऊधन्यं** or **ऊधस्यं** Milk (produced from the udder); ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोप-भोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

**ऊन** a. 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किञ्चिदूनमनुवर्धेः शरशामयुतं यथै R. 10.

1; incomplete, insufficient. 2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old. 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊनेन सस्तेष्वधिकी द्याये R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one; विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊ *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊ <sup>1</sup> A. [ऊते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरव्यः (या *f.*) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरः (*m.*) 1 The thigh; ऊरु तदस्य सूक्ष्मः Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —अङ्गीर्ध्रं thigh and knee. —उद्भव *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ज, जन्मन्, संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (*m.*) a Vaisya. —द्वय, द्वयस, मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs. knee-deep. —पर्यन्त *m. n.* the knee. —फलक the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज <sup>1</sup> *f.* 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Si. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊर्जा 1 Food. 2 Energy. 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊर्जस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy. 2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊर्जस्वल *a.* Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊर्जास्त्रि *a.* Mighty, strong, great.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मातुर्कं च धनुर्जितं दधत् R. 1. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; श्रीः Si. 16. 85; मङ्गरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —त 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊनी 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth. —COMP. —नामः, —पटः, —नाभिः a spider. —व्रद्, —वृत् *a.* soft as wool.

ऊणी 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP. —पिंडः a ball of wool.

ऊणीय 2. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. 2 A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊण्यु 2 U. [ऊणो (णौ) ति, ऊणित] To cover, surround, hide; Bk. 14. 103;

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊणयिष्यति. —Desid. ऊणयिष्यति, ऊणयिष्यन्तु विद्यति. With *प्र* to cover, hide &c.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; ऊर्ध्व &c.; rising or tending upwards. 2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, पादः, &c. 3 High, superior, upper. 4 Not sitting (opp. आसीनः). 5 Torn (as hair). —ऊर्ध्व Elevation, height. —ऊर्ध्व *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. 2 In the sequel (=उपरिष्ठत्). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते ज्यहर्द्वर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —कच. —ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is torn. (—च) N. of Ketu. —ऊर्ध्व *n.* —क्रिया 1 motion upwards. 2 action for attaining a high place. (—म.) N. of Vishnu. —कायः, —रं the upper part of the body. —ग, —गामिन् *a.* going upwards ascended, rising. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—तिः *f.*), —गमः, —गमनं 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to heaven. —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—मः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —जातु, —ज्ञ, —हु *a.* 1 raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. 2 longshanked.

—दृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1 looking upwards. 2 (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—ष्टिः *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देहः a funeral ceremony. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —मौहूर्तिक *a.* happening after a short time. —नेत्र *a.* one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—मः) 1 N. of Siva. 2 Bhishma. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वातः, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —ज्ञायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—मः) N. of Siva. —ज्ञोद्यन् vomiting. —श्वासः expiration. —स्थितिः *f.* 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊर्जि *m. f.* 1 A wave, billow; यद्येवमव्याश्रयो मे Me. 24. 2 Current, flow. 3 Light. 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line. 7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —COMP. —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—म.) the ocean.

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. 2 A fingering (shining like a wave). 3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. 4 The humming of a bee. 5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —रः Submarine fire.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वपिन् A porpoise; see ऊर्ध्वपिन्.

ऊर्ध्वक—उर्ध्वक q. v.

ऊर्ध्व 1. P. (ऊर्ध्व, ऊर्ध्व) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊर्ध्व 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3 A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6 Dawn, daybreak (—रं according to some).

ऊर्ध्वका Dawn, day-break.

ऊर्ध्वणं —गा 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

ऊर्ध्वर A. Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, —रं A barren spot with saline soil; Si. 14. 46.

ऊर्ध्ववत् = ऊर्ध्व *a.* q. v.

ऊर्ध्वः 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊर्ध्वगन्, —ग्य *a.* Hot, steaming.

ऊर्ध्वम् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion, violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds ऋ, ए, इ, and ह. —COMP. —उपगमः approach of summer. —रः 1 fire. 2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊह 1. 1 U. (ऊहति-ने, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. 2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमनुवृत्तिं पक्षितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहाचक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason, deliberate about. —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19. WITH अप 1 to remove, drive away; स हि विज्ञानपेहति S. 3. 1. 2 to follow immediately. —अपवि to prevent, ward off. —अभि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 to cover. —उप to bring near or down. —निर्वि to accomplish, bring about (see निर्व्यूह). —परिसं to sprinkle round about. —प्रति 1 to oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny; see प्रवृद्ध. —प्रतिवि to array troops against. —वि 1 to arrange troops in battle array; सत्या वक्त्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योषयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —सं to gather, assemble.

ऊहः 1 A guess, conjecture. 2 Examination and determination. 3 Understanding. 4 Reasoning, arguing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहन् Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहिन *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. 2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षोधिनी).



grain). -इ: N. of Vishnu. -इं 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

कविः f. 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity; affluence. 3 Extent or magnitude; magnificence. 4 Supernatural power or supremacy. 5 Accomplishment.

कव 4. 5. P. (कवति, कवति, कव) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed. 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). 3 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Māl. 5. 29. WITH सं to thrive.

कवः A deity, divinity; a god.

कवुक्षः 1 N. of Indra. 2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise.

कवुक्षिन् m. (Nom. कवुक्षः, acc. pl. कवुक्षः) N. of Indra.

कवुकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

कवयः A white-footed antelope. -इयं Killing. -Comp. -केतुः, -केतनः 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. 2 N. of the god of love.

कव 1. 6 P. (कवति, कव) 1 To go, approach; 2 To kill, injure. -II. 1 P.

(अर्पति) 1 To flow. 2 To glide.

कवयः 1 A bull. 2 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as दुष्पदयः, मरुतयः &c. 3 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; कवयोज्ज्वल इति Aryā S. 141. 4 A boar's tail. 5 A crocodile's tail. -भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). 2 A cow. 3 A widow. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -हवजः N. of Siva.

कविः 1 An inspired poet or sage. 2 A sanctified sage, an ascetic, anchorite. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -कुल्या a sacred river. -हर्षणं libation offered to the Rishis. -पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women). -लोकः the world of the Rishis. -स्तोमः 1 praise of the Rishis. 2 a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

कविः m. f. 1 A double-edged sword. 2 A sword (in general). 3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.).

कवयः A white-footed antelope. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः N. of Aniruddha. -सूकः a mountain near the lake Pampā which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva; कवयसुत्तु वपायः प्रस्तात् पुषितदुनः. -हृगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhandaka. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brahmanas, caused Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

कवयकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

## क.

क ind. An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) repro-

ach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. -m. (कः) 1 N. of

Bhairava. 2 A Dānava or demon.

क 9 P. (कपाति, ईर्ष) To go, move.

## ए.

ए m. N. of Vishnu. -ind. An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक pron. a. 1 One, single, alone, only. 2 Not accompanied by any one. 3 The same, one and the same, identical; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं धर्मण्येकं महात्मनः H. 1. 101. 4 Firm, unchanged. 5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. 6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; एको एगिष्ठ राजते Bh. 3. 121. 7 Peerless, matchless. 8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. 9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकः S. 5-30. एकः -अन्यः, or अपरः the one-the other; एक is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others) see अन्य, अपर also. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 having only one axle. 2 having one eye. (-कः) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva. -अक्षर a. monosyllabic. (-कः) 1 a monosyllable. 2 the sacred syllable ओम्. -अग्र a. 1 fixed on one object or point only. 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; R. 15. 66; मनुष्यायमासीत् Ms. 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -अग्र्य -अग्र्य (एव) concentration. -अंगः 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -अनुविष्टं a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अंत a. 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; Ku. 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायम्भवेकान्तुषं Bh. 2. 7; Me. 109. (-हः) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (-तः) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नेकांतं कालज्ञस्य गृहीयते: Si. 2. 83. (-तः, तेन, -ततः, ते) ind. 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; वनमेकान्ततो निःसृष्टः Bh. 3. 24; दुःस्वमेकान्ततो वा Me. 109. -अंतर a. next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27. -अंतिक a. final, conclusive. -अप्य a. 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely attentive, intent; see एकग्र. (-नः) 1 a

lonely or retired place. 2 a meeting-place, rendezvous. 3 monotheism. 4 the sole object; सा जेहत्य एकाग्रनीयता M. 2. 15. -अर्थः 1 the same thing, object, or intention. 2 the same meaning. -अहन् (हः) 1 the period of one day. 2 a sacrifice lasting for one day. -आतपत्र a. characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगत्: प्रसुत्वं R. 2. 47, Si. 12. 33; V. 3. 19. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकाग्रन. -आवलिः, -ली f. 1 a single string of pearls, beads &c.; एकावली कंदविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30. लताविदे एकावली लता V. 1. 2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्वाय-तेषां विदे वधि यथापूर्वं परस्परं. विशेषणतया यत्र वस्तु सैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P. 10. -उदका (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the

same deceased ancestor. -उदरः, -रा uterine, (brother or sister). -उद्धिष्टं a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; R. 17. 43. (-कं) -एकैकशः, *ind.* one by one, singly, severally. -ओषः a continuous current. -कर *a.* (-रि *f.*) 1 doing only one thing. 2 (-रा) one-handed. 3 one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* acting in concert with, co-operating, co-worker. (-रि) sole or same business. -कालः 1 one time. 2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1 happening once only. 2 contemporary, coeval, -कुंडलः *N.* of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -युव, -युवक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रि, -रुका) a spiritual brother. -चक्र *a.* 1 having only one wheel. 5 governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1 wandering or living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having one attendant. 3 living unassisted. -चारिन् *a.* solitary. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चित्त *a.* thinking of one thing only. (-त्तं) 1 fixedness of thought upon one object. 2 unanimity; एकचित्तम् H. 1 unanimously. -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* unanimous; see चित्. -जन्मन् *m.* 1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see जाति below. -जात *a.* born of the same parents. -जातिः a Śūdra (opp. द्विजन्मन्); ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्ययोः वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु शुद्धो नास्ति तु पंचमः Ms. 10. 4. 8, 270. -जातीय *a.* of the same kind or family. -ज्योतिस् *m.* *N.* of Siva. -ज्ञान *a.* concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive; ब्रह्मज्ञानमनसो हि वसिष्ठमिमाः Mv. 3. 11. -तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौषथिकं). -तीर्थेय *a.* 1 bathing in the same holy water. 2 belonging to the same religious order; Y. 2. 137. (-म) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one. -दंष्ट्रः, -देवः "one-tusked," epithets of Ganesa -दंष्ट्रिन् *m.* *N.* of a class of Sannyāsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders: -कुटीचको बहुदंष्ट्रो हंसश्च तृतीयकः । चतुर्थेः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् उत्तमः ॥ Hārīta. -दुग्ध, दूधि *a.* one-eyed. (-म.) 1 a crow. 2 *N.* of Siva. 3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme god. -द्वेषः 1 one spot or place. 2 a part or portion (of the whole), one side; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4; विभावितैकदेशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 'what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभावितायाय).

-धर्मन्-धर्मिन् *a.* 1 possessing the same properties, of the same kind. 2 professing the same religion. -धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण *a.* 4 fit for but one kind of labour. 2 fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden; P. IV. 4. 79). -मटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. -नवति; *f.* ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party; °आश्रयविक्रवत्यात् R. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a faithful wife (perfectly chaste); तां चावस्त्वं दिवसगणनात्स्परिकपत्नीं Ms. 10. 2 a co-wife सर्वासामिकपत्नीनामेका चेत्पुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. -पदी a foot-path. -पदे *ind.* suddenly, all at once, abruptly; विहृत्परिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरादिषु Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पादः 1 one or single foot. 2 one and the same Pāda. 3 *N.* of Vishnu and Siva. -पिंगः, -पिंगलः *N.* of Kubera. -पिंड *a.* united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one having one wife only. -भाव *a.* sincerely devoted; honest, -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि *a.* 1 uterine. 2 of the same family of caste; Ms. 9. 148. -रसः 1 oneness of aim or feeling. 2 the only flavour or pleasure. -राजः, -राजन् *m.* an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. -रिक्थिन् *m.* a co-heir. -रूप *a.* 1 like, similar. 2 uniform. -लिंगः 1 a word having one gender only. 2 *N.* of Kubera. -वचनं the singular number. -वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one year old. -वाक्यता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements. -वारं, -वारं *ind.* 1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly. 3 at one time. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one -विलोचन *a.* one-eyed; see एकदृष्टि. -विषयिन् *m.* a rival. -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48. -वेणिः-णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.); गंडाभोगास्तुतिनविषयमनिकवेणीं करेण Me. 92; S. 7. 21. -शफ *a.* whole-hoofed. (-फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -शरीर *a.* consanguineous. °अन्त्ययः consanguineous descent. °अवयवः blood-kinsman. -शाखः a Brāhmaṇa of the same branch or school. -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1 a unicorn; rhinoceros. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -शेषः 'the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained; *e. g.* पितरौ father and mother parents, (मातापितरौ); so श्रुत्यौ, श्रातरः &c. -श्रुत *a.* once heard. °धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः *f.* monotony. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one

-सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. -साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. -हायन *a.* one year old; Māi. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a heifer one year old.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* °मत् *f.* °मा) 1 One of many. 2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* °तरं) 1 One of two, either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of many.

एकतत् *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. 2 Singly, one by one; एकतः-अन्यतः on one side on the other side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र *ind.* 1 In one place. 2 Together, all taken together.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. 2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. 2 Singly. 3 At once, at the same time. 4 Together.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) Eleventh. -शी The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu -Comp. -द्वारं the eleven holes of the body see ख. -चन्द्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from, one. -यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic P.) (एजते, एजित) 1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To shine (P.). -WITH अप् to drive away.. -उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एद् 1 A. (एदते, एदित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड *a.* Deaf. -दः A kind of sheep.

-Comp. -दूक *a.* 1 deaf and dumb;

cf. अनेददूक. 2 wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. 2 A wild goat.

-का A ewe.

एणः, एणकः A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse: -अनुचो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णधृगः स्वतः । रुक्मैरिसुखः प्रोक्तः शंवरः शोण उच्यते ॥ -Comp. -अजिनं deer-skin.

-तिलकः, -भृत् the moon; so °अंकः,

°लङ्घनः &c. -दूक्ष *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (-म.) Capricorn.

एणी A female black deer.

एत *a.* (एता, एती *f.*) Of a varie-

gated colour; shining. — तः A deer or antelope.

एतद् *pron. a.* ( *m.* एतः, *f.* एता, *n.* एतद् ) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपं). In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एतद् कार्येण शास्त्रादौ व्यक्तस्तदानीं तद्वत् संवृत्तः U. 1. 2 It often, refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद् or any other pronoun; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति वदुर्कं तदेतद्वित्यं. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — *ind.* In this manner, thus, so. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. °अन्तर immediately after this; °अन्त ending thus. — *COMP.* — *द्वितीय a.* one who does anything for the second time. — *प्रथम a.* one who does anything for the first time.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतनः Breath, expiration.

एतद् *ind.* Now, at this time, at present.

एतादृश, — दृश, — दृश ( — शि, — क्षी *f.* ) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नेतादृशः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा चित्ते ह्येदे R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्मे विभवो भवन्तं सेवितुं M. 2. — *ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एद् 1 *A.* ( एप्ते, एषित ) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; द्वैतेनो मुञ्चन्मेषते Pt. 1.

318. — *Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

एधः Fuel; स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

एधतुः 1 A man. 2 Fire.

एधस् *n.* Fuel; नयेथात्ति समिद्धेऽग्निर्ममसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायापुरुचन्दनेषे R. 8. 71.

एधः Prosperity, happiness.

एधित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; दृग्भावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18.

एनस् *n.* 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischief, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

एनस्वत् or एनस्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एरुहः The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपाद्रे देशे एरुडोपि द्रुमायते.

एलकः A ram; see एरुहः.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुर्क 1 The fragrant bark of कपित्थ. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see एलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फल-रेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — *COMP.* — पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एव *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्थोऽप्यस्या विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता

भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कृत्याणी नानि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीस्त एव मेतु G. M. (= एव इव); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

एव *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अस्त्येव Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षे Ku. 6. 84; ब्रूया एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमेतु be it so, amen; एदेव if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent); एवं यदात्य भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. — *COMP.* — अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. — आदि, — आद्य *a.* such and the like. — कारं *ind.* in this manner. — गुण *a.* possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — प्रकार, — प्राय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. — द्युत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. — रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. — विध *a.* of such a kind, such.

एव 1 U. ( एवदिने, एवित ) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. WITH एव् 3 seek.

एवणः An iron-arrow. — ञ् 1 Seeking. 2 Wish — ञ् 1 Wish, desire.

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषा Desire, wish.

ऐच्छिन् *a.* Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषदेषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

## ऐ.

ऐः *m.* N. of Siva. — *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (= Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐक्यत्वं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐक्यस्य Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

ऐक्यपदिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to a simple word.

ऐक्यपद 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

ऐक्यमत्वं Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

ऐकागारिकः A thief; केनचित् हस्तवैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intendness on one object.

ऐकाग्रः A soldier of the bodyguard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

ऐकाल्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. 2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साम्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याधिरुच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive.

ऐकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकाद्यर्थ 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकादिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially, the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

ऐक्य *a.* ( की *f.* ) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — व 1 Sugar.

2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

— र *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्य *a.* 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्यमारिक *a.* Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्याक *a.* Belonging to Ikshvāku. — कः, — कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्याकः कल्पति U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐक्य *a.* ( की *f.* ) Produced from the इक्षु tree. — व The nut of the इक्षु tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.



ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐड (ल) विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐण *a.* (जी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐण्य *a.* (सी *f.*) Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यः A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरोयेय *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Traditional. 2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. 2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्य Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमापि चागमम् Rām.; किलैवेतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramāṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇikas and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐव्यर्थे Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इव, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इवैवैवर्थे Māl. 2. 7.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्य *a.* (सी *f.*) Lunar. —यः A lunar month.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50. —द्रः N. of Arjuna and of Vāli. —त्री 1 N. of a Rik

addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिद्वैत्री समानात् J. N. V. 1 The east, (presided over by Indra); Ki. 9. 18. 3 Misfortune, misery. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 Small cardamoms.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. 2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रलुसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्रिः 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey chief. 2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नक्षेत्रास्तस्मात् विद्वद्भिरुच्यते R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय-यक *a.* 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. 2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —यः The world of the senses.

ऐंधन *a.* (सी *f.*) Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

ऐण्यत्वं Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः Indra's elephant.

ऐरावतः 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. 2 An excellent elephant. 3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pātālā.)

4 The elephant presiding over the east. 5 A kind of rainbow. —ती

1 The female of Indra's elephant.

2 Lightning. 3 N. of the river Rāyī in the Panjāba (=इरावती).

ऐरेचं Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐलः 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha). 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. 2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. 2 Supreme; regal.

ऐशान *a.* Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. 2 N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Majestic. 2 Powerful, mighty. 3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. 4 Supreme, royal. 5 Divine. —री N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर्यं 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; ऐश्वर्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1. 2 Might, power, sway. 3 Dominion. 4 Affluence, wealth, greatness. 5 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐषमस्य *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐषमस्तन-मस्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, ceremonial. —Comp. —युक्तिक *a.* belonging to इष्टयुक्तं (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. परलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. 2 Local. —कः Business (of this world).

## ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओः) N. of Brahṃā. —*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. 2 A refuge, shelter. 3 A bird. 4 A Śūdra.

ओकणः (णि) A bug; so ओकोदनी.

ओकस्य *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिव्योक्त or स्वर्गोक्त a god. 2 An asylum, refuge.

ओक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, ओक्षित) 1 To be dry. 2 To be able; be sufficient. 3 To adorn or grace. 4 To refuse. 5 To ward off.

ओक्षः 1 A flood, stream, current; कुण्डोपेन हि उपपत्तिर्वा Ku. 4. 44. 2 An inundation. 3 A heap, quantity, multitude 4 The whole. 5 Continuity. 6 Tradition, traditional instruction. 7 A king of dance.

ओक्षारः See under ओक्ष.

ओक्ष 4. 10. U. (ओक्षति, ओक्षवति, ओक्षित) To be strong; or able.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. —जं =ओजश्च q. v.

ओजस् *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy. 2 Virility, the generative faculty. 3 Splendour, light. 4 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासयुक्तसमेतशब्दस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. 5 Water. 6 Metallic lustre.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विक *a.* Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful.

ओक्षः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Oriass); Ms. 10. 44. —क्षः The Jauḍ-flower.

ओत *a.* Woven, sewn with threads across. —Comp. ओत *a.* 1 sewn cross-wise and length-wise. 2 extending in all directions.

ओतः A cat (*f.* also); as in एतलो (की) इ.

ओदनः, —नं 1 Food, boiled rice; *e. g.* दध्नादनः, दध्ना. 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk.

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. 2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युक्ततामसात् Māl. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोश्च शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयवेदोमिति ब्रह्मः S. D. 1. (c) command. (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. 3 Brahman. —Comp. —वारः 1 the sacred syllable ओम्. 2 the exclamation ओम्.

ओरक्षः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp.

ओलङ् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलङ्गति, ओलङ्गवति, ओलङ्गित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

**ओष्ठ** *a.* Wet, damp. — **ओष्ठः** A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālabhanjikā).

**ओषः** Burning, combustion.

**ओषणः** Pungency, sharp flavour.

**ओषधिः** — *की. f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

**ओष्ठः** 1 A lip (lower or upper). — **ओष्ठः** — **ओष्ठः** the upper and lower lip. — **ओष्ठः** *a.* labial. — **ओष्ठः** the root of the lip. — **ओष्ठः** — **ओष्ठः** a sprout-like or tender lip. — **ओष्ठः** the cavity made by opening the lips. — **ओष्ठः** *a.* 1 Being at the lips 2 Labial (as the sounds). — **ओष्ठः** *a.* A little warm, tepid.

**ओष्ठः** A lip (lower or upper). — **ओष्ठः** — **ओष्ठः** the upper and lower lip. — **ओष्ठः** *a.* labial. — **ओष्ठः** the root of the lip. — **ओष्ठः** — **ओष्ठः** a sprout-like or tender lip. — **ओष्ठः** the cavity made by opening the lips.

**ओष्ठः** *a.* 1 Being at the lips 2 Labial (as the sounds).

**ओष्ठः** *a.* A little warm, tepid.

ओष्ठः

**औ** *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) addressing; (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

**औक्थिक्थं** The text of the Uktas.

**औक्थ्यं** A peculiar mode of recitation.

**औक्षन्तः, औक्षं** A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

**औष्यं** Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

**औषः** Flood.

**औषित्यं, औषिती** 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety. 2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence; सामर्थ्यमौषिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2.

**औष्यः** *N.* of Indra's horse.

**औजसिक** *a.* (की. f.) Energetic, vigorous. — **औजः** A hero.

**औजस्य** *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. — **औजः** Strength, vigour of life, energy.

**औजस्वत्यं** Brightness, brilliancy.

**औडुषिक** *a.* (की. f.) Crossing in a boat. — **औडुषः** A passenger in a boat or raft.

**औडुवर** — **औडुवर** *q. v.*

**औडः** An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

**औत्कंठ्यं** 1 Desire, longing for. 2 Anxiety.

**औत्कर्ष्य** Excellence; superiority.

**औत्तमः** *N.* of the third of the fourteen Manus.

**औत्तर** *a.* (री. — *रा. f.*) Northern. — **औत्तरः** *a.* going in the northern direction.

**औत्तरेयः** *N.* of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttara.

**औत्तमपादाः** — **औत्तः** 1 *N.* of Dhruva. 2 The polar star.

**औत्पत्तिक** *a.* (की. f.) 1 Inborn, innate. 2 Produced at the same time.

**औत्पत्तः** *a.* Treating of portents.

**औत्पत्तिक** *a.* (की. f.) Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 58. — **औत्तः** A portent.

**औत्पत्तिक** *a.* (की. f.) Borne or placed upon the hip.

**औत्पत्तिक** *a.* (की. f.) 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). 2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Natural, inborn. 5 Derivative.

**औत्पत्त्यं** 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. 2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्पत्त्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; औत्पत्त्येन कृतस्वरा सहस्रता व्यावर्तमाना हिवा Ratn. 1. 2.

**औदक** *a.* (की. f.) Aquatic, watery, referring to water.

**औदचन** *a.* (की. f.) Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

**औदनिकः** A cook.

**औदरिक** *a.* (की. f.) Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रोदरिकस्तस्य वहायमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

**औदर्य** *a.* 1 Being in the womb. 2 Entered into the womb.

**औदभित्तं** Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

**औदार्यं** 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. 2 Greatness, excellence. 3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्तिः); स सोहृदौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितायामिति वाचमादे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

**औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं** 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यालोचि प्रजाः पातुमीदासीन्येन वर्तन्ति R. 10. 25; इदानीमीदास्यं यदि भजसि भारीतस्य G. L. 4. 2 Solitariness, loneliness. 3 perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

**औदुवर** *a.* (री. f.) Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. — **औदुवरः** *N.* of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. — **औदुवरः** A branch of उदुवर tree. — **औदुवरः** 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. 2 The Udumbara fruit. 3 Copper.

**औदुगः** The office of the Udgatri priest.

**औदुगलकं** A bitter and acrid substance like honey.

**औदुगिक** *a.* (की. f.) Showing, indicative of.

**औदुत्वं** 1 A arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds, औदुत्त्वमयो जन्ममप्यु. Mili. 1. 4.

**औदुगिक** *a.* (की. f.) Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. — **औदुगः** A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

**औदुग्धं** 1 Spring water. 2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

**औदुगहिक** *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. — **औदुगः** A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

**औदुग्यं** Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

**औदुग्यं** Height, elevation (moral also).

**औदुगमिक** *a.* (की. f.) Being near the ears.

**औदुगार्थः** — **औदुगः** A residence, a tent.

**औदुगस्तिकः** — **औदुगः** 1 An eclipse. 2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

**औदुगारिक** *a.* (की. f.) Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). — **औदुगः** Figurative application.

**औदुगजुक्** *a.* (की. f.) Being near the knees.

**औदुगेशिक** *a.* (की. f.) 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. 2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

**औदुगर्ष्यं** 1 A false doctrine, heresy. 2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

**औदुगिक** *a.* (की. f.) Deceitful, deceptive.

**औदुगधं** The wheel of a carriage (चरणं).

**औदुगामिक** *a.* (की. f.) Relating to, or serving for, उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68.

**औदुगामिक** *a.* (की. f.) Forming, or relating to, a deposit. — **औदुगः** A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

**औदुगामिक** *a.* (की. f.) 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. 2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औदुगामिकं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). — **औदुगः** 1 The supreme

soul, Brahman. 2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); औपनीविनरुद्ध किं ची (की) Si. 10. 60; Bk. 4. 26.

औपस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ready at hand, within reach. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Theoretical.

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. 2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यः Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मन्येन दुर्देह दयां कुर्वति सायकः H. 1. 12.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proper, fit, right. 2 Obtained by efforts. —कः—कः A means, an expedient, a remedy; शिवमौपयिकं मरीचसं Ki. 2. 35.

औपरिह *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced above.

औपरो (रौ) धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proceeding from, or relating to, favour or kindness. 2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (की *f.*) Stony, of stone.

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवक 1 Food suitable for a fast.

2 Fasting.

औपवास्तं Fasting.

औपवाहा *a.* 1 Serving for riding on. —हाः 1 A king's elephant. 2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपसख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition.

2 Supplementary.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Able to cope with adversity. 2 Portentous.

औपरिधक *a.* Living by fornication.

औपस्यः Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as an oblation or offering. —कः An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Conditional.

2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपादयपक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपासन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to गृहपति or household fire. —नः A fire used for domestic worship.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Śūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औरज *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or produced from a ram. —जं 1 Mutton. 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (जः also).

औरजक A flock of sheep.

औरजिक A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; R. 16. 88. —सः, —सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्य—औरस *q. v.*

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (नी, —की *f.*) Woollen.

और्णकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्णवेदं A funeral ceremony.

और्णवे (वे) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a deceased person, funeral; क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites. —कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Aurva. 2 Produced from the thigh.

—र्वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi.

[He was a descendant of Bhṛigu. The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhṛigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (āru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhārgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya.] 2 Submarine fire; स्वयि ज्वलन्तीव हवावुराशी S. 3. 3; so

अनलः.

औलूक A collection of owls.

औलूक्यः N. of Kapāda, the propounder of the Vaiśeṣika philosophy (see औलूक्यज्ञान in Sarva. S.).

औलूक्यः Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* (नी, —सी *f.*) Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सः The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity).

औशीरः The son of Usinara. —सी N. of the wife of king Purūrasas.

औशीर 1 The handle of a fan or chowri. 2 A bed; औशीर कामचारः कृतोद्भूत Dk. 72. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 An unguent made of Usira. 5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर *q. v.* 6 A fan.

औषण 1 Pungency. 2 Black pepper.

औषधं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. 2 A medicament, medicine in general. 3 A mineral.

औषधिः, —धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); see औषधि. 2 A medicinal herb; अक्षिप्यो हि मणिमन्त्रोपनीनां प्रमाचः Ratn. 2. 3 An herb which emits fire; विमोदि न ज्वलितुमीषधः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतिषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. 4 An annual or deciduous plant; चिपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, —रकं Rock-salt.

औषस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to dawn, early. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. 2 Abounding in camels. —कः The milk of a camel.

औष्ट्रक A multitude of camels Si. 5. 65.

औष्ठ्य *a.* Relating to the lip, labial. —Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter; *i. e.* उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, अ, इ, ए, and इ. स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्ण Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्य, औष्ण्य Heat; R. 17. 33.

## क.

कः 1 Brahman. 2 Viṣṇu. 3 Kāmadēva. 4 Fire. 5 Wind or air. 6 Yama. 7 The sun. 8 The soul. 9 A king, or prince. 10 A knot or joint. 11 A peacock. 12 The king of birds. 13 A bird. 14 The mind. 15 Body. 16 Time. 17 A cloud. 18 A word, sound. 19 Hair. —कः 1 Happiness, joy, plea-

sure (as in कक). 2 Water; सत्येन माभिरक्षस्व वरुणस्यमिश्राण्य के Y. 2. 108; के हरे पतिरे दद्या पादवा हर्षोनेमराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केह). 3 The head; as in कपरा (=क क्षिप्रं धारयतीति)

कसः —सः 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet. 2 Bell-metal, white copper.

3 A particular measure known as कसक, *q. v.* —सः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kalandi, and acted inimically towards Kṛishṇa and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While,

after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter]. -COMP. -अरिः, 'अरिः', जिह्, कृष, द्वि, हन् m. 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वर्गविकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1; निषेदिवात् कंसकृषः स विष्टे Si. 1. 16. -अस्त्रि n. bell-metal. -कारः (री. f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कंसकार-शेखरौ ब्राह्मणारंभध्वजः Sabdak. 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, ककित) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कक्.

ककुजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; e. g. विककुद्). -COMP. -रथः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikṣhvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां ककुत्स्य इत्यादितलक्षणोद्भूतः R. 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Kakutsika* 'standing on a hump'.

ककुद्-दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). 3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; ककुद् वेदविदां तपोधनम् Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; मुनिककुद् R. 3. 70, 17. 27.

ककुद् अ. Furnished with a hump. -m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; मनुष्याः ककुदः R. 4. 32; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -ती The hip and the loins.

ककुद् अ. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 N. of king वैतर. ककुद्-सुता N. of Revati and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुद् म. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद् The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जवनहृत्).

ककुद् f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; विद्युताः ककुदं द्वि द्व द्व राजति ककुदः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Sāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

ककुद् 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; ककुदमृत्तमिः शैलः U. 1. 33. -म A flower of the Kuṭaja tree; Me. 22.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककुलः-ली N. of a plant bearing a berry; ककुलीफलजतिव Māl. 6. 19. v. 1. -लं, -लकं 1 A berry of this plant. 2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

ककुलद अ. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

ककुली Chalk.

ककुलः 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see ककुल. 3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; यतस्तु ककुलस्त एव वृद्धिः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. 5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; प्रक्षिप्योद्धृष्टं ककुलं शेरते तैजसि-मरुतं Si. 2. 42. 7 The harem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; आश्रु निर्मल ककुलः R. 1. 27; ककुलरम्यतो वायुः Rām. 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. -क्ष 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहसकानुसस्त्रं ककुलरम्यचितः K. 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.). 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and pushed into the waist-band (Mār. ककुलः). 13 Tying up the waist. 16 The wrist. -क्ष 1 A star, 2 Sin. -Comp. -अस्त्रि wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -क्षतर inner or private apartment. -अवेक्षकः 1 a superintendent of the harem. 3 a keeper of a royal garden. 5 a door-keeper. 4 a poet. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a paramour. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -क्षर the shoulder-joint. -क्षः a tortoise. -क्षः पदः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -क्षः the arm-pit -क्षायः -क्षः a dog.

ककुलः 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; Si. 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity.

ककुलः An enclosure; division of a large building.

ककुलः 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 N. of Yama. 4 A Kāśātriya 5 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. 6 Name assumed by Yudhiṣṭhira in the palace of Virāṭa. -Comp. -पत्र अ. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-क्षः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -पत्रि m. ककुलः -क्षुक्षः a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -क्षायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

ककुलः, ककुलः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59. 2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अकुल).

ककुलः, -जं 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्न तु ककुलेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं हर्षककुलं युष्मतां H. 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः ककुलमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. -जः Water-spray; वितंभे हापली नयनमुले ककुलमरु Udb. -जी, ककुलिका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

ककुलः, -तं, ककुली, -तिका A comb, hair-comb; Si. 15. 33.

ककुलः Buttermilk (mixed with water).

ककुलः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -Comp. -पालि m. N. of Siva. -क्षेप अ. reduced to a skeleton; U. 3. 43.

ककुलः Body.

ककुलः-क्षिः The Asoka tree.

ककुली = ककुली q. v.

ककुलः The hand.

कक् 1. 1 P. (कक्ते, ककित) To

1 A frying pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a

semispherical shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कट्टे. 2 A turtle's shell 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -डी. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be प्राच्य). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -तट्टे the loins; कटितट्टनिविशितं Mk. 1. 27. -ट्टे 1 a cloth girt round the loins. 2 a zone, girdle. -श्रोथः the buttocks. -नारिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -श्लेषकः the loins. -शुक्ला a girdle furnished with small bells, -सूत्रं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटिरः -रं 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटिरकं The posteriors.

कट्टु a. (दु or दू. f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कट्टु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लवण) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकट्टु नृपणमिक्वाक्यं विषयः R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous. -दुः Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -दु n. 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito -कृणुः the टिट्ठि bird. -मंथि n. dried ginger; so 'मंथः', 'मंथे' dried ginger or ginger. -निष्पुष्टः grain not inundated. -सोदं a certain perfume. -रयः a frog.

कटुक a. 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see कटु above.

कटुकतर Rough manners, rudeness. कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटारं An earthen vessel.

कटोलः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Chāṇḍāla.

कट्ट 1 P. To live in distress; see कट्ट.

कटः N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him. -रः The followers of that sage. -Comp. -धूर्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -श्रोत्रियः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An epithet of Siva.

कटार a. Hard, stiff.

कटिका Chalk.

कटिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनिष्ठमानेक-वर्णः मारुती Me. 32; Amaru. 72; so 'कटिन' 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विद्विष्य कटिनाः ललु ब्रियः Ku. 4. 5: Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so 'हुदय'. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितांतकटिना रुजं मन न वेद सा मानसीम् V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -नः A thicket. -नर 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कटिनिका, कटिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कटोर a. 1 Hard, solid; कटोरास्थिग्रथि Māl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कटोर यज्ञाः किल ते त्रिय U. 3. 27; so 'हुदय', 'चित्त'. 3 Sharp, piercing; अंडुका Sānti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कटोराग्रमां जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49; so कटोराग्राधिपलाच्छन्दविः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकटोर-मतिनिः K. 7.

कट्ट-रू. q. v.

कड a. 1 Dumb. 2 Hoarse. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडंग (क) र. Straw.

कडंग (क) रीव a. To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कडच A kind of vessel.

कडदिका Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (ले) वः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कडार a. 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कडितुलः A sword, scimitar.

कण् 1. 1 P. (कणति, कणित्) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go. -II. 10 P. or Caus. To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कणः 1 A grain; तंडुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity; द्रविणं Sānti. 1. 19; 3. 5. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगणाम् S. 3. 5; अंबु, अश्रु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अदः, -भक्षः, -सुज्ज m. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -लामः a whirlpool.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तम्बु कणपः Vajrayanti; वापयककण-कर्षण &c. Dk.

कणज्ञः ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तद्वि कणशी विकीर्णने (मनः) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिकार 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिज्ञः, -ज्ञः An ear of corn.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (अङ्गानी-वत); कणेह्ययः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेरा-रः f. 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कंटकः, कं 1 A thorn; मद्दलग्नं कस्थेन कंटकेन कंटकं (उद्धृतं) Chāp. 22. 2 A prickle, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उरस्तलोकतन्त्रकंकेरिपि R. 14. 73; तिदिषुसुद्धतदानकंटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253.

5 Horripilation, erection of hair.

6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech.

-कः 1 a bamboo. 2 A workshop, manufactory. -Comp. -अशनः, -भक्षकः,

-सुज्ज m. a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.) removing annoyances; extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकेच्छुरणे नित्यमतिशयलघुचमम् Ms. 9. 252. -दुमः 1 a thorn, bush;

मरति नितरां स्कीताः सुक्षेपे कंटकद्रुताः Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sālmali tree (Mar. सारली).

-फलः the bread-fruit tree. -मर्दनं suppressing disturbances. -विशोधनं extirpating every source of trouble;

रान्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.

कंटकित a. 1 Thorny. 2 Covered with erect hair; thrilled, horripilated; शीतिकंटकितत्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कंटकित् a. (नी. f.) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंटकिनी वनाताः Vikr. 1. 116.

2 Vexatious, troublesome. -Comp.

-फलः the breadfruit tree (पल्लव).

कंटकिलः Any thorny kind of bamboo.

कट्ट 1. 10. U. (कटति-ने, कटयति-ने, कटित्) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen. or loc. or dat. case); परिश्रमस्य वात्सल्यादयमुक्तवते जनः U. 6. 21; यथा स्वर्गाय नोक्तवते V. 3; हस्त-

व्यापारललाविधौ चेतः समुक्तवते K. P. 1.

कटः-ठं 1 The throat; कटे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8; कटः स्तम्भितवायुवृत्तिकद्रुपः

S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेषु शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां कृतम् 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंठाश्लेषप्रसिद्धे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दृश्ये Me. 3. 97, 112; Amaru. 19. 57; Ku. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा मुक्तयः चन्द्र R. 14. 65; किन्नरकंठि 8 63; आर्युत्रोपि प्रहृष्टकंठं रोदिति U. 3. 4 The neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ). -Comp. -आभरणं a neck-ornament; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतद्वोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वेन तु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वती-कंठाभरण. -कूणिका Indian lute. -गत a. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat, i. e. on the point of departing; न वदेद्यावन् भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतराणि Subhāsh. -तटः, -द्वी the side of the neck. -द्वय a. reaching to the neck. -नीडकः a kite, -नीलकः a large lamp or torch (Mar. मशाल). -पाशकः 1 a rope tied round an elephant's neck. 2 a halter in general. -भूषा a short necklace; विदुषां कंठभूषात्वेन तु Vikr. 18. 102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the neck. (fig.). 2 a dear or beloved object. -लता 1 a collar. 2 a horse's halter. -वातिन् a. being at or in the throat; i. e. on the point of departing; प्राणैः R. 12. 54. -शोषः (lit.) 1 drying up or parching of the throat. 2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation. -सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यदुच्यते षसि वलभस्य स्तनाभिघाते निबिडोपग्रहात् । परिश्रमाश्च शनैर्कैविद्यास्तत्कंठस्य प्रवदति संतः; कंठस्यमणदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 22; (also called स्तनालिंगन). -स्थ a. 1 being in the throat. 2 guttural.

कंठतः ind. 1 From the throat. 2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठालः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe. 3 War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning vessel.

कठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A necklace, a collar. 3 A rope round the neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1 a lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवमहा-ग्रहेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon. 4 explicit declaration or mention; (इति कंठीरेणोक्तम्).

कंठीलः A camel.

कंठेकालः N. of Siva.

कंठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural. -Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter; namely अ, आ, इ, ए, य, ऋ, ॠ, and ह.

-स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ & आ).

कंठ् 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied. 2 To be proud. 3 To unhusk. -10 U. (कंठ्यदि-ने, कंठेन) 1 To thresh (corn, grain &c.). unhusk. 2 To defend, protect.

कंठनं 1 Threshing, separating the

chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अव्ययं) तुषाणा कंठने यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. 2 A pestle.

कंठरा Sinew.

कंठिका A short section, shortest subdivision; (as in the शृङ्ग यजुर्वेद).

कंठुः m. f. कंठुः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching; कपोलकंठुः कश्चिद्विर्वेत्तु Ku. 1. 9; Nānti. 4. 17.

कंठुतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching, itch.

कंठयति-ने Den. U. (p. p. कंठयित) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कंठयमानेन कंठं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; शृणुमकंठयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36; शृणु कृष्णसारस्य वामनयनं कंठयमानां शृणो S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.

कंठयनं Scratching, rubbing; कंठयने-दंशनिवारणश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing.

कंठयनकः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंठ्या 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.

कंठुल a. Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy कंठुल-द्विपगंडिपिडकणोक्तपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9.

कंठोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंठोषः A caterpillar.

कण्वः N. of a sage, foster-father of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the line of सप्तव Brāhmanas -Comp. -दुहितुः -सुता Sakuntalā, Kāṇva's daughter.

कतः, कतकः The clearing nutplant (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्य-बुधसादनम् । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकः The nut of this tree: see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतम pron. a. (-मत् n.) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम् इति V. 1. अथ कतमं पुनर्क-तुमपि कृत्य गास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र यासुदाहरं त्यार्थमिश्राः Māl. 1; (sometimes used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्).

कतर pron. a. (°त् n.) Who or which of two; तैतद्विद्वाः कतरश्चो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा न जयेम Bg. 2. 6.

कतमालः Fire; cf. स्वतमाल.

कति pron. a. (always declined in the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कथञ्चन कति द्युयसः Rv. 10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed by विद्, चन or अपि कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few': तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्वेद पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कल्पे वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नेव कतिचिद्वेदविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासम् Me. 2.

कतिकुरवस् ind. How many times.

कतिधा ind. 1 How often. 2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय a. 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्भूतः कदम्बः U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वर्षैः कतिपयैरेव प्राये-तस्य स्मरेत् Si. 2. 72.

कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.

कतिशस् ind. How many at a time.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वित्कर्मणा सर्वं कथ्यथा Mb. 2 To praise, to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile.

-WITH वि 1 to boast; का स्वल्पेन प्रार्थ्य-माना विकथ्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate, disparage; सदा भवान् काल्यन्तस्य उपैरस्मान् विकथ्यते Mb.

कथनं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell, communicate (usually with dat. of person); राममिष्वसनदर्शनात्सुकं मेधिलाय कथयावत्तुव सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To converse; talk with, hold conversation with; कथयित्वा सुमेधेन सह Rām. 4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1. 7; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवायं कथयति S. 7. 5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुम-वयस तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्सादिह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3.

कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A story-teller.

कथनं Narration, relation, description.

कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके स्वपि विश्वासः H. 1; सानुबन्धाः कथं न स्युः कपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवे-दयामि कथं बाष्पापहारं करोमि S. 1 (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). 2 It often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!); कथं मानवेनोद्दिशति S. 6. 3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, तु, वा or स्विद् in the sense of 'how indeed', 'how possibly', 'I should like to know' (where the question is general-ized); कथं वा मन्यते U. 3; कथं नास्ति तु U. 6. 4 When connected with the particles विद्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way', 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युद्गमते न बुद्धितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहोतः कथंचन Ma. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिद्विदां मनसां बहुदुः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उल्लिखितः Pt. 1; विदुष्य कथमप्युद्गमम् Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73. -Comp. -कथिकः an inquisitive person. -कार ind. in what manner, how; कथंकरमानालंका कीर्तिर्वाचयिरोदति Si. 2. 52;



कथंकरं भुंके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -प्रमाण a. of what measure. -भूत a. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). -रूप a. of what form.

कथंता What sort or manner.

कथा 1 A tale, story. 2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन वातानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु वापानामलमश्रेयसे यतः Si. 2. 40. 4 Talk, conversation, speech. 5 A variety of prose composition often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथा विदुः। परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सामानाख्ययिका इति ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. का कथा, or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा वागसंधेयं व्याशब्दैर्नैव दूरतः। हुंकरणेन धनुषः स हि विज्ञानोपहति S. 3. 1; अनित्यमन्योपि मार्दवं भजते केव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; आन-वागनुमानाभ्यां साध्ये त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अद्वारागः taking pleasure in conversation. -अंतरं 1 the course of conversation; स्मृत्योसि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. 2 another tale. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -उद्भवः the beginning of a tale. -उद्भूतः 1 the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना; where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रधार) or their sense; see S. D. 260; e. g. in Ratn.; Ve. or Mudrārākṣha. 2 commencement of a tale or narration; आङ्गुमारकथोद्धानं शालिगोचो जयवंशः R. 4. 20. -उपाख्यानं narration, relation. -छलं 1 the guise of a fable. 2 giving a false account. -नायकः, -युवकः the hero (of a story). -प्रोक्तं the introductory part of a tale or story. -प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. -वार्तागः 1 conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगवस्थितः H. 1. मिथः कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. 2 a curer of poisons (निषेवै); कथाप्रसंगेन जनेरुद्धतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -प्राणः an actor. -मुखं the introductory portion of a story. -योगः course of conversation. -विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. -शेषः, -अवशेष a. one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. dead, deceased; (कथाशेषतां गतः 'dead', 'deceased'). (-बः) the remaining part of a story.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथित p. p. 1 Told, described, narrated. 2 Expressed (वाच्य). -Comp. -पदं tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition, relating to a sentence, where a word

is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कद् I. 4. A. (कथं) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदं) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. 2 To grieve. 3 To call. 4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कद् ind. This particle, which is a substitute for the word क्, is often used as first member of comp., and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything.

-Comp. -अक्षरं 1 a bad letter. 2 bad writing. -अग्निः a little fire. -अध्वजम्. a bad road. -अन्नं bad food. -अपत्यं a bad child. -अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. -अर्थ a. useless, unmeaning. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. -अर्थयति Den. P. 1 to despise, slight. 2 to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. -अर्थित a. 1 despised, scorned, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेन शक्यते धैर्ययुः प्रमादुम् Bh. 2. 106.

2 tormented, teased; आः कदर्थिताः हने-निर्वर्तितारं वरिसनाद्विन्नकारिभिः U. 5. 3 insignificant, mean. 4 bad, vile. -अयः a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. -भावः avarice, stinginess. -अव्यः a bad horse. -आकार a. deformed, ugly. -आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved, (-रः) bad conduct. -उद्वः a bad camel. -उत्पण a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ज्जं) lukewarmness. -रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कदथ-वर्द्धीनं बभञ्ज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. -वद् a. 1 speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं विषयाय कद्वं हंस-कोकिलम् Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्वदो वृषः Si. 14. 1. 2 vile, contemptible.

कद्वकं A canopy, awning.

कद्वनं 1 Destruction, slaughter, havoc. 2 War. 3 Sin.

कद्वयः, कद्वयकः 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमो-द्रमः कद्वयः U. 3. 20; Māl. 3. 7; U. 3. 41; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. 2 A kind of grass. 3 Turmeric. -कं 1 A multitude; छायावद्कद्वयकं दृग्गुलं रोमंश्चमभ्यस्तु S. 2. 6. 2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पुष्पकद्वयकद्वयकाजितम् Ki. 5. 9. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुख्यः प्रोढाः कद्वयानिलाः K. P. 1. 2 spring. -कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. -वायुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कद्वरः 1 A saw. 2 An iron goad for an elephant. -रं Coagulated milk.

कद्वलः, कद्वलकः The plantain tree; ऊद्वयं रुद्राक्षः कद्वलस्य कांक्षे Anaru. 95. -क्षी 1 The plantain tree; किं वासि बाल-कद्वलीय विकल्पमा Mk. 1. 20; वास्त्युः

सरसकद्वलीसंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me 96, 77; Ku 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag carried by an elephant. 4 A flag or banner.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c. when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाच्च विभक्तिं कदाचन Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12, 21; नाक्षेः क्रीडत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगति कदाचित् कमलपदेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq.*.)

कदु a. (कु or दू f.) Tawny -दुः, -दूः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -Comp. पुत्रः, -सुतः a serpent.

कनकं Gold; कनकचलयं लतनं लतनं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me 2, 37, 67. -कः 1 The Palāsa tree. 2 The Dhattūra tree. 3 Mountain ebony. -Comp. -अंगवं a gold bracelet. -अञ्जलः, -अद्भिः, -गिरिः, -झलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अयुना कञ्चो ते स्थितिं किल कन-कालेन सार्यम् Bv. 2. 9. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -अगह्वः the Dhattūra tree. -दंका a golden hatchet -दंडं, -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -पञ्च an earornament made of gold; जीवति मेगलवचः पश्चित् कापाद् कणै कृतं कनकपञ्चमालपंथा Ch. P. 10. -परानः gold-dust. -रसः 1 a yellow orpiment. 2 fluid gold. -सूत्रं a gold necklace; कन्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पे विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land gold, gold-mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारजितं पावनं); तस्माद्वल्लुपकनखलं शैलराजावर्ततां जह्वाः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनन a. One-eyed; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कनिष्ठ a. (Saperl. of अल्प or युवर्) 1 The smallest, least 2 The youngest.

कनिष्ठिका The little finger. कनिष्ठिकाऽपि हि त्रिकुलदासा Subhāsh.

कनीनिका, कनीनी 1 The little finger. 2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस a. (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवर्) 1 Smaller, less. 2 Younger; कनीयात् प्राताः, कनीयसी भविषी &c.

कनीरा 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant; (cf. कनीरा).

कंठुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कंधा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णं कंधा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Śānti. 4. 5, 19. —COMP.—धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकंदः 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —दुः 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP.—मूलं a radish. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कदम्बः The white water-lily; cf. कंदोदः.

कंदरः-रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदरः कंदरस्यः प्रलयसुगताः Bh. 3. 69; वज्रधारक-दण्डमिसर्गं V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रा-री A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP.—आकारः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्राप्तिः कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव ह्येष Mb. 2 Love.—COMP.—कूरः Pudenda Muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —दहनः N. of Siva —सुषलः-सुसलः the male organ of generation. —मूखलः 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (सतिवेष).

कंदूलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदूलद्रोणसाः पयोविद्वयः Amaru 48. —लः 1 Gold. 2 War, battle 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विद्वलकंदरकपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरक्तराजिभिरिव कुसुमेनैव कंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कौपांतर्वाण्ये स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Ra. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP.—कुसुमं a mushroom.

कंदुः *m. f.* A boiler; oven.

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कं धातुस्यतयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP.—लीला any game with a ball

कंदोदः (-दुः) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for कंदोलल); मेघकुलायमाननेत्रकंदोदमुखलः Māl. 7.

कंठः 1 The neck 2 The holder of water, a cloud —रा The neck; कंठं समग्रं कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कथं विद्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru 16; see उत्तरं also.

कंथिः The ocean. —जः The neck.

कर्क 1. Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संवद्वैखानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; रुहे पुत्र्याः कुल-कन्यकाः समुद्रहति Māl. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षाभवेदोरी नववर्षा च राहिणी । दशमे कन्यका शोका अत उर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यस्त्री. 5 The sign Virgo. —COMP.—छलः seduction; वैशाचः कन्यका-च्छलाद् Y. 1. 61. —जनः maiden; विशुद्ध-मुखः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1. —जलः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (—कानीन ).

कन्यसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. Virgo. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large cardamoms. —COMP.—अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; सुप्रसिद्धिः कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आश्रयः a. following after or hunting young girls. (—दः) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुञ्जः N. of a country. (—जं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja.

—नतं the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —द्वेषं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन ). —पुरं the women's apartments. —भर्तुः *m.* 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कन्यारत्नमयोजिन्म भवतामते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign Virgo. —वेदिन् *m.* a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. —सुत्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin.

कन्यामय *a.* Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. —रं The harem (consisting mostly of girls ).

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमवस्थयानां Pt. 1. 191; कपटोत्साराकुशला Mk. 9. 5. —COMP.—सापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु *a.* adopt in deceit, deceitful; छलयन् प्रजासम्भ्रान्तेन कपटपटुर्द्वि-जालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रवेषः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेष *a.* disguised, masked. (—ज्ञः) disguise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपर्दः, कपर्कः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); मित्राण्यभिन्नां याति यस्य न स्तुः कपर्दि (दं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः, -टं 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्त्राः परिणद्धकंठरः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपदुर्भेगि नोपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP.—उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —शः a house-breaker, thief. —संघिः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः, -लं 1 The skull, skull-bone; बुद्धपीडकपालसंकुलमलमंदाकिनीवायः Māl. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं कर्तितः Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थं Ms. 8. 93. 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ms. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालः. 6 A cover or lid. —COMP.—पाणिः, —भृत्, —मालिन्, —शिरस् *m.* epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् *a.* Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्यादथर्वदुशेखरं (वयः) Ku. 5. 78. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva; कर्णं कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्रा-सिन्धुर्नदौ Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant. —COMP.—आस्थाः incense. —इन्धः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanumat; नश्यति स्वर्गं इन्द्राणि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —केतनः, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —जः, —सैलः, —नानन् *m.* storax or benzoin. —ग्रमुः an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कपिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird. 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —स्य The fruit of the above tree. —COMP.—आस्थः a kind of monkey.

**कपिल** *a.* 1 Tawny; reddish; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. 2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. = कपिलकेश). -**लः** 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23.). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. 2 A dog. 3 Benzoin. 4 Incense. 5 A form of fire. 6 The tawny colour. -**ला** 1 A brown cow. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A kind of timber. 4 The common leech. -**COMP.** -**अश्वः** an epithet of Indra. -**द्युतिः** the sun. -**धारा** an epithet of the Ganges. **स्युति** *f.* the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

**कपिश** *a.* 1 Brown, reddish-brown. 2 Reddish; (छायाः) संस्थापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां S. 3. 27; तौषे काचनपशोरेकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. -**का** 1 The brown colour. 2 Storar or coarse benzoin. -**ज्ञा** 1 The Mādhavi creeper. 2 N. of a river.

**कपिशित** *a.* Embrowned; Si 6. 5. **कपुच्छलः**, **कपुटिका** 1 The ceremony of tonsure. 2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

**कपूय** *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

**कपोतः** 1 A dove, pigeon. 2 A bird in general. -**COMP.** -**अंजि** *f.* a sort of perfume. -**अंजन** antimony. -**अरिः** a hawk, falcon. -**चरण** a sort of perfume. -**पालिका**, -**पाली** *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. -**राजः** the king of pigeons. -**सार** antimony. -**हस्तः** a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.

**कपोतकः** A small pigeon. -**क** Antimony.

**कपोलः** A cheek; श्यामश्यामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. -**COMP.** -**काषः** any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -**फलकः** the (broad) cheeks. -**भित्ति** *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks; cf. गङ्गभित्ति. -**रागः** the flush in the cheek.

**कफः** 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादुरोगैक-सुलभाशयाभिदीति Dk. 160; प्राणप्रशानसमये कफवातपित्तैः कटावरोधनविधौ स्पर्णं कुतस्ते Udb. 2 A watery foam or froth in general. -**COMP.** -**अरिः** dry ginger. -**कूचिका** sāliva, spittle. -**क्षयः** pulmonary consumption. -**ह्र**, -**नाशन**, -**हर** *a.* removing phlegm; antiphlegmatic. -**अवरः** fever caused by excess of phlegm.

**कफल** *a.* Phlegmatic.

**कफिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic.

**कफणिः**, **कफेणिः**, (णी *f.*) The elbow.

**कवचः**, -**धं** A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्त्र) नृत्यकवचं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. -**यः** 1 The belly. 2 A cloud. 3 A comet 4 N. of Rāhu. 5 Water (said to be n. also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. 6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyaṇa. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana].

**कवर**, -**री** Usually written कवर, -**री** q. v.

**कविस्थः** The wood-apple tree.

**कम्** 1. 10. A (कामयते, कामित, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ये कामयमानं मानस्यं कामयते कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of साम्यता); कलहसकौ मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. 2 To long for, wish; desire; न दीरक्ष-शब्दकामयता R. 14. 4; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चक्रमे कुचे-रात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. WITH अभि 1 to love. 2 to desire; -**नि** or -**न** to desire excessively, long vehemently.

**कमठः** 1 A tortoise; संज्ञातः कमठः स चापि निवर्तते नष्टत्ववादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. 2 A bamboo. 3 A water jar. -**डी** A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -**COMP.** -**पतिः** a king of tortoises.

**कमंडलुः**, -**लु** A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुमोह-मायस्तदुपायो बहुदुरः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -**COMP.** -**तरुः** the tree of which Kamaṇḍalusa are made. -**धरः** an epithet of Siva.

**कमल** *a.* 1 Lustful, libidinous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. -**नः** 1 Cupid, the God of love. 2 The Asoka tree. 3 N. of Brahmā.

**कमनीय** *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमकं Ku. 1. 37. 2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शास्त्रा-वसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानं Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

**कमर** *a.* Lustful, desirous.

**कमल** 1 A lotus; कमलमन्मथि कमले च कुवले तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्तः, नेत्रं, चरणं, &c. 2 Water. 3 Copper. 4 A medicament, drug. 5 The Śārāsa bird. 6 The bladder. -**लः** 1 The Śārāsa bird. 2 A kind of deer. -**COMP.** -**अक्षी** *f.* a lotus-eyed lady. -**आकरः** 1 an assemblage of lotuses. 2 a lake full of lotuses. -**आलया** an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. -**आसनः** 'lotus seated' N. of Brahmā; कांतवि

द्वं कमलामनेन Ku. 7. 70, -**हृदया** a lotus-eyed lady. -**उत्तरं** safflower. -**संघ** an assemblage of lotuses. -**जः** 1 an epithet of Brahmā 2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -**जन्मस्त्र** m., -**भवः**, -**योनिः**, -**मन्भवः** 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

**कमलक** A small lotus.

**कमला** 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 An excellent woman. -**COMP.** -**पतिः**, -**सखः** an epithet of Viṣṇu.

**कमलिनी** 1 A lotus-plant; सत्रिःक्षीव स्थलकमलिनी न प्रवृद्धां न युवां Me. 90; स्थानतः कमलिनीहृदिः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses.

**कमा** Beauty, loveliness.

**कमिन्** *a.* (वी *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

**कंप** 1 A. (कंपते, कंति) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चक्रे तीर्थेष्टादित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्योतिषधरः B. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 3f, 15. 70. -**WITH** अहो to pity, take compassion on; नीयमाना मुजिष्यात्वं कंपते नातुकंपसे Mk. 4. 8; किं वराकीं नातुकंपसे Māl. 10. (Caus.) to pity; Ku. 4. 39. -**आ** to shake, tremble. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; अनेकहाकांपेनपुष्प-मयी R. 2. 13; Rs. 6. 22. -**प्र** to shake, tremble; प्राकंपते मुजः सत्यः Rām; प्राकंपते महाशैलः Mb. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23. -**नि** to shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विच्यमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नवनं वागे बाहु-मुहुर विचकते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. (-Caus.) to shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17. -**समनु** to pity, feel pity for; R. 9. 14.

**कंप** 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्-तिगृह्य दूनः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विदुरकंपः &c. 2 A modification of the Svarita accent. -**पा** Shaking, moving, tremor. -**COMP.** -**अग्निन** *a.* tremulous, agitated. -**लक्ष्मन्** m. wind.

**कंपन** *a.* Trembling, shaking. -**नः** The Śisira season, (November-December). -**नं** 1 Shaking, tremor. 2 Quivering pronunciation.

**कंपाकः** Wind.

**कंपिल**, **कंपिलि** q. v.

**कंप** *a.* Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विषाद्य कंपाणि सुतानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंपा शास्त्रा Sk.

**कम्** 1. P. (कंति, कंति) To go, move.

**कंचर** *a.* Variegated. -**रः** Variegated colour.

**कंचलः** 1 A blanket (of wool); कंचल-वंतं न वायते शीतं Subhāsh. ; कंचलावृतेन तेन H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer. 4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A wall. -**ल** Water. -**COMP.** -**वाहक** a kind of carriage covered with a

arse blanket, and drawn by oxen.  
कौशिक 1 A small blanket. 2 A  
nd of female deer.

कौशिक *a.* Covered with a blanket.  
*m.* A bullock, ox. —COMP. —बाह्यक  
carriage covered with blankets  
id drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.  
कौशिकी (की) *f.* A ladle or spoon.

कौशिक *a.* (डु or डू *f.*) Spotted, varie-  
ated. —डु: —डु (*m. n.*) A conch,  
ell; स्तर्य डु: किम्व चकस्ति दिवि वि-  
कीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22. —डु: 1  
n elephant 2 The neck. 3 The  
ariegated colour. 4 A vein of the  
ody. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shap-  
l bone. —COMP. —कौशिकी a lady having  
neck like a conch-shell. —कौशिकी 1 a  
onch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck  
arked with three lines like a shell  
nd considered as a sign of great  
ortune). 2 a lady having a neck  
ke a conch-shell.

कौशिक: 1 A shell. 2 A kind of  
lephant. 3 (pl.) N. of a country  
nd its inhabitants; कौशिक: समरे सौहृ  
स्व वीर्यनीयः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कौशिक *a.* Lovely beautiful.

कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Mostly at the  
nd of comp.) Who or what does,  
akes or causes &c; दुःख, सुख, भय  
tc. —र: 1 A hand; करं व्याख्यन्त्याः  
वेसि रतिर्वस्वमपरं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of  
ight, beam; यद्युद्धर्तुं पूषा व्यवसित इवाल-  
वेत्करः V. 4. 34; also- प्रतिहूलतामुपगते दि  
श्वौ विफलत्वेने बहुसाधनता। अवलम्बाय दि-  
भर्तुर्ह्यव प्रतिपन्नः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6  
where the word is used in sense 1  
also). 3 The trunk of an elephant;  
करः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh.  
1. 20. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा करा-  
न्तमर्हद्भुक्तैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1.  
70; (where कर means 'ray' also);  
(द्वै) अपरांतमर्हद्भुक्तैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः करं R. 4.  
38; Ms. 7. 128. 5 Hail. 6 A parti-  
cular measure of length equal to 24  
thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त.  
COMP. —अग्रं 1 the forepart of the  
hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's  
trunk. —आघातः a stroke or blow  
with the hand. —आरोहः a finger-  
ring. —आलंबः supporting with the  
hand, giving a helping hand. —  
आस्फोटः 1 the chest. 2 a blow  
with the hand. —कौशिकः —कौ 1  
finger-nail. —कमलं —पंकजं —पद्मं a  
lotus-like hand; a beautiful hand;  
करकमलवितोर्भिरंशुनीवारश्लेषः U. 3. 25.  
—कलसः, —कौ the hollow of the hand  
(to receive water). —किसलयः, —श 1  
'sprout-like hand,' a tender hand;  
करकिसलयतल्लिङ्गं यया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19;  
Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. —कोवा the  
cavity of the palms, hands hollowed  
to receive water; पयसंभु Ghaṭ. 22.  
—द्वयः; —द्वयं 1 levying a tax. 2 taking

the hand in marriage. 3 marriage.—  
ग्रहः 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector.  
—जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजङ्गुणात् Ve.  
4. 1; so Amaru. 85. (जं) a kind of  
perfume. —जालं a stream of light.  
—तलः the palm of the hand; वन्द्यता-  
करतलेः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु  
भविष्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. —आमलकं  
(lit.) an *āmalaka* fruit (fruit of the  
Myrobalan) placed on the palm of  
the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness  
of perception, such as is natural in  
the case of a fruit placed on  
the palm of the hand; cf.  
करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोक्यता K. 43.  
—स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the  
hand. —तालः, —तालकं 1 clapping the  
hands; स त्रहास दत्तकरतालमुच्चकैः Si. 15.  
39. 2 a kind of musical instrument,  
perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, —ताली 1  
clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करताल-  
कानां दानादिदानीं भवतीमिषः N. 3. 7. 2  
beating time by clapping the hands.  
—तोय N. of a river. —द *a.* 1 paying  
taxes. 2 tributary; कर्दीकृताखिलनृपां  
मेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —पत्रं a saw. —पत्रिका  
splashing water about while bathing  
or sporting in it. —पल्लवः 1 a tender  
hand. 2 a finger; cf. किसलय. —पालः,  
—पालिका 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel.  
—पिडनं marriage; cf. पाणिपिडन. —पुटः  
the hands joined and hollowed to  
receive anything —पुष्टं the back of  
the hand. —वालः, —वालः 1 a sword;  
अधोऽधः करवालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Māl 9;  
श्लेष्मानिबहनिषेने कलयसि करवालम् Git. 1. 2  
a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount  
of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं  
an ornament worn round the wrist  
such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke.  
—मुक्तं a king of weapon; see आशुव.  
—रुहः 1 a finger-nail; अनाघ्रातं पुष्टं  
किसलयमलत्वं कररुहः S. 2. 10; Me. 96.  
2 a sword. —वीरः, —वीरकः 1 a sword  
or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a  
town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind  
of tree. —श्लाखा a finger. —श्लिकरः water  
thrown out by an elephant's trunk.  
—शूकः a finger-nail. —सारः fading  
away of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage  
string worn round the wrist.  
—स्थालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः  
clapping the hands.

करकः, —कौ The water-pot (of an  
ascetic); K. 41. —काः The pome-  
granate tree. —का, —का, —कौ Hail;  
तामुर्वीथासुमुलकरकादृष्टिपातायकीर्णम् Me. 54;  
Bv. 1. 35. —COMP. —अंभस् *m.* the co-  
coa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of  
hail. —जं water. —पात्रिका a water-pot  
used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull;  
प्रतरकः करकाद्वक्त्रादृष्टिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि  
कव्यमव्यवसासि Māl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. 3  
A small pot (of cocoa nut); a small

box, as in तांबूलकरकवाहिनी (used in  
Kādambarī).

करंजः N. of a tree (used in me-  
dicinal preparations).

करदः 1 An elephant's cheek. 2  
Safflower. 3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19.  
4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A  
degraded Brāhmaṇa.

करदकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of  
कर्णार्थ the propounder of the science  
and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in  
H. and Pt.

करदिक् *m.* An elephant; दिगंते भ्रंयंते  
मदमलिनमंडाः करदिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) डुः A kind of bird (crane).

करणं 1 Doing, performing, ac-  
complishing, effecting; परहितं, संचयं,  
पितृ &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious  
action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ  
of sense; वयुषा करणोज्ज्वलेन सा निर्वर्तते  
पतिमन्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पदुकराः  
प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body;  
उपमानमद्बुद्धिलासिनां करणं यच्च कतिमन्त्राय Ku.  
4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of  
an action; उपभितिकरणग्रन्थानं T. S. 8  
(In Logic) The instrumental cause  
which is thus defined:—व्यापारवद्वा-  
चारणं कारणं करणं. 9 A cause or motive  
(in general). 10 The sense expressed  
by the instrumental case (in gram.);  
साधकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः  
परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्व्यापारदन्तम् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यच्च  
करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥ 11 (In law) A doc-  
ument, a bond, documentary proof;  
Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of  
rhythmical pause, beat of the hand  
to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In  
astrol.) A division of the day;  
(these Karanas are eleven). —COMP.  
—अधिपः the soul. —ज्ञानः the organs of  
sense taken collectively. —जीर्णं the  
head.

करदः 1 A small box or basket (of  
bamboo); करदपीडितनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2.  
84; सर्वनायकरदं 1. 77. 2 A bee-hive.  
3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck  
(कारदव).

करदिका, करदी *f.* A small box made  
of bamboo.

करदय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करमः 1 The back of the hand from  
the wrist to the root of the fingers;  
metacarpus; as in करमोरः R. 6. 83;  
see करमोर below. 2 The trunk of an  
elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A  
young camel. 5 A camel in general.  
6 A kind of perfume. —COMP. —ऊरुः  
*f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the  
back of the forearm; अंके निषाध करमोर  
यथासुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru.  
69; or (according to another expla-  
nation), whose thighs resemble the  
trunk of an elephant.

करमकः A camel.

करमिन् *m.* An elephant.

करं, करंजित *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादिशमवाप्य कटके: करंजितामोदमं विष्णुवती N. 1. 115; स्फुटतर-फणद्वंद्वकरंजितमिव यमुनाजलधूरं Git. 11. 2 Set, inlaid.

करंजः (चः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; करंजान्द्रकातापात्र Ma. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud').

करहाटः N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karhāḍa in Satara district); करहाटपते: पुत्रीं त्रिनम्रजन्मार्णम् Vikr. 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; Va. 1. 6; Māl. 1. 38. -लर A terrific form of Durgā; आयतनं; न करालोपशाराच्च फलमन्य-दिभायते Māl. 4. 33. -Comp. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree, 2 A sword.

करिका Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिणी *f.* A female elephant; कथमेव मातृविषयं करिणी पंक्तिवावसदिति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in Math.). -Comp. -हस्तः, -हस्त्यः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करिणः Pt. 2. 70; दूरीकृताः करिणेण यदायुद्धञ्च Nitipr. 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -गजितं the roaring of an elephant (कुहितं करिगजितम् Ak.). -दंतः ivory. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः. -शायः. -शायकः a cub, young elephant. -चंघः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -सुखः an epithet of Ganeśa. -वरः इद्र q. v. -वेज-पंती *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कंधः a herd or group of elephants. करीरः 1 The shoot of a bamboo. 2 A shoot in general; आनिष्पिरे धंशकरी-रली: Si. 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; पत्रं त्रैव यदा करीरविष्टं दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पं: किं फलेत्यस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । त्रैव ब्राह्म-समासाय न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhāsh. 4 A water-jar.

करीरः, वे Dry cow-dung. -Comp. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करीरकवा A strong wind or gale.

करीरिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful; करुणयानि: U. 1; Si. 9. 67; विकलकरुणयानि: U. 1. 28. -णः 1 Pity, compassion,

tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुष्टपाकानीकायो रामस्य करुणा रमः U. 3. 1, 13; विलपन्...करुणायुग्धितं विनां प्रति R. 8. 70. -Comp. -लक्ष्मी the Mallikā plant. -विषदंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराद्रोषात्तावत् Me. 93; 80 सहकृण kind; अकरुण unkind. -Comp. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -स्त्रिः store of mercy. -पर-मय *a.* very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless, cruel; करुणाविमुखं सधुना R. 8. 67.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः An elephant in general; कोणुसरीहृते विनादिगम् Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The Karnikāra tree. -लुः *f.* 1 A female elephant; दूरी रसायनकरेणुयं Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 15. 2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -Comp. -सूः. -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करोटः, करोटिः *f.* 1 The skull; Mv. 5. 19. 2 A cup or basin.

कर्कः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 A water-jar. 5 A mirror. 6 A white horse.

कर्कटः, टकः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

कर्कटिः, टी *f.* A sort of encumber.

कर्कषुः, धुः *f.* The jujube tree; कर्कषुफलवाकमिश्रपचनार्थं परित्सीयते U. 4. 1; कर्कषुनामुपरि हृदिने रजययसंध्या S. 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. 2 A mirror. 3 A bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; Māl. 5. 19. 4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंगः the Khanjuna bird. -अंशुकः a blind well; cf. अंशुक.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्कराला A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करि A water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

कर्कशः *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); हरद्विपास्कालनकर्कशांशुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; पशुपतास्कालन-कर्कशेन हस्तेन पश्यात् तदंगमित्रः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशाविहारसंभव R. 9. 68. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilconducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्कं वा मृशक-र्कशे मम सवं नीलायते भारती P. R. 4. -शः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्कोटः, टकः N. of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karakoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].

कर्कुरः A kind of fragrant tree. -रः 1 Gold, 2 Orpiment.

कर्क 10 U. (कर्कति, कर्कित) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition अ. With अ or सन्ना to hear, to listen to; कर्कं सविस्त-यमपकर्कति S. 1; उल्लङ्घयन्कर्कसनादात् Bk. 11. 7.

कर्कः 1 The ear; कर्कं कलध्वजं विप-सितवक्त्रः 1 कर्कं कर्कतं वाग्वस्य प्राणैर्गन्धे विप्रना Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्कं श्रु to listen; कर्कणायुग्धं to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्कं कु to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्कं कर्कतं whispers into the ear; see कर्कण, कर्कण &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kuntī begotten on her by the god Śun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kuntī). When the child was born, Kuntī afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Rādha who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Śūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and coaxed him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the *Pandavas* and *Kauravas* while acting as generalissimo of the *Kaurava* forces after *Bhishma* and *Drona* had fallen. He maintained the field against the *Pandavas* for three days, but on the last day he was slain by *Arjuna* while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. *Karna* was the most intimate friend of *Duryodhan*, and with *Sakuni* joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the *Pandavas*.] —COMP. —अजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. —अलुजः *Yudhishtira*. —अतिक *a.* close to the ear; स्नानसि द्बु कर्णातिकचरः *S.* 1. 24. —अंशुः—दू *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. —अर्पणं giving ear, listening. —आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. —उत्तमः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (*Mammata* says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्वं; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* कर्णवर्तसादिदे कर्णादिव्यतिनिर्दिष्टः । संनियानार्थ-बोधार्थं स्थितेभ्यस्तत्समर्थने ॥ *K. P.* 7.) —उपक-जिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). —ह्वेः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. —गोचर *a.* audible. —ग्राहः a helmsman. —जप *a.* (also कर्णजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. —जपः, जापः slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. —जाहः the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहविम्विशिताननः *Māl.* 5. 8. —जित् *m.* 'conqueror of *Karna*' epithet of *Arjuna*, the third *Pandava* prince. —तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुञ्जरकर्णतालः *R.* 7. 39, 9. 71; *Si.* 17. 37. —धारः a helmsman, a pilot; अर्धनग्नधारी जलधौ विप्रवेतेह नौरि *H.* 3. 2; अविनयनदीकणधार कर्ण *V.* 4. —धारिणी a female elephant. —पथः the range of hearing. —परंपरा from ear to ear, hear-say; इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुतं *Ratn.* 1. —पालिः *f.* the lobe of the ear. —पाशः a beautiful ear. —पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च कतलं किमिति कर्णपूरामश्रो-पितं *K.* 60. 2 the *Asoka* tree. —पूरकः 1 an ear-ring. 2 the *Kadamba* tree. 3 the *Asoka* tree. 4 the blue lotus. —मातः the lobe of the ear. —भूषणं, भूषा an ear-ornament. —भूतं the root of the ear; *R.* 12. 2. —पोटी *f.* a form of *Durgā*. —पेशः a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. —बज्जित *a.* earless. (—सः) a snake. —बिवरं the auditory passage of the ear. —बिष *f.* ear-wax. —वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. —वेष्टः, वेष्टनं an ear-ring. —झ-कुलो *f.* the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); *N.* 2. 8. —झूटः, लं ear-ache. —श्रव *a.* audible, loud; कर्णश्रवेणवेले *Ms.* 4. 102. —श्राव-संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. —सू *f.* *Kunti*, mother of *Karna*. —हीन *a.* earless. (—नः) a snake.

कर्णिकाणि *a.* From ear to ear. कर्णाटः (pl.) *N.* of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटदेशोऽगति विदुषां कंठस्थावनेतु *Vikr.* 18. 102. —द्री *f.* A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुताणा तांडवकरः *Vb.* 1. 20.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. —कः A steersman. —का 1 An ear-ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk.

कर्णिकारः 1 *N.* of a tree; निर्मिषोपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्नादीनं वदन् *V.* 2. 23; *Rs.* 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. —रः A flower of the *Karnikāra* tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. *Ku.* 3. 28 :—वर्णप्रकर्षं सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् । प्रायेण सामान्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विशष्टजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥ ).

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). —*m.* 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.

कर्णी *f.* 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 *N.* of the mother of *Mūladeva*, the father of the science and art of thieving. —COMP. —रथः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णारथस्थो रघुवीरपत्नी *R.* 14. 13. —सुतः *Mūladeva*, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णिसुतकथेव संनिहितविवलाचला *K.* 19; कर्णी-सुतप्रहिते च पथि मलिनकरवम् *Dk.*

कर्तेन 1 Cutting, lopping off; *Y.* 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तडुः कर्तेन सपनं).

कर्तनी *f.* Scissors.

कर्तरिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महा-श्रयः *H.* 3. 11; मया प्रातर्निःसत्त्वं वनं कर्तव्यं *Pt.* 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः । त्रिपुस्तानिषु वतैः कर्तव्या श्रुतिमिच्छता ॥ *Mb.* —व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि *Ku.* 6. 61, 2. 62; *Y.* 1. 330.

कर्तु *a.* or *s.* 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c.; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; ऋणस्य कर्ता one who incurs

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; स्वर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit. 4 An epithet of *Brahmā*. 5 *N.* of *Vishnu* and *Siva* also.

कर्त्री 1 A knife. 2 Scissors.

कर्दं, कर्ददः Mud.

कर्दमः 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नुपु-लमकदमवरी प्रक्षालयती स्थिता *Mk.* 5. 35; पश्यश्चादयानकर्दमान् *R.* 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. —सं Flesh. —COMP. —आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्पटः, कंटे 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip. 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment.

कर्पटिक, कर् *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकण-पकर्पणपाशवृद्धि &c. *Dk.* 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a fry- ing-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्परः; जीयेय येन कविना यमकेः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदके घटकर्परेण *Ghaṭ.* 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon.

कर्पासः, कस, कसी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, कंर Camphor. —COMP. —खंडः 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. —तैलं camphor liniment.

कर्फरः A mirror.

कर्दुः *a.* Variegated, spotted; *Y.* 3. 166.

कर्दुर *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted; कश्चित्सदृशनिर्बुधककर्दुरः *Si.* 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray; पर्वनेर्मस कपोतकर्दुरं *Ku.* 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The *Dhattūra* plant. —रं 1 Gold. 2 Water.

कर्दुरित *a.* Variegated; *U.* 6. 4.

कर्मेष्ट *a.* 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently. 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. —उः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* Skilful, clever. —पयः Wages. —पयः Activity.

कर्मन् *n.* 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संगति विवर्धयानां कर्म *M.* 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either *nirv*, वैमिषिक or *काम्य*). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of *Brahma* (opp. ज्ञान); *R.* 8. 20. 7 Product, result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; *Bh.* 2. 94. 10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुमिच्छिततमं कर्म *P.* 1. 4. 79.

11 ( In Vais. phil. ) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; ( thus defined:—एकद्रव्यमयुष्मत्तुं सयोगविभागजनपेक्षकारणं कर्म Vais. Sūtra. It is five-fold:—उत्क्षेपणं ततोऽव-क्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च यमनं कर्मण्येतानि पंच च ॥ Bb'ashā P. 6. —COMP. असम *a.* incapable of doing anything. अंशं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite ( as प्रजापति of the Darśa sacrifice ) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अनुरूप *a.* 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 ( कर्मतः इत्युपायादि सग्रह-स्थानं Kull. ) 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक *a.* final (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession ( as that of an artisan &c. ) —आत्मन् *a.* endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—*m.*) the soul. —इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; ( they are:—वाक्पाणिपाद-पादपस्थानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also ). —उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. —करः 1 a hired labourer ( a servant who is not a slave ); कर्मकराः स्वयंपरादयः Pt. 1; Si. 14 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तुं *m.* ( in gram. ) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; *e. g.* पच्यते-ओदनः; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । इहोः स्मृतेः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैति तद्विदुः ॥ —कांडः, —हं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan ( technically a worker not hired ). 2 any labourer in general ( whether hired or not ). 3 a blacksmith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मा-नमनेत्ययं । न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकरं स्व-कारणम् ॥ Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिन् *m.* a labourer, a workman. —कारुणिकः, —कः a strong bow. —कीलकः a washerman. —क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, मत्तवर्ष; *cf.* कर्मभूमि. —गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act ( as a thief ). —घातः leaving off or suspending work. —वै ( वत ) हालः 1 'base in deed'; a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasiṣṭha mentions these

kinds:—अह्यकः पिशुनश्च कुड्मो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मकांडाला जन्मनुग्रहादि पंचमः ॥ 2 one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of Rāhu —चोदना 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज्ञः one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespe-ctable. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder ( in doing an act ); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tat-purusha; ( in which the members of the compound are in apposition ); तदुत्पन्नं कमधारय वेगाहं स्वां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —ह्वसः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —नामन् ( in grām ) a participial noun. —नाभा N. of a river between Kāst and Vibhār. —निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites ( opp. ज्ञानमार्ग ). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ मुक्ते सत्तारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीयः; so अहु in जगन्तु प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and विगत also. —प्राप्तः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; ( pain, pleasure ) —बंधः बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad ( by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c. ) —वृत्तः—वृत्तिः *f.* 1 the land of religious rites, *i. e.* भरतवर्ष. 2 ploughed ground. —सीमांस्त the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see सीमांस्त. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —चतुर्थं the fourth ( the present ) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga ). —योगः 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाकः—कर्मपाकः. —शाला a work-shop. —शीलः, —शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्या-सिन् *m.* 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. 2 an ascetic who performs religious deeds without look- ing to their rewards. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; ( there are nine divi- nities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; ह्यः सोमा यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभा- शुभस्येह कर्माणि नव साक्षिणः ॥ ) —सिद्धिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 51. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 210.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. 2 Engaged in any work or business. 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तन्मायोगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46 —*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिन् *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मदः The market-town or capital of a district ( of two hundred or four hundred villages ).

कर्षः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Plough- ing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —वैः—वै *a.* weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas —Comp. —आरगः—कार्गण q. v.

कर्षक *a.* Who or what draws, attracts &c —कः A cultivator, bus- bandman; Y. 2. 265

कर्षणं 1 Drawing, dragging, pull- ing; bending ( as of a bow ); मध्यमान- मतिम वक्रणं गत R. 11. 46, 7. 62 2 At- tracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112.

कर्मिणी the bit of a bridle.

कर्षः *f.* 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Canal. —*m.* 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood.

कर्मिन् *ind.* At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल् 1. 1 A. ( कलते, कलित ) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —II. 10 U. ( कल- यति-ते, कलित ) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कालकरकंदलीकलित- स्रजजालिनिः U. 5. 5; लैलानिवहनिवने कल- यासि कवाले Gīt. 1; कलितकलितवपनालः; हलं कलयते *ibid.*; कलय कलयथेणी पाणी पदे कुरु वृत्तौ 12; Sānti 4. 13. 2 To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामह Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमाशोर्विकलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्नि सन्मयोऽन्यत्वे Si. 9. 83; कल्पितं विरहसिद्धितथिवा कांतमेव कलयन्पुनरित्ये 10. 89; N. 2. 65, 3. 12, Māl. 2. 9. 5 To think, regard, consider; कलयन्मानमदकं



सति मां Si. 9 58, 6, 54; Sānti. 4. 15; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4, 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मद्गलीलाकलितकामपाल M'al. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियं कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौत्वे Bh. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with.—Wīra आ 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृदया K. 49. 2 to consider, regard, know, take notice of; स्पर्शनपि पावनमाकलयति K. 108; स्निग्धमयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3. 3 to bind, fasten, tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1 6, 9, 45; K. 84, 99. 4 To cast, throw; Si. 3. 73. 5 To shake. —परि 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. —वि to maim, cripple, to make defective. —सं 1 to add or sum up; cf. संकलन. 2 to consider, regard. —III. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल *a.* 1 Sweet and indistinct (असम्भ्रम); कर्णं कलं किमपि शीतं H. 1. 81; सारवैः कलनिर्द्द्वैः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c; मास्त्रलद्वगुराणां R. 16. 12; कलकि-किमीरवं Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेसलाः कलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested —लः A low or soft and inarticulate tone. —लं Semen. —COMP. —अंकुरः the Sārāsa bird. —अहनादिन *m.* 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Chātaka bird. —अविकलः a sparrow. —आलापः 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलापविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतिकाविकम् K. 2. 3 a bee. —उत्ताल *a.* high, sharp. —कट *a.* having a sweet voice (—ठः) (सी. *f.*) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a goose, swan. 3 a pigeon. —कलः 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd. 2 indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विदुषे कलमेसलकलकोल-कलोद्वशाभ्यां Si. 6. 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in drama); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28 3 N. of Siva. —कुलिका, कुलिका a wanton woman. —कोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. —धौत 1 silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. 2 gold; विमलकलधौतसंज्ञा सङ्केत Ve. 3. लिङ्गि. *f.* 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold. 2 characters written in gold. मरकतशङ्कलकलितकलधौतलिपिर्व रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. —खनिः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon. 3 a peacock. 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. —नादः a low sweet tone. —भाषणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. —रवः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. —ईशः 1 a gander, a swan; बहुदुःखं कलईशकुलं Ku. 5. 67. 2 a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. 3 the Supreme soul.

कलकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपन्नवतु कलकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कूल°. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलकः (सी. *f.*) A lion. कलकिङ्क *a.* Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलजः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; वयमत्या हि वृषाः कल-त्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्भर्तुरिव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. 2 The hip or loins; इदमुत्तिग्निबोदाममन्मथविलासगृहीतकृ-कलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलनं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding. —ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलदिना Wisdom, intelligence.

कलभः (सी. *f.*) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन दूयतेतुल्यं M. 5; द्विपेदं भावं कलभः श्रयन्ति R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतेन पडोः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलवः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadamba tree.

कलबुदं (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, —लं The foetus, uterus.

कलर्विकः —गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, —सः ( सं, —सं ) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; सनो मांसग्रन्थी कनककलशाविद्युपमिती Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; सनकलस Amaru. 54. जन्मन्, उद्भवः N. of Agastya.

कलशी (सी. *f.*) A pitcher, a jar. —COMP. —सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, —हं 1 Strife, quarrel; ईर्ष्या-कलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so लुक्कलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; ( where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by दंशद्विनेतेतरता-हनं and दंशदंशदा respectively ).

—COMP. —अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him ( one who is angry and yet sorry for it ); she is thus defined in S. D. :—चादुकारमपि प्राणनाथं दोषादपास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —अपहृत *a.* taken by main force or violence. —विष *a.* fond of ( promoting ) quarrels; ननु कलहविशोसि M. 1. ( —हः ) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything ; a bit, jot; कलामप्यङ्कृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कलां नाहति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8 36. 2 A digit of the moon ( these are sixteen ) ; जगति जयिन्सते ते भावा नवैदुकलादयः Mal. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital ( consideration paid for the use of money ); धनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिर्भसत्सुखचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32; ( where कला means ' digits ' also ). 4 A division of time variously computed ; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art ( mechanical or fine ); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit. 9 ( In Prosody ) A syllabic instant. 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. —COMP. —अंतरं 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Līlā. —अयनः a tumbler, a dancer ( as on the sharp edge of a sword ). —आकुलं deadly poison. —केलि *a.* gay, wanton. ( —लिः ) an epithet of Kāma. —क्षयः waning ( of the moon ); R. 5. 16. —धरः, —निधिः, —पूर्णाः the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपश्चिकलपि परोक्षारः । यथासमये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुन्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. —भृत् *m.* the moon; so कलाभृत् *m.*; Ku. 5. 72.

कलादः, —दकः A gold-smith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकला-पस्य च निलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रत्नाकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things; आलिलकलाकलापाञ्चन K. 7. 3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकण्ठं शिखिन् V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; ( oft. with कांची or रत्नां &c. ); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general. 6 The rope round an elephant's neck. 7 A quiver, 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man. 11 A poem written in one metre. —पी A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence ( चतुर्विंशु कलापकं ); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. 2 A debt to be paid

when the peacocks spread their tails.  
—कः 1 A band or bundle in general.  
2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (=कलाप); Si. 9. 45. 5 A sectarian mark on the fore-head (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *m.* 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकद्वयं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (तृक्ष).

कलापिनी 1 The night. 2 The moon. कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. बाटाण); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिधर्माणि इमानि &c. 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhāṭaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —*f.* A bud. —*Comp.* —कारः, —कारकः, —क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. —द्रुमः, —वृक्षः the Bibhāṭaka tree. —युगं the Kali age, iron age; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिका, कलिः *f.* 1 An unbrown flower, a bud; चूतानां चिरान्वेतापि कलिका भव्यानि न स्वं रजः S. 6. 6; किमात्रकलिकामे-  
गमारम्भे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. 2 A digit streak.

कलिगाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants: (a district on the Coromandel coast); उल्लालादंशितपथः कलिगामिषुखो यदो R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—  
जगन्नाथालमारम्भं कृष्णातीरांतगः प्रिये । कलिगदेशः  
संशोको वाममार्गपरायणः ॥

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित *a.* Held, seized, taken; see कल्.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —*Comp.* —कन्धा, —जा, —तनया —नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिद-  
कन्धा मधुरा गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gīt. 3. —गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. —जा, —तनया, —नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलित *a.* 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाकदं-  
कलितः कलकलः Mv. 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; अकलकलितः Si. 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass; विशदि हृदयैककलितं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा न मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 52.

कलुष *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy,

foul; गंगा रोधः पतनकलुषा गृह्णीत प्रसादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghaṭ. 13. 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कटः स्मृतिवाप्यवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; S. 6. 4. 4 Angry, displeased, excited; भावावबोधकलुषा द्यतिव रात्री R. 5. 64. (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —*बः* A buffalo. —*बं* 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषममः Rs. 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath. —*Comp.* —*पतिज* *a.* illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलेवरः, —रं The body; यावत्त्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्कः, —लकं 1 A viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Mean-  
ness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; तालोद्य-  
कल्केन हूतांतैला Ku. 7. 9. —*Comp.* —*फलः* the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

कल्किः, —कल्किन् *m.* The tenth and last incarnation of Viṣṇu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatāras* of Viṣṇu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki* *avatāra*:—  
स्लेच्छनि-  
वहनिषने कलयसि कखालम् पुनंकतुमिष किमपि  
करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश  
हे ॥ Gīt. 1. 10)

कल्प *a.* 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः, Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधि-  
रोदुमंजसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरणकल्प &c. —*ल्पः* 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रयुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योःतु कल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एव द्वे प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदावे ह्यवकल्पयोः Ms. 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); क्षत्रिण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवि-  
कल्पयामास कल्पयामास सविषां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीश्रितवाराहकले (the one in which we now live); कल्पं स्थितं तनु-  
सता तनुमिस्ततः किम् Sānti. 4. 2. 7 Medical treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Ved'angas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांग. 9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं ह्युच्ये कुमार R. 5. 36; उप-  
पन्नमेतदस्मिन्नविकल्पे राजनि S. 2; प्रमातकल्पा  
शाश्वतेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so वृत्तकल्पः, प्रतिपन्न-  
कल्पः &c. —*Comp.* —*अंतः* end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. —*स्थायिन्* *a.* lasting to the end of a  
कल्प. —*आदिः* renovation of all things in the creation. —*कारः* author of a Kalpastūtra, q. v. —*स्य* end of the world, universal destruction; e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —*तक्षः*, —*द्रुमः*, —*वायुपः*, —*वृक्षः* one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्प-  
द्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमालम्यसिपवृक्षं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. 3 (fig.) a very gene-  
rous person; सकलार्थसिद्धकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —*पालः* seller of spirituous liquors. —*लता*, —*लतिका* 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. 2 A creeper sup-  
posed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः  
फलति कल्पवृक्षेव सतिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्प-  
तृ above. —*सूत्रं* a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः 1 A rite. 2 A barber.

कल्पनं 1 Forming, fashioning, ar-  
ranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —*न* 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृनो मागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 16 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; Mk. 3. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Compo-  
sition. 6 Invention. 7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनापोदः Sk. —*कल्पनाया* अपोदः. 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A contrivance, device. 12 (In Mīm. phil.) = अर्थोपाधि q. v.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fa-  
shioned, formed; see कल्प caus.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. 2 Foul, dirty. —*बः* —*बं* 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषव्यसकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22.

**कल्पा** *a* (बी *f*). 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Black and white. -**व**: 1 The variegated colour. 2 A mixture of black and white. 3 A demon, goblin. -**बी** *N.* of the river Yamunā. -**COMP.** -**कंठ**: an epithet of Siva.

**कल्प** *a* 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व: कल्पं यस्मिं यतते लघु-मर्यादद्वयं V. 3., Y. 1. 28; गवदेव भवे-कल्पस्तावच्छयः समाचरेत् Mb 2 Ready, prepared; कथयन् कथामेतां कथाः स्मः श्रवणे नव Mb. 3 Clever. 4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse) 5 Deaf and dumb. 6 Instructive. -**लघु** 1 Dawn, day break. 2 To morrow. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Congratulation, good wishes 5 Good news. -**COMP.** -**आज्ञा** -**जग्धि** *f*. the morning meal, break-fast. -**पाल** -**पालक**: a distiller -**सन्त**: morning meal break-fast. (-**सं**) (hence) anything light, trivial or unimportant; a trifle: ननु कल्पयन्नेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; क्लोक-वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थक्यवर्तस्य कार-पादिदमकथं करोति 9.

**कल्पा** 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Congratulation. -**COMP.** -**पाल** -**पालक**: a distiller.

**कल्याण** *a* (-**णा** or -**णी** *f*). 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; तमेव कल्याणि तमेवदुःखी R. 6. 29; Me 109. 2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. 3 Excellent, illustrious. 4 Auspicious, salutary propitions, good; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महतां माजं विचर्यते Māl. 1. 3. -**ण** 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चन्द्रार्ध-बुद्धामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्याणपरंपरणां भोक्तारबुद्धमालादेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 1; Ms. 3. 60; so आमिनिवशी K. 104. 2 Virtue 3 Festival. 4 Gold 5 Heaven. -**COMP.** -**कृत** *a*. 1 doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. 2 propitious, lucky. 3 virtuous. -**धर्म** *a*. 1 virtuous -**वचनं** friendly speech, good wishes.

**कल्याणक** *a*. ( **गिहा** *f*. ) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed.

**कल्याणिव** *a*. ( **नी** *f*. ) 1 Happy, prosperous 2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. 3 Propitious, auspicious

**कल्याणी** A cow; R. 1. 87.

**कल** *a*. Deaf

**कला**: 1 A large wave, a billow; आद्यः कलोलोत्थः Bh. 3. 82; कलोलमालकुलं Bv. 1. 59. 2 An enemy. 3 Joy, happiness.

**कलाजिह्वा** A river; स्वर्लोककलाजिह्वे त्वं पापनिरोधकं मम मध्यालालवलीदासनः G. L. 50; so हिमकुण्डलिनाः कलाजिह्वः

**कल** *A.* ( **कते**, **कवि** ) 1. To praise. 2 To describe, compose (as a poem) 3 To paint, picture.

**कल**: A mouthful. -**क** A mush-room; विह्वलि कलानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

**कवच** -**च** 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. 2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable ( **हुं-ह्रूं** ) considered as a preservative like armour. 3 A kettle-drum. -**COMP.** -**पत्र**: the birch tree -**हर** *a*. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear an armour; कवच-हरः कुमारः Ku.; cf. वमहर in R. 8. 94.

**कवटी** The leaf or panel of a door.

**कव** ( **व** ) **र** *a*. (-**रा**, -**री** *f* ) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si 5. 19. 2 Set, in-laid. 3 Variegated. -**र** -**र** 1 Salt. 2 Sourness or acidity. -**र**: A braid or fillet of hair.

**कव** ( **व** ) **री** A braid or fillet of hair; द्रुमी विलोक्यरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -**COMP.** -**भर** -**भार**: a fine head of hair; पटय जवने कावीनच सजा कवीभं Git. 12.

**कवल** -**ल** 1 A mouthful; आस्वाद-वद्विः कवलैर्मुखां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवल-च्छेदेन संगतिनाः U. 3. 16.

**कवलित** *a* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful) 2 Chewed. 3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in द्रुमुना कवलितः

**कषाट** see कषाट.

**कवि** *a*. 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms 4. 24. 2 Intelligent, clever, wise. 3 Thinking, thoughtful. 4 Praise-worthy -**वि**: 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुत्तमं कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms 7. 49, 2. 151. 2 A poet; तद्ब्रुहि रामवरित आद्यः कविरसि U. 2; मंदः कवियशा-प्राधी R. 1. 3; इदं कविष्यः पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं प्रशस्तं U. 1. 1; Si 2. 83 3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. 4 Vālmiki, the first poet. 5 Brahmā 6 The sun -**f**. The bit of a bridle; see कविता -**COMP.** -**ज्वेह**: an epithet of Vālmiki the first poet. -**पुत्र**: an epithet of Sukra. -**राज**: 1 a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजराजमुकुटालंकार-शेरः सुते occurring in the last verse of every canto of Nairbhāḍha Charita. 2 N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. -**रामायण**: an epithet of Vālmiki.

**कविक** *a*. The bit of a bridle.

**कविता** Poetry; सुकविता यस्मिं राग्येन की Bb. 2. 21.

**कवि** ( **वी** ) **र** The bit of a bridle.

**कवोष्ण** *a*. Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67, 84.

**कव** ( **व** ) ( **व्य** ) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एव दे प्रथमं कवः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147; 97, 128. -**व्य**: A class of manes. -**COMP.** -**वाह** *m*. -**वाह** -**वाहन**: fire.

**कषा**: A whip (usually in pl.). -**शा** A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारैस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गावे पतित्यति सहास्रकं मनोरथः Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be *m*. or *f*.) 2 Flogging. 3 A string, rope.

**कशिपु** *m*. or *n*. 1 A mat. 2 A pillow. 3 A bed. -**गु**: 1 Food. 2 Clothing. 3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

**कशे** ( **से** ) **र** *m*. *n*. 1 The back-bone. 2 A kind of grass.

**कश्मल** *a*. Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मस्वेषात्कश्मला किंवदंती स्वादिस्मिन्त विद्वामावयन् U. 1. 42. -**ल** 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or depression of spirits; कश्मलं महदाविशत् Mb. : कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. 2 Sin. 3 Swoon.

**कश्मीर**: ( **प** ) *N.* of a country, the modern Kāshmir. ( Its position is thus described in Tantras:—आरादाम-मारय कुकुमादिनटांतकः । तावत्कश्मीदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनमहकः ). -**COMP.** -**ज** -**ज** -**जन्म** *m*. *n*. affliction; कश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितान्तम्य Bv. 1. 71.

**कष** *a*. Fit to be whipped or flogged. -**इय** Spirituous liquor.

**कश्यप**: 1 A tortoise. 2 *N.* of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti and thus the father both of gods and demons. [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahma. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahābhārata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajapati].

**क** *U.* ( **क**वि-**ने**, **क**वि ) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; समूलकायं कवि Sk.; Bk. 3. 49. 2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); उद्ध्वेन कषविवा-लसकषपाषाणनिमे नमस्तले N. 2. 69. 3 To injure, destroy. 4 To itch.

**कष** *a*. Rubbing, scraping. -**व**: 1 Rubbing. 2 A touch-stone; उद्ध्वेन कषविवालसत् कषपाषाणनिमे नमस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17.

**कषण** 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching; कंठलक्ष्मिपंडपिङ्गकषणोक्तेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. कषणकषणस्तमहाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

**कषा**-**कषा** *q*. *v*.

**कषाय** *a*. 1 Astringent; S. 2. 2 Fragrant; सुदृढिकमलामोदमेर्गकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Red, dark-red; चूतकुंदास्वाकषायकटः Ku. 3. 32. 4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. 5 Brown. 6 Improper, dirty.

-**य** -**यं** 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु. 2 The red colour. 3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down

until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अनुवैव कषायितस्तनं Ku. 4. 4; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कषि *a.* Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कषे (से) रका The backbone, the spine.

कष्ट *a.* 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रामहस्तमदुष्या कष्टा कष्टं गतं R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition) 2 Painful, grievous; मोहादृक्कष्टरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं खलु भूयभावः Katn. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 29; कष्टा वृष्टिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः । निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सकष्टा वृष्टिः ॥ Chāṇ. 59. 3 Difficult; क्रीड कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —हं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं स्वप्नपत्यता S. 6; धिगर्थीः कष्टं-श्रवाः Pt. 1. 163 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन somehow or other —हं *ind.* Alas! Ah! हा विक् कष्टं; हा कष्टं जस्यामिद्वन्तुषः पुत्रेवजायते Pt. 4. 78. —COMP. —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —तपस्व *a.* one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं *a.* bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कष्टि *f.* 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कक्ष 1. P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. With निस् (Caus.) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्रवि-भेदतश्च विद्यालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकान्निष्कासयिष्ये Mu. 6. —प्र to open, cause to expand; वनमुकाङ्क्षिलव-प्रकाशितः (कुमुदेः) Ghaṭ. 19. —वि to open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्यो-द्वे पुंडरीकं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. (Caus.) to open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकासयति कैवल्यचक्रालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk; कस्तु-रिकातिलकमालि विषाय सारं Br. 2. 4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —COMP. —स्रुतः the musk-deer.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्मकुमुदमणि सुधर्विधुम्ब R. 3. 15.

कहः A kind of cane.

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —स्य 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्वः, —स्य A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —COMP. —कारः (री *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलु verdigris.

काकः 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च मुक्ते Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —की A female crow. —कं A multitude of crows. —COMP. —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदरः a snake; काकादरो येन विनीतद्वयः Kavirāja. —उलूकि-कार. —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Pañchatantra). —विचा the gunjā plant. —छद्मः, —छदिः 1 a wagtail. 2 a side lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो न खलु ममः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; काकतालीयवत्प्राप्यष्टाभिः निमित्तमतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विन्यति Ve. 2. 14. —न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकि *a.* contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; गवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task).

—ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken) —पक्षः, —पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-पक्षधरेभ्य याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पद्म the sign (▲) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. —पुः a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —महुः a gallinule. —वः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवाः मोक्षा यथा-रथमवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धी हि वनती-नास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (काकयवाः निष्फल-तृणान्यं) —रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —बध्वा a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकव (रु) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Naked. 3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की *f.*) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकालिः, —ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुबद्धमुखकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; क-णिमुखकाकलीसंज्ञकः...प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. 3 Scissors. 4 The Gunjā plant. —COMP. —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Papa 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A cubit.

काकिनी *f.* 1 A quarter of a Papa q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; मित्रकंठस्वनिर्वीरेः काकु-रित्यभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकुकरणकुशलता R. 222. (Hence). 2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

काकुत्स्थः A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12, 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुत् The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223.

काक्षः A sidelong look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणानादरोक्षितः Bk. 5. 28.

कामः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरस्यसुनयसस्तिनपयंयमी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षि विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With अस्मि to long for, wish. —आ 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यासत्तं रिपु-रावकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162; R. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 To require, need. —प्रत्या to lie in, wait for. —वि to wish, desire or long for. —सना to wish or desire.

कांक्षा 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकांक्षा.

कांक्षि *a.* (जी *f.*) Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरो पद्मरागाणां जम्ब काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमुल्लेखं विक्रीतो हंत पितामणिर्मया Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to sup-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -COMP. -घटी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a glass vessel. -नगिः crystal, quartz. -मलं, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or soda.

काचनं, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिर <sup>म.</sup> A manuscript, writing

काचुकः 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

काचन *a.* (नी *f.*) Golden, made of gold; तन्मये च स्फटिकफलका काचनी वासयति: Ms. 79; काचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold; (शङ्खं) अमेघादपि काचनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. -नः 1 The Dhātūrā plant. 2 The Champaka tree. -COMP. -अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. -कंदरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. -भूः *f.* 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H 4. 113.

काचनारः (-लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काचिः, -ची *f.* 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि काचिच्छणस्थानमनिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Ms. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). -COMP. -पुरी, -नगरी the same as कांची (2). -पदं the hips and loins.

कांजिकं, कांजिका Sour gruel.

काजुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यकृत्स्नं S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty.

काण *a.* 1 One-eyed; अङ्गा काणः Sk.; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृणं युगं सूचं माम् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. कुटकी कवडी).

काणयः, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. -COMP. -मातु *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman; son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीनातः अस्ति किं चिद्विहं यदुपलक्ष्यति bk. 1.

कांडः, -हं 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोस्वातयुगलकांडकवलच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; *e. g.* ज्ञानं कर्म &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -COMP. -कारः a maker of arrows. -गोचरः an iron arrow.

-पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. -पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुटः 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपुटः; (स्वपुत्रं पुत्रतः कृत्वा यो वे पकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्श्रुतिनासी कांडपुट इति स्मृतः). -भंगः a fracture of bones or limbs. -बाणी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -स्युटः one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडीरः An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुट as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

कांडोलः A basket of <sup>३</sup>reed; see कंडोल.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कु to insult, dishonour; वन्यैर्धर्ममेतेन हृः सदासि कात्कुतः Bhāg.

कातर *a.* 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयति च कातरम् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्रियेव कातरासि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं चापदोहितम् R. 17. 47.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow; (dressed in red clothes). 2 N. of Pārvatī. -COMP. -दुग्धः, -सुतः N. of Kārtikeya.

काथंचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः 1 A kind of goose (कलईस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane. 4 The Kadamba tree. -वं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. निषेधं मधु माधवाः सरस्वत्यः कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. -सी 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसिद्धिं प्रथम-सौहृदमिष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविष्णुतलो-चनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभतः पतनं ग्रथिव्याम् Udb. 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादंबिनी *f.* A row of clouds; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादाचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Incidental, occasional.

कादवेयः A kind of snake.

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Ms. 18, 42; काननावनि forest-ground. 2 A home, house. -COMP. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -ओक *m.* 1 an inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -यी The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहदुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karna.

कांत *a.* 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कर्तुं चाशुभं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; श्रीमकांतैर्दुर्गुणे R. 1. 16. 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमासीत् पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. 2 A husband; कांतोदतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Ms. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon. 5 The spring. 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयम्). 8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. -तं Saffron. -COMP. -आयसं the loadstone. -पक्षि *m.* a peacock. -लोहं the loadstone.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; Me. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. -COMP. अंशुदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest; ग्रहं तु ग्रहिणीर्हीनं कांतारद्वितिरिष्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. 2 A bad road. 3 A hole, cavity. -रः

1 A red variety of the sugarcane.  
2 Mountain ebony.

कांतिः *f.* 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15; अङ्गिरासः S. 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्ति:—रूपयौवनलालित्यं भोगाद्यैरगम्युषणं । शोभा शोका सैव कांतिर्मन्थाप्यायिता द्युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating. —द *a.* beautifying, adorning. (—दं) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —व, —दायक, —दायिन् *a.* adorning. —सूत *m.* the moon.

कांतिम् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Me. 30. —*m.* The moon.

काद्वं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

काद्विकः A baker, a confectioner.  
कादिशीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; सुगजनः कादिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

कान्यकुब्जः *N.* of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.  
कापथः A bad road; (lit. and fig.).

कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212.

कापालिन् *m.* *N.* of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि दुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापेयं 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —Comp. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काम् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय B. 2. 65, 3. 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go;

Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5.

3 Affection. love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 *N.* of Pradyumna. 8 *N.* of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —सं 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile.

[Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. —सिद्धौर्ण 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अंकुशः 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अंगः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिहित *a.* overcome by love. —अनलः see कामाग्नि. —अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (—घः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अस्त्रिन् *a.* getting food at will. —अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. —अरुण्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अयिन् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः *N.* of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अदानं 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. —आयुधं 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. (—घः) the mango tree. —आयुधम् *m.* 1 a vulture. 2 Garuda. —आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिवृषणाश्चेतमाचरेन्नेषु Me. 5. —आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. —ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 the supreme soul. —उद्वं 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. —उपहतं *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. —कला *N.* of Rati, the wife of Kāma. —काम, —कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. —कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—रः) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 11. —कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —कृत् *a.* 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. (—मः) the Supreme soul. —केशि *a.* lustful. (—लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —क्रीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. —गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. गुणः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —चर, —चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. —चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (—रः) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शङ्कनीयः R. 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारदुष्टा Sk. Ms. 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिन् *a.* moving unrestrained; Me. 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. (—मः) 1 Garuda. 2 a sparrow. —ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (—मः) 1 an epithet of Skanda. 2 of Siva. —तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —दा = कामधेनु q. v. —दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. —दूध *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुधा हि सा R. 1. 80, 2. 63; Māl. 3. 31. —दुधा, —दुह *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. —दूरी the female cuckoo. —देवः the god of love. —धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पति, —पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः *N.* of Balarāma. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope, कामप्रवेदने Ak. —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगः (pl.) sensual gratification. —महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मूढ, —मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U.



2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous ; हृष्यमपि युवा काम-रसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1 taking any form at will ; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मोहनः Me. 6. 2 beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam) ; R. 4. 83, 84. -रेखा -लेखा *a.* harlot, courtesan. -लता membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्लभः 1 the spring. 2 the mango tree. (-भा) moon-light. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-ज्ञः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद *a.* saying anything at will. -विहृत *a.* disappointing desires. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated ; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent ; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीहते Ku. 5. 82. (-न्तिः) *f.* 1 free and unrestrained action. 2 freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वंतं the trumpet flower -शरः 1 a love-shaft. 2 the mango tree. -शास्त्र the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः the spring. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire ; R. 5. 33. -सूत्रं N of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause ; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. 2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully ; Ms. 4. 130 ; पदा सृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. 3 From passion or feeling, lustfully ; Ms. 3. 173 4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous -न्तं Desire, wish. -न्ता Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधनिम् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will ; कामगामी. 2 Agreeably to desire ; Mu. 1. 25 ; 3 To the heart's content ; U. 3. 16. 4 Willingly, joyfully ; Sānti. 4. 4. 5 Well, very well (a particle of assent) ; it may be that ; मनान्नम्याहृत्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2, 43. 6 Granted or admitted (that) ; true that, no doubt ; (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still) ; कामं न लिङ्गति मदान्न-संशयो सा सुविष्टमनविषया न तु दुष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31 ; 2. 1 ; R. 4. 13, 6. 22 ; 13. 75 ; Mal. 9. 34. 7 Indeed, foresooth, really ; R. 2. 43 ; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). 8 Better, rather (usually with न) काममा मरणादिदेव गृहे कृत्यर्हमन्यपि । न वैदेन प्रयच्छेत्तु प्रणवीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 7. 89.

कामप्रधान } *a.* Lustful, libidinous ;  
कामपाय } B. 19. 50 ; S. 3.  
कामविदुः }

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. 2 A desert.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing 2 Lustful.

कामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Lustful. 2 Desirous. 3 Loving, fond. -म. 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies) ; स्वया चन्द्रम-चा चातिसंकीर्यते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3 ; स्वां कामिनो मदनद्वितिसुदाहर्ति V. 4. 11 ; Amaru. 2 ; M. 3. 14. 2 A uxorious husband. The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. 4 A sparrow. 5 An epithet of Siva. 6 The moon. 7 A pigeon. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate or fond woman ; Ms. 8. 112. 2 A lovely or beautiful woman ; उदयति हि शशाङ्कः कामिनीयदण्डः Mk. 1. 57 ; केषां नैवा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. 3 A woman (in general) ; मय्य जहार चतुर्वे कामिनी R. 9. 69 ; Ms. 63, 67 ; Rs. 1. 28 4 A timid woman. 5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Wishing, desirous. 2 Lustful, libidinous -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man ; कासुकेः कुम्भीलकेश परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4 ; R. 19. 33 ; Rs. 6. 9. 2 A sparrow. 3 The Asoka tree -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

कांषिलः, कांषीलः N. of a tree ; Māl. 9. 31.

कांचलः A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांचलिकः A vendor of shell-ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः 1 A native of the Kambojas ; Ms. 10. 44. 2 A king of the Kambojas. 3 The Punnāga tree. 4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्य *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable ; हृषा विद्वा च काम्यास्तं Sānti. 2. 8. 2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य) ; अन्ते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50 ; Ms. 2. 2 ; 12. 89 ; Bg. 18. 2. 3 beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome ; नास्ती न काम्यः R. 6. 30 ; U. 5. 12. -म्या A wish, desire, intention, request ; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3 ; R. 1. 35 ; Bg. 10. 1. -COMP. -अभिमायः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर *f.* agreeable speech. -दानं 1 an acceptable gift. 2 a free-will-offering ; voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -व्रतं a voluntary vow.

काम्ल *a.* Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, च 1 The body ; विनाति कायः कस्यापराणां शरीरकार्त्तं तु चन्देन Bh. 2. 71 ; कविन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11 ; so कविन, वाचा, मनसा &c. 2 The trunk of a tree. 3 The body of a lute (the whole

lute except the wires). 4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. 5 Principal, capital. 6 Home, residence, habitation. 7 A butt, a mark. 8 Natural temperament. -च (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, (this part being considered sacred to Prajāpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). -यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v. ; Y. 1. 60 ; Ms. 3. 38. -COMP. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. -क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -मानं measurement of the body. -वलनं an armour. -स्थः 1 the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a सूद्र mother). 2 a man of that caste ; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी मात्रा Mu. 1 ; Y. 1. 336 ; Mk. 9. (-स्था *f.*) 1 a woman of that caste. 2 the myrobalan tree. (-स्थी *f.*) the wife of a कायस्थ. -स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal ; कायिकतयः Ms. 12. 8. -का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -COMP. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1 interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. 2 interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author ; ग्रन्थकारः author ; कुम्भकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. -ः 1 Act, action ; as in पुरुषकार. 2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected ; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 126 ; ककार, छकार &c. 3 Effort, exertion ; Si. 19. 27. 4 Religious austerity. 5 A husband, lord ; a master. 6 Determination. 7 Power, strength. 8 A tax or toll. 9 A heap of snow. 10 The Himālaya mountain. -COMP. -अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother ; cf. Ms. 10. 36. -कर *a.* working, acting as agent. -शूः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.). 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c ; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150 ; 2. 156 ; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42 ; Ms. 7. 204 ; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. -क 1 (In gram.) 1 The relation-subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence ; (or between a noun and other words governing it) ; there



are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the gustative: (1) कर्तुं; (2) कर्मन्; (3) कृणु; (4) सम्पदान्; (5) अपादान्; (6) अधिकरण. 2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. -COMP. -हृदि (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्थितिं कृणति वेदति विचलति निषिषति विलोकयति तिथेः। अंतर्दति बुद्धिमुच्छति नवपरिणया वधुः सत्ये K. P. 10. -हेतुः the active or efficient cause; (opp. जपकहेतु).

कारणं 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोषः कुटुम्बिकः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21. 2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 3. 347; कारणमात्राणि तनुं R. 16. 22. 3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent); as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. 5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. 6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 18. 7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. 8 An organ of sense. 9 The body. 10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 84. 11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -COMP. -उत्तरं special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom. -गुणः a quality of the cause. -सूत a. 1 caused. 2 forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोक्तं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वकारणस्य हेतुः। तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -वरीरं (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणा 1 Pain, agony. 2 Casting into hell.

कारणिक a. 1 An examiner, a judge. 2 Causal.

कारणवः A sort of duck; तं वारि विहाय नीरालिनीं कारणवः वेत्ते V. 2. 23.

कारणमित्र m. 1 Brazier. 2 A mineralogist.

कारणः A crow.

कारणम् N. of a tree (किंवाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. 2 A prison-house, a jail. 3 Part of a lute below the neck. 4 Pain, affliction. 5 A female messenger. 6 A female worker in gold. -COMP. -अगार, -गृह, -वेष्टमन् n. a prison-house, a jail; कारागृहं विजितवाचसेन लक्ष्मीणेधितमात्रसादात् R. 6 40; Sānti. 4. 10; Bh 3. 21. -युतः a prisoner. -पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारिः f. Action, act. -m. or f. An artist, mechanic

कारिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A business, trade. 3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses on grammatical, philosophical or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar; साह्यकारिका. 4 Torment, torture. 5 Interest.

कारीयं A heap of dried cowdung.

कारु a. (रु f.) 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुणिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्पष्टेते Vb. 1. 13; इति स्म सा कारुतेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 128; 10. 12. (They are:—तदा च तन्वायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा। पंचमश्वमेकारश्च कारुः शिल्पिनो मताः॥) —रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gods. 2 An art, a science. COMP. -चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1 a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. 2 a young elephant. 3 a hillock, an ant-hill 4 froth.

कारुणिक a. (की f.) Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Git. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यस्य Bv. 1. 1.

कार्कर्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. 2 Firmness. 3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. 4 Hard heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कर्यं गमितेऽपि चेत्तसि Amaru. 24.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c; (cf. R. 6. 39).] According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kṛitavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his

reversed father Jamadagni. Kṛitavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कारसहस्रं Gold; च तत्तः तत्तस्माद्वारः Si. 1. 20; देव K. 82.

कार्तिकः An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्तिकी नाम सूर्या शुद्धं वज्रम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (की f.) Belo ging to the month of Kārtika; R. 1. 39. —रुः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). 2 An epithet of Skanda. —की f. The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Kartikeya is the Mars or god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Pārvatī's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadana, Shaxmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadara. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v., whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senana and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -COMP. -मसूः f. Pārvatī mother of Kārtikeya.

कार्त्स्न्यं Totality, entirety; तत्त्विकोक्तं कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजान्मार्गं पञ्चपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्द्वय a. (की f.) Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्षः 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. 2 A reg. 3 La.

कार्षिकः 1 A pilgrim. 2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. 3 A caravan of pilgrims. 4 An experienced man. 5 A parasite.

कार्षण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्षण्यं 2 Compassion, pity. 3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg. 2. 7. 4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कापीस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. 2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. COMP. -अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका spindle. -सौचिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका, कार्पासी *f.* The cotton plant.

कार्मण *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Finishing a work. 2 Doing any work well or completely. -जं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलयनाकरणे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Manufactured, made. 2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). 3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मुक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; त्वयि चापिज्य-कार्मुके S. 1. 6. 2 A Bamboo.

कार्य *pot. p.* What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c; कार्यं सफ़लं न हसन्निधुना लोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so दंडः, विचारः &c. -कं 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नत्वं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो ह्येन द्युतिस्तस्मै हस्तैः ने V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; बहिर्निष्क-म्य ज्ञायतो कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, निष्क्रियार्थं declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्योपलक्ष्यमायी तदुपनि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. -COMP. -अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्य-विचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -अधिपः 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law; Mk. 9. -आसनेन seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superin-

tendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -कर *a.* efficacious -कारणे (*dual*) cause and effect; object and motive. -भावः the relation of cause and effect. -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. -मौरवं importance of an affair. -चित्तक *a.* 1 prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -च्युत *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. -दर्शनं 1 inspection of a work. 2 inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पुटः 1 a man who does any useless thing. 2 a mad, eccentric or crazy man. 3 an idler. -प्रवृत्तः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. -वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. -विरप्ति *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. 2 completion of an affair. 3 part of a business. -सिद्धिः *f.* success. -स्थानं place of business, office. -हंतु 1 obstructing or marrying another's work; H. 1. 77. 2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. 2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. 2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः A husbandman, a cultivator.

कार्षापणः, -णं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282 (=कर्म). -णं Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिक=कार्षापण *q. v.*

कार्ण *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. 3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. 4 black.

कार्णायस *a.* (सी *f.*) Made of black iron. -सं Iron.

कार्णिः An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. 2 Time (in general); विलंबितकालः कालं विनाश स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काय-ज्ञाप्रविनेदेन कालो गच्छति धर्मिता H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen. loc., dat. or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); पृथे काले विवसत् V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. 5 The weather. 6

Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaisheshikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः कात्या भुवनकालके कीदृति प्राणि-शरिः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरंतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Siva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distills and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. -लं 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अयस् iron. -अक्षरिणः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -अनरः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. (-*n.*) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. -अग्निः, अनलः the destructive fire at the end of the world. -अंग *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). -अजिनं hide of a black antelope. -अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. -अंजलः the (Indian) cuckoo. -अतिपातः, -अतिरेकः loss of time, delay. -अत्ययः 1 delay, lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. -अवयसः 1 'presiding over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. -अधुनादिन् *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. -अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. -आवृत्त *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. -आस *a.* able to bear delay; अकाळक्षमा देव्याः क्षीरप्रास्य K. 263; S. 4. -विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अन्नः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. -अधुनि *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. -आयसं iron. -उत्त *a.* sown in due season. -ऊज्ज a blue lotus. -कंदकः an epithet of Siva. -कंदः 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Siva; U. 6. -करणं appointing or fixing time. -कणिका, -कणी *f.* misfortune. -कर्मन् *n.* death. -कीलः noise. -कुटः Yama. -कुटा, -ई (*a*) a deadly poison. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अयापि नोद्धति इतः किल कालहृदं Ch. P. 50. -कुत् *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. -कृत्सः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. -क्षिपा 1 fixing a time. 2 death. -क्षेपः 1 delay, loss of time. Ms. 22; मरणे कालक्षेपं मा कुप Pt. 1. 2 passing the time. -केशवः,

-खंडं the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunā. -वर्षः a year. -चक्रं 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle. 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. -चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित a. summoned by the angel of death. -ज्ञ a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अथास्तु द्वि नरिणामकालज्ञो मनोमवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 83. -ज्ञः 1 an astrologer. 2 a cock. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present and the future; °वर्षा K. 46. -दंडः death. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् m. 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिकालधर्ममुपागतः Mb.; परितः कालधर्मणा &c. -धारणा prolongation of time. -नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. -नेत्रिः the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanumat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. -पक्व a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. -पाशः the noose of Yama or death. -पाशिकः a hangman. -पृष्ठ 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-कं) 1 N. of the bow of Karna; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -प्रभातः as epithet of Siva. -मानं measure of time. -मृगः a species of ape. -मेघी f. the Manjisṭha plant. -यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Kṛishṇa and an invincible foe of the Yadavas. Kṛishṇa, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchukunda was sleeping who burnt him down. -यापः, -यापनं procrastination, putting off. -योगः fate, destiny. -योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रात्रिः, -रात्री f. 1 a dark night. 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -लोहं steel. -विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. -वृत्तिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -वेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -वरोधः 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. 2 lapse of a long period of time. -सङ्कट a. opportune, timely. -सर्पः the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. -सर्पः the black

antelope. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular hell; Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -रुद्धः the tamāla tree. -स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -हरः an epithet of Siva. -हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -हानिः f. delay; R. 13. 16.

कालकं Liver. -कः 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kallinjar). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Siva.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

काला An epithet of Durgā.

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kalāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकीयस्या Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely.

-कः 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -का 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. 5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निदिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -कं Black sandalwood.

कालिङ्ग a. (की f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. -नः 1 A king of that country; अनेनैव कालिङ्गस्य राज्ञो ज्ञातः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber. -नाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिंग. -नं A water-melon.

कालिङ्ग a. (की f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā; कालिङ्गः पुल्लिङ्ग कलिकुपितः Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 23; Sānti. 4. 13. -Comp. -कर्षणः, -भेवनः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -सू f. Sanjñā (ज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -सोदरः Yama, the god of death. कालिङ्ग m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57.

कालिङ्गः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Kṛishṇa when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -Comp. -दमनः, -मर्दनः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

काली 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -Comp. -तनयः a buffalo.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीन a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

कालीचं A kind of sandal-wood; also कालीयक.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपयति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -वं 1 The liver. 2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

कालेयकः 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकं स्वप्नः. 2 Counterfeit, fabricated.

काव्य a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -रः Day-break.

काव्यायकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) Armorial. -रः A multitude of men in armour.

कावुकः 1 A cock. 2 The chakrā vāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सरिता पद्मः शंकरायामिवाकरो R. 4. 45. 2 A harlot, courtesan.

काव्य a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -रः 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend. -व्यं 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; नैवद्वयं नाम क &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्वै शब्दादीं सयुगावयनं कृती पुनः कृतिः K. P. 1 वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1.; रसनिर्वाचनपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तान्त्रिकार्थः चिकित्सापादकः Kāv. 1. 10; see (Uhaṇa 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, welfare. 4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -Cor. -भरुः a poetical thought or idea. -चोरः a robber of the ideas of other poet, a plagiarist; यद्वयं देवा हृदयं काव्याद्यं चोराः प्रणीतवन्ति Vikr. 1. -चोरः a stealer of other men's poet. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रति a. one who has a taste for and appreciates the beauties of poet. -रतिः a figure of speech; thus defined: -काव्यादिनां देवोपायव्यवहारं K. P. 2. 9. जितोति मयं कद्वं न विचिन्तति विकी Ohand. 5. 112

**काष्** 1. 4. A. (काष्-इय-ते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. 2 To appear, be visible; नेव सुमिन् च दिशः मदिशो वा चकारि Mb. 3 To appear or look like. With निष् (caus.) 1 to turn out, expel, drive, banish; see कम् with निष्. 2 to open. 3 to take or bring out, present to the view. -प्र 1 to shine, look brilliant. 2 to be visible, appear; एतु संवेत्तु सुतोऽस्मा न प्रकाशते Kāth. 3 to look or appear like. (-Caus.) 1 to show, display, discover, disclose, reveal; अवसरयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितु S. 1; S'an. K. 59. 2 to bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचिक्लृपितं मित्रं सर्वदेवं प्रकाशयत् Ch'an 20. 3 to publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 4 to illuminate, lighten; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिन् रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16. -प्रति 1 to appear like. 2 to shine in opposition or by contrast. -वि 1 to bloom, open (as a flower). 2 to shine -सं to appear like.

**काष्**, -सं A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c; Rs. 3. 1, 2. -सं A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Ps. 3. 28. -सः-कासः q. v.

**काशी** m. f. N. of a country.

**काशी**, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see तृप्ति -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siv. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंग, अंबिका and अंबालिका q. v.

**काशीर** a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of com.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; e g. जितकाशीर one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

**काशी** See तृप्ति -Comp. -यात्रा an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

**काश्मीर** A plant commonly called गाम्भीरी; काश्मीरः कृतमालसुवर्तलं कीर्णद्विकीकते Mal. 9. 7.

**काश्मीर** a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kāshmir. -रा pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see काश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरसंयुग्मा देवतांगराणां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 48; काश्मीरसंयुग्माभिसारिकाणां Git. 11; also 1. Root of a tree. -Comp. -ज, जम्बाज् n saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

**काश्मि** Spi. tuous liquor. -Comp. दं flesh.

**काश्मि** 1 N. of a celebrated sage. 2 N. of Kaśhāda. -Comp. -नक्षत्रः 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 N. of Aruṇa.

**काश्मि** an epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

**काश्मि** The earth; तावपि दधाति मातः काश्मि मातस्तथापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68.

**काष्** 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विटविना स्कंधकायैः सधुः Ve. 2. 18. 2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकिणां कपोलकायः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोल-काय.

**काष्** a. (री f.) Red, dyed of a Reddish colour; काष्वावसनायवा Ak. -वं A red cloth or garment; इमे काष्वाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77.

**काष्ठ** 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. 2 Wood or timber, piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयतां महोदयो H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. 3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. 4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कुहः, -कूटः a woodpecker; Pt. 1. 332; (a worm generally found in wood). -कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष m., -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मंडी f. a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). -लोहिन् m. a cudgel armed with iron. -वाडः, -दं a wall made of wood.

**काष्ठकं** Aloe-wood.

**काष्ठा** 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिक्); Ki. 3. 55 2 A limit, boundary, स्वयं विशीर्णद्रुमर्णवृत्तिरा परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. 3 The last limit, extremity, excess; काष्ठागतकोहरसाधुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. 4 Race-ground, course. 5 A mark, goal. 6 The path of the wind and cloud in the atmosphere. 7 A measure of time=कुल Kalā.

**काष्ठिक** A bearer of wood.

**काष्ठिका** A small piece of wood.

**काष्ठिला** f. The plantain tree.

**काष्** 1 A. (काशते, काशित) 1 To shine; see काष्. 2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

**कासः**, -सा 1 Cough, catarrh. 2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुण्ड a. affected with cough. -हन्, -हृत् a. removing cough, pectoral.

**कासरः** (री f.) A buffalo.

**कासारः**, -रं A pond, pool, lake; Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 39, Git. 2.

**काष्** (सू f.) 1 A sort of lance. 2 Indistinct speech. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Disease. 5 Devotion.

**कास्तृति** f. A bye-way, a secret path.

**काहल** a. 1 Dry, withered. 2 Mischievous. 3 Excessive, spacious, large. -लः 1 A cat. 2 A cock. 3 A crow. 4 A sound in general. -लः Indistinct speech. -लः A large drum (military). -ली f. A young woman.

**किचद्** a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

**किंसारः** 1 The beard of corn. 2 A heron. 3 An arrow.

**किञ्चुकः** A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms but without any odour; विद्याह्विता न शोभते निगंथा इव किञ्चुकः Chān 7; Ra. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -कं The blossom of this tree; किञ्चुकेः शुक्रसुखच्छादिभिर्न दग्ध्यत् Rs. 6. 21.

**किञ्चुलकः** The pala'sa tree; see किञ्चुक.

**किकि** 1 The cocoa-nut tree. 2 The blue jay. 3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिदिवि, किकिदिवि).

**किकणी**, **किकिणिका**, **किकिणी**, **किकणीका** A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणकनककिकिणीमृगमृगमितस्वद्वेः U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49.

**किकिरः** 1 A horse. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A large black bee. 4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. 5 The red colour. -रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. -रा Blood.

**किंकिरातः** 1 A parrot. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 Cupid. 4 The Asoka tree.

**किञ्जलः**-**किञ्जल्कः** The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकषेद्भिः पद्मकिञ्जल्कमंवात् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

**किरि** A hog.

**किटिपः** 1 A louse. 2 A bug.

**किट्टे**, **किट्टकं** Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्न.

**किडालः** 1 A copper vessel. 2 Rust of iron.

**किणः** A corn, callosity, a scar; ज्ञास्यति कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मेवीर्षकिणां इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. 2 A wart, a mole. 3 An insect found in wood.

**किण्वं** Sin. -ण्व, -ण्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

**किन्तु** 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire. 2 To live. 3 (विक्रिंसति). To heal, cure.

**कितवः** (वी f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रव M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. 2 The Dhattūra plant. 3 A kind of perfume.

**किथिन्** m. A horse.

किन्नर See under किम् .

किन् *ind.* Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the sense of 'badness', 'deterioration', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किंसा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—Comp. -दासः a bad slave, or servant. -नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाहोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् B. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. (-री f.) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. -दुष्टः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रभुः a bad master or king; हिनाक्ष यः संश्रुये स किप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. -राजन् *a.* having a bad king. (-म.) a bad king. -सखि *m.* (nom. sing. किंसा) a bad friend; स किंसा साधु न ज्ञास्ति योऽपि Ki. 1. 5.

किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यश्वेतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कर्णपिमुनेन दृष्टुना हता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वेन प्रार्थयमानात्मना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवां परिजितुं दुष्पतमाकन्द S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किम्) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदुषेण किं &c. Bh. 2 55; किं तां दृष्ट्वा S. 3; किं कुलेनोपरिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or चित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विदेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत्र एवागतवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपिति निवेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागपेयजन्मानि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means indescribable; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रूपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकुतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also. -*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्व्युत्पद्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलम्बेन सत्येन दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether 'its correlatives in the sense of 'or'

being किं, उन, उनाहो, आहोस्ति, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). -Comp. -अपि *ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिंद S. 3; किमपि मीनये, किमपि करालं &c -अर्थ *a.* having what motive or aim; किमर्थं यत्रः -अर्थे *ind.* why, wherefore. -आख्य *a.* having what name; किनाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. -इति *ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तस्मिन्मिथुदास्ते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिथुपास्माभरजानि यौवने धृतं खया बाधकशोभि वलकले Ku. 5. 44. -उ-उत 1 whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किम् विषयमदः किम् मदः U. 1. 35, Amar. 9. 2 why (indeed); त्रियमुहसार्थः किम् स्वयते. 3 how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमाविषेकित। एकैकमप्यनर्थय किम् यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वोचितयानामेकैकमप्येवमायतनं किम्तु समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. -करः a servant, slave; अनेहि मां किन्नरद्वयतः R. 2. 35. (-रा) a female servant. (-री) the wife of a servant. -कर्तव्यता -कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किं कर्तव्यतामृदः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' -कारण *a.* having what reason or cause. -किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3 151)); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किं किल वृषलं राजयिष्यति Sk. -क्षण *a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. -गोत्र *a.* belonging to what family. -च *ind.* moreover, and again, further. -चन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. -चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चिदुन्मत्तशैशवी R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. -ज्ञ *a.* 'knowing little', a smatterer. -कर *a.* doing something, useful. -कालः some time, a little time. -प्राण *a.* having a little life. -मात्र *a.* only a little. -उद्स *a.* conversant with which Veda -तर्हि *ind.* how then, but, however. -तु *ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनयेति किं लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. -देवत *a.* having what deity. -नामधेय, -नामन् *a.* having what name. -निमित्त *a.* having what cause or reason, for what purpose. -निमित्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore. -उ *ind.* 1 whether; किं न मे मरणं श्रेयो परिह्वानो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेनोः किञ्च महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किञ्च मे राज्येनार्थः -इ खलु *ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why, to be sure; किं न खलु गीताधर्माकर्णं

इष्टजनानिस्त्रायेति बलवदुक्तमिति वस्ति S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं न खलु यथा वयमस्मान्नेवसिद्यमस्मान् जति स्यात् S. 1. -एव, -एवम् *a.* miserly, niggardly. -एवम् *a.* of what power or energy. -दुर् *ind.* how much more, or how much less; स्वदं रोपिते तु कुप्यते स्मिहः किं पुनर्यस्य भवेत्पत्येव K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. -प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. -प्रभात *a.* possessing what power. -युत *a.* of what sort or nature. -रूप *a.* of what form or shape. -वृत्तिः. -री *f.* rumour, report; नरसंवाक्यमना किञ्चिती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. -वराटः an extravagant man. -वा *ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा कुतश्चेत्यस्य मातृपत्या S. 7. 2 or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि मृता किंवा जगामि किंवा पश्यन्मैत्र व्यापात्र्यामि *ibid.*; S. Tii. 7. -विद् *a.* knowing what. -व्यापार *a.* following what occupation. -शील *a.* of what habits. -खित् *ind.* whether, how; इतिः शृणुं हरति पवनः किञ्चिद्विष्णुत्वीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* (Nom. sing. कियन् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियन् *n.*) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्तवैव स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासी विदुश्च कियती याति न दृष्टा Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यति कियद्भोजो न रक्षति S. 1. 13; किं दृष्टिं रज्ज्वाः S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती याता Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियदेतरः Ve. 3. 9. 3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); किञ्चिदपि विकसतः सति संतः कियतः Bh. 2. 78; स्वदमिहोत्तरायमेव नलेरी पतति पदानि किञ्चित् चलन्ती Gīt. 6. -Comp. -एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् *ind.* 1 how long. 2 some little time. -चिरं *ind.* how long; कियच्चिरं आयासे गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं *ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियद्रे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रश्मिर्किरणसहितम् S. 2. 4; एको हि दीपो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीतिः किरणेऽस्ति वाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'सय radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. -Comp. -मालिन् *m.* the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैशाकरणकिराताश्चाम्बुद्वयाः क यातु संज्ञताः 'यदि नदगणकषिकसकैवैतालिकबद्धनकरा न स्युः' Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15; Ratn. 2. 3. 2 A savage, barbarian. 3 A dwarf. 4 A groom, a horseman.

3 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. —रा: (pl.) N. of a country. —COMP. —आशिर् *m.* an epithet of Garuda.

किराती *f.* 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or shawl; R. 13. 57. 3 A bawd, a procuress. 4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāta. 5 The celestial Gaṅgā.

किरि: 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud. किरि: —ई 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरिद्वयजलव: Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. —COMP. —धारिर् *m.* a king. —आशिर् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna.

किरिद्वय *a.* Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. —*m.* N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुत्रा राज्ञेय मे वयं युध्मे दानवर्षे: । किरिदं सूचिं ह्ययं तेनाहुर्वा किरिद्वयं ।)

किरीर *a.* Variegated, spotted. —र: 1 N. of the Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Vā. 5. 2 The variegated colour. —COMP. —जिह्वा, —निह्वनः, —वृद्धनः epithets of Bhīma.

किल: 1 Play, trifling. —COMP. —किञ्चित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

किल ind. 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अहं किल कित्थं उप-द्रव M. 4; इदं किलाम्बानमोहं वयः S. 1. 18. 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition वृत्तिः); भयं योगी किल कान्तविर्यः R. G. 38; जवान कंसं किल वाह्वः Mbh. 3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसन्न सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; पापः किल विजिह्यते कुलं G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केषिद्वदंति G. M. 6 Contempt; एवं किल योग्यते G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलेवमुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिल: —ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

किलकिलायते Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलिजं 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

किलिन्त *m.* A horse.

किलिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, G. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

किलस्य: —यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किलस्य.

किरीत 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केशकिरीतः &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अप्राप्तवयसा), 3 The sun. —री A maiden, a young woman.

किरीतका, —का 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. —धा, —रधा N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. —कु: *m.* or *f.* 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

किल्ल: —ल: किल्लय: —यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अयः किल्लयरागः S. 1. 21; किल्लयमल्लं कल्लः 2. 10; किल्लयः सल्लयैव पाणिनिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. —ट: (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). —टः A horse.

कीकल *a.* Hard, firm. —लः A bone.

कीचका: 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुरवर्तिले: कीचका: पूर्वनागा: Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta.

[While Draupadī in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kīchaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadī complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kīchaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadī (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. —COMP. —जिह्वा *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीट: 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि समानसंगदारोवति सता शिरः H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपर्कटः a wretched elephant; so पलि-कीटः &c. —COMP. —स्रः sulphur. —जं silk. —जा lac. —मणिः a firefly.

कीटका: 1 A worm. 2 A bard of the Māgadhā tribe.

कीटुश्च, कीटुश्च (की *f.*), कीटुश्च (की *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तज्जी कीटुश्च किञ्चकिञ्चनः कीटुश्च प्रवीणोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 187.

कीनाश *a.* 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. —ना: 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

कीर: 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवै मनीष-यं वैपुल्यमालम्बते Br. 1. 58. —रा: (pl.) The country and the people of Kāshmir. —रं Flesh. —COMP. —कुश्च:

the mango tree (liked by parrots). —वर्णकं a king of perfume.

कीर्ण *a.* 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see कृ.

कीर्णः *f.* 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. —ना 1 Narration, recital. 2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय—कृत् *q. v.*

कीर्ति: *f.* 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ma. 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तार-नैतकीर्ति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. —COMP. —भाज् *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (—*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, अलेख्यशेष.

कीट् 1 P. 1 To bind. 2 To pin. 3 To stake.

कील: 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोपाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

कीलक: 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलल: 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods. 2 Honey. 3 A beast. —कं 1 Blood. 2 Water. —COMP. —धि: the ocean. —पः a demon, goblin.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलिता *a.* 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयनिवृ-समसारकीलितं Gīt. 7; सा नञ्जेतां कीलितेव Mā. 5. 10.

कीश *a.* Naked. —श: 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

कु: *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. —COMP. —पुत्रः Mars.

कु ind. A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कद्गुण), कव (कवोण), का (कोण), कि (किन्तु); cf. Pt. 5. 17. —COMP. —कर्मण् *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. —ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. —ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as agni-*hōtrī*, a physician or a river).

कुल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. —वर्षा wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —जन्म *a.* low-born. —तद्ग *a.* deformed, ugly. (—कु) an epithet of Kubera. —सती a bad lute. —सती 1 sophistical or fallacious argu-ment. 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-



thinking; कुतर्कश्रमः सततपरिश्रममननम् G. L. 31. **पयः** a sophistical mode of arguing. -**सीधे** a bad teacher. -**दिनं** an evil or unpropitious day. -**दृष्टिः** f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. -**देशः** 1 a bad place or country. 2 a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -**देह** a. ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -**धी** a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. 2 wicked. -**नटः** a bad actor. -**नदिका** a small river, rill; स्रुत स्यात् नदिका Pt. 1. 25. -**नयः** a bad master. -**नामन्** m. a miser. -**पथः** 1 a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a heterodox doctrine. -**पुत्रः** a bad or wicked son. -**पुरुषः** a low, or wicked man. -**पूय** a. low, vile, contemptible. -**निय** a. disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -**हवः** a bad boat; कुह्वेः संतरज्जम् Ms. 9. 161. -**ब्रह्मः**, -**ब्रह्मन्** m. a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. -**संघः** 1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -**योगः** an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -**रस** a. having bad juice or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. -**रूप** a. ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. -**रूप्यं** tin. -**रंगः** lead. -**वचस्**, -**वाक्य** a. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive or foul language. (-न.) abuse, bad language. -**वर्षः** a sudden or violent shower. -**विवाहः** a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. -**वृत्तिः** f. bad behaviour. -**वैद्यः** a bad physician, quack. -**शील** a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. -**डल** a bad place. -**सरित्** f. a small river, rill; जल्लयंते क्रियाः सर्वाः शीघ्रे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -**सुतिः** f. 1 evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjuring magic. 3 roguery. -**स्त्री** a bad woman. **कु** I. 1 A. (कृते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कुषते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कोति) To hum, coo (as a bee). **कुक्षं** A kind of spirituous liquor. **कुक्षीलः** A mountain. **कुङ्कु** (कु) वः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies. **कुङ्कु** (कु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जवनद्वय); see ककुद्. **कुङ्गुरा** (pl.) N. of a country; also called दशार्ह. **कुङ्कुलः**, -**ल** 1 Chaff; कुङ्कुलानां राशौ तपद् इव च पच्यत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire made of chaff. -**ल** 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). 2 An armour, mail.

**कुङ्कुदः** 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A whisp of lighted straw, a fire brand. 3 A spark of fire. -**क्षी** A hen. **कुङ्कुतिः**, -**क्षी** f. Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites. **कुङ्कुषः** 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock in general. 3 Varnish. **कुङ्कुरः** (सि. f.) A dog; वस्तेन न कुङ्कुरैः शरज्जवांतरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. -**COMP.** -**वाच** m. a species of deer. **कुक्षः** The belly. **कुक्षिः** 1 The belly (in general); जिह्विताभ्यातकुक्षिः (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. 2 The womb, the part of the belly containing foetus; कुक्षीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A cavity in general. 5 A Cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. 6 The sheath of a sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -**COMP.** -**भूलः** belly-ache, colic. **कुक्षिभरि** a. 'Caring to feed his own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voracious. **कुङ्कुमं** Saffron; लङ्कुङ्कुमकेसरान् (स्वभाव); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -**COMP.** -**अद्रिः** N. of a mountain. **कुञ्ज** I. 6. P. (कुञ्चति, कुञ्चति) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend. 5 To be contracted. 6 to impede. 7 To write or delineate. With सम् 1 to be crooked or curved. 2 to contract oneself, to be contracted; अस्मिन् संकुञ्चितं; दृग्मपतिरपि कोपार्त्तं संकुञ्चयत्युपतिष्ठति Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवनानि समकुञ्चन् Dk. (-Caus.) to close, contract, lessen. -II. 1 P. **कुञ्ज** also (कोचति, कुञ्चति, कुञ्चति) 1 to make crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move or go crookedly. 3 To make small, lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To go to or towards. With आ to contract, curve, bend (in caus. also); Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -**वि** to contract, curve. **कुञ्जः** The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमस्य कुञ्जवातरा V. 4. 26. -**COMP.** -**अङ्गः**, -**मुखं** a nipple. -**तटे**, -**तटी** 1 the slope of the female breast (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). -**फलः** the pomegranate tree. **कुञ्जर** a. (रा. -सि. f.) 1 Going slowly, creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 Delecting, censorious. -**रः** A fixed star. **कुञ्जल** A species of lotus. **कुञ्जः** 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars. 3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called वरक). -**जा** N. of Sitā. **कुञ्जभनः**, **कुञ्जभिलः** A thief who breaks into a house. **कुञ्जमदिः**, **कुञ्जमदिका**, **कुञ्जमदी** A fog or mist.

**कुञ्च** See कुञ्च II. **कुञ्चनं** Curving, bending, contraction. **कुञ्चिः** A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टकुञ्चिकुञ्चिः. **कुञ्चिका** 1 A key; Sh. 1. 30. 2 The shoot of a bamboo. **कुञ्चित** a. Contracted, curved, bent &c. **कुञ्जः**, -**ल** 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; बल सखि कुञ्जं सखिरिपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोतं Git. 6 : वेङ्गुलसङ्कुञ्जे 12; Me. 19, R. 9. 64. 2 The trunk of an elephant. -**COMP.** -**कुदरः** a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; गुञ्जकुञ्जदरीकौशिकपदा U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; कौकिलकुञ्जितकुञ्जकुदरे Git. 1. **कुञ्जरः** 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly: -**सुखसारवे** व्याघ्रद्वयवर्चमकुञ्जराः : सिंहशार्ङ्गलनागायाः इति अष्टाध्यायकाः 3 The Asvattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -**COMP.** -**अनीकं** the division of an army consisting of elephants, an elephant-corps. -**अश्विनः** the Asvattha-tree. -**अरातिः** 1 a lion. 2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). -**ग्रहः** an elephant-catcher. **कुद** I. 6 P. (कुदति, कुदति) 1 To be crooked or curved. 2 To curve or bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुदयति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split. **कुदः** -**द** A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. -**द** 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A hammer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A mountain. -**COMP.** -**जः** 1 N. of a tree; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa. -**हारिका** a female servant. **कुदकं** A plough without a pole. **कुदंकः** A roof, thatch. **कुदंगकः** 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. 2 A small house, hut or cottage. **कुदपः** 1 A measure of grain (=कुदव). 2 A garden near a house. 3 A sage, an ascetic. -**द** A lotus. **कुदरः** The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes. **कुदल** A roof, thatch. **कुदिः** 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend. -**COMP.** -**वरः** a porpoise. **कुदिर** A cottage, hut. **कुदिल** a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भवात् व्रजोः कुदिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, winding; कोशं कुदिलं नरी Sk. 3; (Fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest. -**COMP.** -**आक्षय** a. evil-minded, malevolent.



पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.  
 -व्यभक्त *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटीर 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादायति कुटीरं St.; Ms. 11. 72; एतं, अव' &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -Comp.

-अश्वः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधं भिक्षवस्ते कुटी-  
 -पक्ष्मन् *a.* इतः परमं पश्य यो यः पश्चात् स  
 उच्यते ॥ Mb. -अश्वः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः -र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru. 48.

कुडनी A bawd, procuress; see कुडनी.

कुटुंब, कुटुंबक A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वक्ष्येत् कुटुंबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -वः -ई 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. COMP. -कलहः, -हं domestic quarrels. -भारः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदुपहितकुटुंबभारेण साधु S. 4. 19. -व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिक *m.* A house-holder, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; श्रयेण युष्मिन्नित्राः कन्यायैव कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a house-holder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीयाह्वयं पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योऽपि हि भर्तुः कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. 3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply.

कुट्टकः A grinder.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it: -केवलसत्पराङ्मनो ब्रह्मे हर्षेण चरन्मात्रं । ग्राहः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविपुलम् 142.

कुट्टक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts; साण्डसंगविधाविभक्तुमहृद-  
 -कुट्टकपापिकुट्टिकस्य हरेः प्रयागः Mā. 5. 32.

कुट्टारः A mountain. -र 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

कुट्टिना-नं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कावेडुकातोपलुङ्गादिनेष्टु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave. कुट्टमल-कुट्टमल Q. V.

कुट्टः A tree.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टारः (री *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; सातु केवलमन यौदनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh. 3. 11.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारः 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

कुट्टिः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

कुट्टेयः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टवः (-प) A measure of grain equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Prashtha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुट्टमल *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. -लः An opening, bud; विजयमोहादिषु कुट्टमलसु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -ले A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

कुट्ट 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्टव्यवधाने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall). 3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Comp. -छेद्वि *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. -छेदः a digger. (-चं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण् 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (पी *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -प, -पे A dead body, corpse; शासन्यः कुणपमोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अनेभ्यः कुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered arm.

कुण्डक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुण्ड 1 P. (कुणित, कुणित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुण्ड *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोकीर्य-  
 महत्सु कुण्ड Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुण्डमन्त्रपुलायिषु भुवाः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 indolent, lazy. 4 Weak.

कुण्डकः A fool.

कुण्डित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विप्रतोऽन्धमचलेयकुण्डितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेणकुण्डिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

कुण्डः -हं 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a lasin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि-  
 कुण्डं 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant. -हः (ही *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पश्यो जीवति कुण्डः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -Comp.

-आश्रित *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुण्ड *i. e.* a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊचस् (कुण्डोष्ठी) 1 a cow with a full udder. 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीदः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chârṣvâka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brâhmaṇa born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलः, गोलक 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुण्ड and गोलक (taken together).

कुण्डलः-लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; श्रोत्रं श्रतेनैव न कुण्डलेन Ph. 2 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

कुण्डलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तयशसः स्थिताविमौ कृपेति चित्रे कुण्डले यदा यदा । ततोऽपि भावोः परिवेषकैत-  
 वास्तदा विधिः कुण्डलनां विशेषरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुण्डलिन् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Wind-  
 ing, coiling (as a serpent). -म. 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

कुण्डिका 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कर्मडलु).

कुण्डिक *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कुण्डिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुण्डि (ही) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man. कुण्डपः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजम्बन्). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Mubârta of the day; अहो यद्गता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तस्याहो यद्गता यः स कालः कुण्डपः स्यात् ॥ -पे 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

कुण्ड ind. 1 From where, whence; कस्य खं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. 2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c; इदंविनीयः कुतः S. 2. 5. 3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदंयुज्यते S. 5. 4 How,

in what manner; सुकृति च बाहुः कुतः कल-  
निहास्य S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, muchless;  
न त्वत्समीपेऽपि कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4  
31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो... न खेरी खोली  
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतस् is  
sometimes used merely for the abl.  
of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात्  
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite  
when connected with the particles  
चिद्, चन or अपि.

कुतस्त्व a. 1 Whence come. 2 How  
happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-  
riosity (=कौतुकं). 3 Eagerness, ar-  
dour, vehemence: केलिकलाकुतुकेन च  
काचिदमुं यमुनाजलहले । मञ्जुलवज्जलकुंजगतं  
विचक्षणं करेण दुहले Gtt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतुः f. A small leathern  
bottle for oil.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,  
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1  
Desire, curiosity; उज्जितशब्देन जनिता नः  
कुतुहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलाकुतुहलं Gtt. 1;  
(परी) कुतुहलेन ननुपशान्तिम् R. 3. 54; 13;  
2; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What  
excites curiosity, anything pleasing  
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;  
कुत्र मे सिन्धुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1.  
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः  
कुत्रोत्पद्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is some-  
times used for the loc. sing.  
of किम्) When connected with the  
particles चिद्, चन or अपि कुत्र becomes,  
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रचित्  
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-  
where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in  
another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य a. Where living or residing.  
कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse,  
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;  
Y. 1. 31; Santi. 2. 23.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, re-  
proach, abusive language; देवतानां च  
कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्सित a. 1 Despised, contemptible.  
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुशः The Kusa grass.

कुशः, -यः, -चा 1 A painted cloth serv-  
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A  
carpet (in general).

कुशारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe.  
2 The Kāñchana tree.

कुशलं-कुशल q. v.

कुशुकः, -नः 1 A watch-house. 2 A  
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुशुकः A crow.

कुतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,  
spear; कुतः प्रविशति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुत-  
धारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिणिकृतकुतसुखाकृतिकेत-  
किन्तुतिरिगे Gtt. 1. 2 A small animal,  
an insect.

कुतलः 1 The hair of the head, a  
lock of hair; प्रतुष्टिलोः प्रतीप्सिलोऽप्येह-  
कुतलः U. 1. 20; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gtt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः  
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-  
habitants.

कुतः (pl. of कुति m.) N. of a  
country and its people.

कुतिः N. of a king, son of यदु.  
-Comp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava  
prince, king, of the Kunties, who  
being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुन्ति N. of yadū, daughter of a Yādava  
named यदु, adopted by कुन्तिभोज,  
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he  
was prevented by a curse from having  
progeny, he allowed his wife to make  
use of a charm she had acquired from  
the sage Durvasas, by means of which  
she was to have a son by any god she  
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,  
Vayu and Indra, and had from them  
Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna  
respectively. She was also mother of  
Karna by the deity Sun whom she  
invoked in her virginhood to test her  
charm.].

कुप 1. 9. P. (कुपति, कुपयति, कुपित)  
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To  
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुपः, -दं A kind of jasmine (white  
and delicate); कुपवृक्षाः कलहसमासाः  
Bk. 2. 18; प्रतः कुपवृक्षशिखिं जीवितं  
पायेयाः Me. 113. —दं The flower of  
this plant; अलके बालकुपवृक्षि Me. 65,  
47. —तः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2  
A turner's lathe. -Comp. -करः a  
turner.

कुपसः A cat.

कुपिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुपुः A rat, mouse.

कुप 4 P. (कुपयति, कुपित) 1 To be  
angry, (generally with the dat. of  
the person who is the object of  
anger, but sometimes with the acc.  
or gen. also); कुपयति हितवादिने K. 103;  
M. 3. 21; U. 7; बुकोप तस्मै स शत्रुः R. 3.  
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,  
be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुपयति Susr.  
With अति to be angry; Bk. 15. 55.  
-परि to be angry. -न 1 to be angry;  
विमिच्छति हि यः प्रकुपयति श्वं स तस्यापगमे  
प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 2 to be excited,  
gather strength, increase. (-Caus.)  
to provoke, irritate, exasperate.

कुपिदं See कुपिद.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-  
ing small fish.

कुपय aa. Despised, low, mean,  
contemptible.

कुप्ये 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal  
but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms.  
7. 96; 10. 113.

कुपे (वे) r. The god of riches and  
treasure and the regent of the  
northern quarter; कुपेरुतां दिशश्चरन्ती  
गंतुं प्रवृत्तं समये विलम्ब Ku. 3. 25 (vide  
Mallī. thereon.) [Kubera is the son of

Viravas by Idavida, and thus the half-  
brother of Ravana. Besides being the  
lord of riches and regent of the north,  
he is the king of the Yakshas and  
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His  
abode is Kailāsa. He is represented as  
being deformed in body—having three  
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow  
mark in place of one eye]. -Comp.  
-अग्निः, -असृलः an epithet of mountain  
Kailāsa. -विश्वः f. the north.

कुप्य a. Hump-backed, crooked.  
—जः 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump  
on the back. —जा A young female  
servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed  
in three parts of her body.  
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-  
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high  
road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They  
asked her if she would give them some  
portion of it, and she gave as much as  
they wanted. Krishna, being very much  
pleased with her kindness, made her  
perfectly straight, and she began to  
appear a most beautiful woman.].

कुप्यकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,  
5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight  
years old.

कुम्भ m. A mountain.

कुमारः 1 A son, boy; a youth;  
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A  
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially  
in dramas); विश्ववित्तकुमारं तत्रागमन्मनितेश्वरं  
R. 12. 11; कुमारस्याङ्गो बाणः V. 5; उ-  
देतुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rākshasa  
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kārtikeya,  
the god of war; कुमारकत्वं हव्ये कुमारं  
R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. 5  
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river  
सिन्धु -Comp. -पालनः 1 one who takes  
care of children. 2 N. of king Sali-  
vāhana. -भृत्या 1 care of young  
children. 2 care of a woman in  
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-  
ry; R. 3. 12. -पाहिष, -पाहनः a  
peacock. -सुः f. 1 an epithet of  
Pārvatī. 2 or of the Ganges.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. 2 The  
pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport  
(like a child).

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिन् (गी f.)  
a. Furnished with girls, abounding  
in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl,  
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A  
maiden, virgin; श्रीणि वरार्णवदीक्षेत् कुमार्य-  
तुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 58; प्योर्नता-  
न्योपमनाकुमारी R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or  
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durgā.  
5 N. of several plants. -Comp. -कुप्यः  
the son of an unmarried woman. -कु-  
सुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled  
before marriage.

कुटुम्ब *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. 3 Avaricious. -*n.* 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

कुटुम्ब-*द्व.* 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नेच्छसि तपस्विरौषधंसेवायुभिः कुटुम्ब V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. 1 A red lotus. -*द्व.* Silver. -*द्व.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुटुम्बी to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: -*Comp.* -अभिरक्ष silver-आजरा, आवास. 2 pond full of lotuses. -*द्व.* the moon. -*द्व.* an assemblage of lotuses. -*आय.* -पति, -बन्धु, -बाधक; -*सुहृद्* m. the moon.

कुटुम्बवती The lotus plant.

कुटुम्बिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus flowers; यथैवावांद् व्रजति ससुषोदे कुटुम्बिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. -*Comp.* -नायक; -पति: the moon.

कुटुम्बत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुटुम्बत् च वारिदु R. 4. 19. -*ती* 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अंतर्हितं सतिनि हेव कुटुम्बी ये ददं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; कुटुम्बी भानुमतीव भावे (न ददं) R. 6. 36. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. -*द्व.* the moon.

कुटुम्बकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुटुम्बा As enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुम्भः 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; २५ सुलली मस्तकमस्तकुम्भा Jag. 1; वज्रविदाशं भिन्नं विपकुम्भं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुम्भ, सन. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इपकुम्भ Māl. 5. 32; नमनकुम्भदन्ते युधि सति स्याः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 20 *dronas*; Ms. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. -*Comp.* -कर्जः 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it.

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *anirāpada* he asked *nirāpāda* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Rāvana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. -*द्वारः* 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (वेद्यायां विप्रतश्चोद्यद् कुम्भकारं स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकाराणां कर्मा कुम्भकारो व्यजयत Parāśara). -*योगः* N. of a town. -*जः*, -जन्मन् m. -*योलिः*, -संभवः 1 an epithet of Agastya; प्रससादोद्यादम् कुम्भयोगेर्नदीजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishtha. -*दास्ती* a bawd, procurer; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -*लग्नं* that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -*मेढुकः* 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. रूपमेढुक. -*संयिः* the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भा A harlot, whore.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot. कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. -*Comp.* -नरकः a particular hell. -*नदः* rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी A small water-jar. -*Comp.* -नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -*पाकः* (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः The Punnāga tree -*Comp.* -नक्षिका a sort of fly.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, कुम्भीलः, कुम्भीलकः A thief; लोकेण गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यासि वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः काशुकैश्च परिहृत्या चद्रिका M. 4.

कुम् 6. P. (कृति, कृति) To sound.

कुम्करः, कुम्कुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुम्भः (मी.) 1 A deer in general; तमे ब्रुहि कुम्भं कुम्भं भवता किं नाम तव तपः Śānti. 1. 14, 4. 6; लम्बी कुम्भीरसंकीर्तितु

Jag. 2 A species of deer (कुम्भ ईश्वरान्नः स्वादिष्टिणाकृतिको नहन्). -*Comp.* -अक्षी नक्षत्र, -नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. -*नाभिः* musk.

कुम्भकः The same as कुम्भ q. v.

कुम्भिकुलः A crab.

कुम्भः A shoemaker.

कुम्भः, कुम्भकः, कुम्भिका The yellow amaranth.

कुम्भः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुम्भः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुम्भी 1 A female osprey; चक्रं विश्वं कुम्भीयः R. 14. 68 2 An owe. -*Comp.* -भयः a flight of ospreys.

कुम्भः (कः), कुम्भ (क) कं A species of amaranth; कुम्भका रत्नारण्यं ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. -*द्व.* (क), -*व* (क) कं The flower of this tree; कुम्भाशो नवकुम्भकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुम्भकं इयमावदात्तम् M. 3. 5.

कुम्भीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुम्भः (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुल्लुगनाथिपस्य पालमं Ki. 1. 1; विश्वं तस्मिन् कुम्भशकासते 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country. -*द्व.* 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. -*Comp.* -*क्षेत्रं* N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुम्भक्षेत्रे समावेता युद्धस्य Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -*जामलं* = कुम्भक्षेत्र q. v. -*राज्यं*, -*राजः* an epithet of Duryodhana. -*विराटः* a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. -*वृद्धः* an epithet of Bhishma.

कुम्भः A red species of amaranth. -*ली* A wooden doll or puppet.

कुम्भलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुम्भक-कुम्भक q. v.

कुम्भिकः-*द्व.* A ruby. -*द्व.* 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

कुम्भः 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

कुम्भः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि शक्ते निःस्वं मन्यति कुम्भं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

कुम्भिका-कृषिका q. v.

कुम्भ, कुम्भं See कुम्भ, कुम्भं.

कुम्भ (कृ) परः 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

कुम्भ (कृ) पतिः, कुम्भ (कृ) पतिः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञपति-कपीडितसना Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुम्भ pres. p. Doing &c. -*m.* 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 A race, family; निदाननिश्चयः कुलस्य संतते R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसतिविशेषः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसन्निवितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकम्पा &c. 4 A herd, troops, flock, collection, multitude;

**कुल** कुलम् *m.* 8. 3. 5; अतिशुद्धं *m.* G. 1. 2; *S.* 9. 71; so *सू.*, कृते, सङ्गतिः &c. 5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). C A country. 7 The body. 3 The front or fore part. -**कूलः** The head of a guild or corporation. -**COMP.** -**अकुल** *a.* 1 of a mixed character or origin. 2 middling. -**द्वितीय** *m. f.* the second, sixth and the tenth lunar days of a fortnight in a month. -**तृतीय** Wednesday. -**उत्पन्न** a respectable or high-born (*chaste*) woman. -**वधवारः** a man who ruins his family. -**अजयला**, -**अग्नि**, -**पर्वत**, -**शीला** a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:-**नन्देदी नलयः सद्यः** शुक्तिनाथः जटायुर्षदे । दिक्ष्य परिक्रम्य सर्वे कुलपर्वताः || -**अभिचार** *a.* born in a noble family. -**अभिराज्यः** family pride. -**आचारः** a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. -**आचार्यः** 1 a family-priest or teacher. 2 a genealogist. -**आलम्बित** *a.* maintaining a family. -**क्षेत्र** 1 the chief of a family. 2 N. of Siva. -**उत्कल** *a.* high-born. (-**हः**) a horse of a good breed. -**उत्पन्ना**, -**उद्भूत**, -**उद्भव** *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born. -**उद्बुधः** the head or perpetrator of a family; see उद्ग्रह. -**उपदेशः** a family name. -**अजल** one who is disgraced to his family. -**कटक** one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. -**अल्पया**, -**काश्वा** a girl of high birth; विमुद्रणाय कुलकन्याजनः Mā. 7. 1; ये गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्याः समुद्र-हृति Mā. 7. -**कारः** the founder of a family. -**कर्मेष्ट** *n.* a custom peculiar to a family. -**कलंक** one who is a disgrace to his family. -**क्षयः** 1 ruin of a family. 2 extinction of a family. -**गिरिः**, -**धनुस्** *m.*, -**पर्वतः**, -**शीलः** see कुल-वल above. -**घ्न** *a.* ruining a family; दौरेष्टिः कुलग्नान Bg. 1. 42. -**ज**, -**जात** *a.* 1 well-born, of high birth. 2 ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses.) -**जतः** a high-born or distinguished person. -**तंतुः** one who continues or perpetuates a family. -**तिथिः** *m. f.* an important lunar day, viz:-the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. -**तिलकः** the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. -**दीप**, -**दीपकः** the glory of a family. -**दुहितृ** *f.* see कुलकन्या. -**देवता** a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a family; Ku. 7. 27. -**धर्मः** a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्तरकल्लयमाणं मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14 -**धारकः** a son. -**धुर्यः** (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्यै र्सर्वस्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -**नन्दन** *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. -**नायिका** a girl worshipped

कुवर See इवर.

कुवल 1 The water-lily. 2 A pearl. 3 Water.

कुवल्य 1 The blue water-lily कुवल-यल्लिन्वेरैदो नयनोत्तम U. 3. 22. 2 A water-lily in general. 3 The earth (-m. also).

कुवाल्यिनी 1 The blue water-lily plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. 4 The lotus-plant.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, undermining, censorious. 2 Low, vile, mean.

कुविकः (pl.) N. of a country.

कुवि (वि) दः 1 A weaver; कुविदसं तवष्टयसि गुणानममन्ति K. P. 7. 2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेण 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught). fish-basket 2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेल A lotus.

कुशः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्राय इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra कुशा-शतं प्रयास्तु रि R. 8. 18. 1. 49. 95. 2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusavati and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42]—कुश Water; as in कुशाय q. v. -Comp. -अग्र the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd', 'penetrating' as intellect 'इति a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd'; (अपि) कुशाग्र इति कुशली इरुते R. 5. 4. -अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. -अग्र-रिण a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. -आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. -दशरथ N. of a place in the north of India; Ve. 1.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; देवकीयां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313. 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. -ल 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पश्य कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रयमनुजि नि B. 1. 56; अन्वयः कुशलमले पृच्छति

खी Me. 101; अरि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?) 2 Virtue. 3 Cleverness, ability. -Comp. -काम a. desirous of happiness. -प्रदः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. -इति a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलम् a. (की f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ अगर्वालोकादुत्तराय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Ms. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. 2 A bride.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. -का N. of the grand-father of Visvāmitra (or according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). 2 A plough-share. 3 Sediment of oil.

कुशी A plough-share.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. 2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वं कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1; तत्किमिति नारभयसि कुशीलवेः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1 3 A news-monger. 4 An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशुभः The water-pot of an ascetic.

कुशुलः 1 Granary, cupboard, store-room; की धनो बहुभिः पुनः कुशुलाग्रणतकैः H. Pr. 20. 2 A fire made of chaff.

कुशुल्यं A water-lily, a lotus in general, कुशुल्यं कुशुल्यं कुशुल्यं कुशुल्यं (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. -यः The Indian crane or Sārassa bird.

कुश 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; दिवाः कुष्णाति मांसति Bk. 18 12; 17. 10, 7. 95 2 To test, examine. 3 To shine. -With निस् to extract, tear, draw out; उपायोनिकुषितं विद्महे R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30.; 5. 42; so कर्कशिकुषितं यमिः कवलितं गोमायुमिर्दुहितं Gangāśhṭaka.

कुषाकुः 1 The son. 2 Fire. 3 An ape, a monkey.

कुषः, कुष Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलकुषामिहताय च Bh. 1. 90. -Comp. -अरिः 1 sulphur V. of several plants.

कुषित a. (नी f.) -कुषित a. Affected with leprosy.

कुम्भाहः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. 2 A false conception.

कुम्भाहकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुम्भ 4 P. (कुम्भति, कुम्भित) 1 To embrace. 2 To surround.

कुम्भितः 1 An inhabited country. 2 One who lives on usury; See कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) दः (Also written as कुसी-दी) A money-lender. a usurer -द 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. 2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं पश्यतः कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं पश्यतः

Pt. 1. 11; -Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -Comp. -पयः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. -इति f. interest on money; कुसीदाद दारिद्र्यं नापेति सकृदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदारी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिका, कुसीदिक् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः सुल S. 7. 30. 2 Menstrual discharge.

3 A fruit. -Comp. -अञ्जनं the calx of brass used as collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. -अधिपः, अधिराज m. the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers); -अवधारः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र पूर्वं कुसुमवधारं कुरुवन्वासि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. -अव-

तंसकं a chaplet. -असः, आशुषः, हनुः, -बाणः, -शरः 1 a flowery arrow. 2 N. of the god of love; अनिनयः कुसुमव्या-

पारः Māl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेव व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमव्यापारः Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 33. Ch. P. 20, 23; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, 3. 2; कुसुमश्रावणभवेन Gīt. 10. -आकरः

1 a garden. 2 a nosegay. 3 vernal season; कृतुना कुसुमकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48 -आत्मकं saffron. -आसवे 1 honey, 2 a kind of spirituous liquor

(prepared from flowers). -उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. -कार्दुकः, -जा-

पः, धन्वन् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमवापमेजयर्दुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. -चित a. heaped up with flowers. -पुरं N. of the town of Pātaliputra; कुसुमपुराभिषेगं प्रत्यहदासीनो राजसः Mu. 2. -लता a creeper in blossom. -शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. -स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्यैव द्वे गति स्तो मनसिना Bh. 2 33.

कुसुमवती A woman in her courses.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुभः -भ 1 Safflower; कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. R. 6. 6. 2 Saffron. 3 The water-pot of an ascetic. -भं Gold. -भः Outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुशलः A granary, store-house (for corn &c.).

कुसुति f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुसुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 The ocean.

कुहः Kubera, the god of riches.

कुहकः A cheat, rogue, juggler.

-क, का Jugglery, deception. -Comp. -कार a. conjuring, cheating. -चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. -स्वनः, -स्वरः a cock.

कुहः 1 A mouse. 2 A snake. -न 1 A small earthen vessel. 2 A glass vessel.

**कुहना, कुहनिका** Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (इम).

**कुहरं** 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकुहर, आस्य &c. 2 The ear. 3 The throat. 4 Proximity. 5 Copulation.

**कुहरिते** 1 Sound in general. 2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A sound uttered in copulation.

**कुहः, कुहः** f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कस्यैव वा राक्षसं कुहः N. 4. 57. 2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. 3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo त्रिकेन रोमकणचकुहा सुहः कुहुरनादृत्य चन्द्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मिलिते कुहः कुहरति कलोचालाः पिकानां निरः Gt. 1. -COMP. -कुटः, -कुसः, -रवः, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo.

**कु** 1 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); 9. U. (कु-कान्ति, कु-कान्ति) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; सगङ्गकुहरेऽनुमं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

**कुः** f. A female imp.

**कुचः** The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

**कुचिका, कुची** 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. 2 A key.

**कुज्** 1 P. (कुजति, कुजित) To make any articulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कुजन्तं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām: पुस्तोफिलो यन्मधुरं बुद्धि Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. WITH ति, परि or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

**कुजः, कुजनं, कुजितं** 1 Cooing, warbling. 2 The rattling of wheels.

**कुट** a. 1 False; as in कुटाः सुः स्वर्वाक्षिणः Y. 1. 80. 2 Immoveable, steady. -रः, -रः 1 Fraud, illusion, deception.

**2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. 3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कुटम्लोक, कुटान्योकि. 4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'यच्चनं false or deceitful words; तुल्य, मानं &c. 5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षयन्निव तत्परादुद्धतैर्गतिरुग्रभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113. 6 Any projection or prominence. 7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. 8 A horn. 9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. 10 Head, chief. 11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकुटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकुटं 'a heap of food'. 12 A hammer, an iron mallet. 13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. 14 A trap for catching deer. 15 A cooped weapon, as a dagger in a wooden case or a sword in a stick. 16 A water-jar. -रः 1 A house, dwelling. 2 An epithet of**

Agastya. -COMP. -अज्ञः a false or loaded die; कुटलोपविदिनः Y. 2. 202.

-अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. -अर्पः ambiguity of meaning.

-माषिता a tale, fiction. -उपवासः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem.

-कारः a rogue, a false witness. -कृत् a. 1 cheating, deceiving. 2 forging a document; Y. 2. 70. 3 bribing.

(-म.) 1 a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). 2 an epithet of Siva.

-काशीपणः a false काशीपण q. v. -खट्वाः a swordstick. -कुटार m. a cheat.

-तुला a false pair of scales. -धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country &c.).

-पाकलः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिपातज्वर); अधिकरेण वैकुलविषयं पाकलः कलमं कटोर इव कुटपाकलः (अभिहितं) Māl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कुटपाकलः).

-पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln. -पद्मः, -कन्धः a trap, snare; R. 13. 59.

-मानं a false measure or weight. -मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. -यन्त्र a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c.

-दुष्ट treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. -सालमलिः f. m. 1 a species of the Salmali tree. 2 a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. -सासनं a forged grant or decree. -साक्षि m. a false witness. -स्थ a. standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (स्थः) the supreme soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. -स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

**कुटकं** 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Elevation, prominence. 3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. -Or -आख्यानं an invented tale.

**कुटकाः** ind. In heaps or multitudes. **कुटचं-कुटच** q. v.

**कुज्** 10 U. (कुजयति-ते, कुजित) 1 To speak, converse 2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

**कुनिका** 1 The horn of any animal. 2 The peg of a lute.

**कुपित** a. Shut, closed. **कुवालः** Mountain ebony.

**कुपः** 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिवाचपि वटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोऽस्मीति त्वं सेवे कूप मा कदापि कुपाः। अत्यन्त-सम्बद्धो यतः परेषां कुपग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. 2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जयनकुप. 3 A leather oil-vessel. 4 A mast; क्षोणीनौहृदः Dk. 1. -COMP. -अंकः, -अङ्कः horripilation. -कण्ठपदः, -संकेतः -ते (fig.) a tortoise or frog in a

well, (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. -यन्त्र a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well 'यन्त्रवदी-यदिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. 'यन्त्रवदिकान्याय see under न्याय.

**कूपकः** 1 A well (temporary). 2 A hole, cave, cavity. 3 The hollow below the loins. 4 A stake to which a boat is moored. 5 The mast of a ship. 6 A funeral pile. 7 A hole under a funeral pile. 8 A leather oil-vessel. 9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river.

**कूपा (वा) रः** The ocean.

**कूपी** 1 A small well. 2 A flask, bottle. 3 The navel.

**कूप (वा) र a. (री f.)** 1 Beautiful, agreeable. 2 Hump-backed. -रः, -रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. 2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Vē. 4.

**कूरः, -रः** Food, boiled rice; इत्यत्र कूर-च्युतेलमिषं पिबं हस्ति प्रतिपाद्यते माचपुलवैः Mk. 4.

**कुर्वः, -वै** 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. 2 A handful of Kusā grass. 3 A Peacock's feather. 4 The beard; अग्राभनन्दमा यमो(ग) लमिषे पदः.

**कुर्वीना** U. 4; or प्रायतनमन निजकुर्वीना लवङ्गचोनां तापसानां कर्तव्यैः S. 6. 5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. 6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eyebrows. 7 A brush. 8 Deceit, fraud. 9 Boasting, bragging. 10 Hypocrisy. -रः 1 The head. 2 A stone round.

-COMP. -क्षीर्षः, -असरः the cow tree.

**कुचिका** 1 A painting brush or pencil. 2 A key. 3 A bud, blossom. 4 Impassioned milk. 5 A needle.

**कुई** 1 U. (कुडति-ते, कुडित) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To frolic; वनप्रराजुहृष्टं सेवकुहृदि तया Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45. WITH उक्त्वा to jump up, leap up.

**कुर्वन्** 1 Leaping. 2 Playing, sporting. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. 2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

**कूर्यः** The part between the eyebrows.

**कूर्परः** 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19, 2 The knee.

**कूर्मः** 1 A tortoise; सुहृत्कर्म इवागानि रोहिद्वामात्मनः Ms. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58.



2 Vishnu in his second or Kāma incarnation. -COMP. -अवतारः the Kāma incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Git. 1. -क्षितिगतिविपुलतो नव तिष्ठति इह धर्माणिषण्णिकचक्रगतिरे देशव धूमकच्छपलम नव जमदीश हे = पुष्टं, -पुष्टं 1 the back or shell of a tortoise. 2 a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishnu in his shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कुलं 1 A shore, bank; राधानाथवो-जयति यद्वान्मल्ल रहःकेल्यः Git. 1; नदी वीथय-कुलमाह R. 12. 35, 63. 2 A slope, declivity. 3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity; कुलयच्छले विह्वल तेषु ने N. 1. 141. 4 A pond; 5 The rear of an army. 6 A heap, mound. -COMP. -चर a. frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. -भूः the land on a bank. -हृदयः, -हृदयः an eddy.

कुलंकव a. Tearing away or undermining the bank; कुलंकेन सिद्धः प्रसन्नम-भसदतरे च S. 5. 21. -चः The current or stream of a river. -या A river.

कुलंचय a. Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कुलसुज a. Breaking down banks, (as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कुलसुह a. Tearing up or carrying away the bank; Māl. 5. 19.

कुम्भाहः A kind of pumpkin gourd, कुम्भा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृष्टे) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U (करोति, कुरुते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं करवाप्यहं. 2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk; नृपेण चके युवराजसम्पदमाह R. 3. 45; युवराजः कृतः &c. 3 To manufacture, shape, prepare; कुम्भकरो वटं करोति; कटं करोति &c. 4 To build, create; गृहं कुरु; समो कुरु मध्ये गोः. 5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिसुममार्गना कुरुते S. 2. 1. 6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तं कृत्वा. 7 To write, compose; चकार ह्यनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 8 To perform, be engaged in; पूजां करोति. 9 To tell, narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. 10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं कियते युष्मादेवैः Māl. 1; or करिष्यामि वच-स्य or शास्त्रं मे कुरुष्व &c. 11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः कथं किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. 12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit; हृत् कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुंसे कृ to void excrement. 13 To assume, put on, take; वीर्यं कृत्वा; वानास्याणि कुर्वीतः Y. 3. 162. 14 To send forth, utter; मातुर्वी निरे कृत्वा, कलत्रं कृत्वा &c. 15 To place or put on (with loc.) कंठे शस्त्रकरोत् K. 112; पाणिपुरासि कृत्वा &c. 16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अन्वयः विविधान्कुर्याच तव विप्रहितः Ms. 7. 16. 17 To cook (as food) as in कुक्षः. 18 To think, regard, consider; इदंस्मृणीकृतजगत्प्रसव-साह U. 6. 19. 19 To take (as in the

hand); कु 10 कुरुष्वकरोत् M. 4. 56. 20 To make a sound, as in कुक्षः, हृत्कृत्वं कुरु; co कुरुहः, मातृहृत् &c. 21 To pass, spend (time); वयंणि दश वयः spent; कुरु कुरु wait a moment. 22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; (with loc. or dat.); मायै कुरुते मयः Ms. 12. 115; कुरुवनमय नतिं करोति S. 2. 23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury); कुरुते कुरु मयि, अतो किं ने कुरुयति &c. 24 To use, employ, make use of; किं ह्य कुरुयते देवा P. 1. 25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in च); द्विष कृ to divide into two parts; कुरुष्व कृ &c. 26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in क्त); आत्मसात् कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 3. 2; असत्सात् कृ to reduce to ashes. This root is often used with nouns, adjectives and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i) fy', in the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कुरुणीकृ to make that which is not already black, black, i. e. blacken; so वेदीकृ to whiten; वनीकृ to solidify; विलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also; e. g. कोडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; असत्कृ to reduce to ashes; प्रवणीकृ to incline, bend; तृणीकृ to value as little as straw; मदीकृ to slacken, make slow; so ब्रूकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; उक्ताकृ to please; समयाकृ to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:— (1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting. (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's guide to Sanskrit composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रये पदं करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम बहुविधं नवविधेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; दंडं कृ to inflict punishment; हृदये कृ to pay

heed to; कुरु कुरु to die; कुरु-बुद्धि कृ to think of, instead, mean; उदकं, कृ to offer libations of water to the Manes; कुरु कृ to delay; दुरी कृ to play on the lute; नखानि कृ to clean the nails; कन्या कृ to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृ to separate from, to be abandoned by; as in मदयेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; नखे कृ to place in the middle, to have reference to; मयेकस्य स्थितं क्रयकैश्चिकार M. 5. 2; वदो कृ to win over, place in subjection, subdue; चमकृ to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show; सखु to honour, treat with respect; तिरस्कृ to place aside. -Caus. (कारयति-ने) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8. 84; स्वयं शक्येन वा कुरुं कारयति Sk. -Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ने) to wish to do &c. With अक्षि 1 to accept, baskake oneself to; लक्ष्मीं कुर्वीष्यमीकरोतु Jag.; दक्षिणामाशामंगीकृत्य K. 121. 2 to confess, acknowledge, own, admit. 3 to promise to do, undertake; किं स्वमीकृतसुहृजमन्यवचनमाप्नो जपो लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. 4 to subdue, make one's own, favour; Amaru. 52 -असि to exceed, surpass. -अधि 1 to be entitled to, have a right; to authorise, to qualify for the discharge of some duty; देवायकारिणहि वेदद्वे Bk. 2. 34; Ki. 4. 25. 2 to aim at, have reference to; (अधिकृत्य is often used in the sense of 'with reference to,' 'referring to,' 'regarding,' 'concerning,' 'on the subject of'; श्रीमत्समयमधिकृत्यगीयताम् S. 1; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीति S. 2; R. 11. 62.) 3 (A.) to bear; अधिकं न ये हतिः Bk. 8. 20. 4 to overpower or subdue, be superior to. 5 to refrain or desist from. -अनु to do after, follow; especially to imitate (with acc. or gen.); शैलाधिपस्यनुचकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2. 8; Ms. 2. 199; ह्यामतया हेरिषादुर्बर्ता K. 10; अनुकरोति मन्वतो नारायणस्य 6. -अप 1 to drag away, remove, insult by dragging away; योषकं वनात्सीतां Bk. 8. 20. 2 to hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (with gen. of person); न किंचित्स्या तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1. -अप 1 to drive away, discard, remove, dispel; तत्रैवं तिमिरमपकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; न प्रवारास्त्यमपकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14. 2 to cast off, reject, put aside, give up; शिवा भुजच्छेदनापाचकार B. 7. 50. -अभ्येतरी 1 to initiate in, 2 to make a friend of; (see under अभ्येतरी). -अलं to adorn, decorate, grace; उमावलंबकगुरिचिताम्यां तपोवनादुत्तिष्ठं गताम्याम् R. 11. 18; कतनो वंदोऽलंकृतो जम्बना S. 1. -आ (Caus.) 1 to call, cause to come, invite; आकारयेवमन. 2 to bring near. -आविष् to manifest or make visible, show, display; (see under आविष्). -उप (Pres. उपकरोति) 1 (a) to befriend,



serve, assist, favour, help, oblige: (often with gen. sometimes loc. off the person obliged); स लक्ष्मणकुले एव सेवते Bh. 2. 18; अस्मन्मोरसेन Ms. 101; Si. 20. 74; Ms. 3. 284. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve 2 (Pres. उपसरति). (c) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19, 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine. -उपर 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपसर्क 2 to fetch, bring. 4 to begia. -उरी, उररी, उररी, उररी or उररी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -तिरस् 1 to abuse, revile, condemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under तिरस्. -खं to thou anybody (as an insult). -दक्षिणी or -पदक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य सद्योहुताग्निं S. 4.; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्निमन्तरं मर्तुंरन्वती च। R. 2. 71. -दुस् 1 to act wrongly. -प्रिक्क to reproach, revile, condemn; see under प्रिक्क. -नमस् 1 to salute, adore; जुनिवर्ष नमस्कृत्य Sk.; see under नमस्. -नि 1 to injure, wrong. -निस् 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निस् 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, condemn, slight. -ल्वक्क to insult, condemn. -पर (P.) to reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तौ हृदमात् पराकुर्वन्ममत्तं पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -पदि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिकरोति) to adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिकृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words). -पुरस् 1 to place in front; राजा सङ्कुललो पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4.; हते अरति गणिवे पुरस्कृत्य निखिलिनं Ve. 2. 18; see under पुरस्. -प्र 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कु); जानमपि नरो देवात्करोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 3. 54, 60; 8, 239, Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -प्रति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्व कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रति करोति यः। Rām. 2 to remedy; व्याधिनिच्छायि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिदुर्गं हितम् वे Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retaliate; R. 12. 94. -प्रमाणी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तस्मिन्प्रति प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; देवेन प्रथमा स्वयं जयति यस्तस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -प्रादुस् 1 to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under प्रादुस्. -प्रत्युप 1 to requite, return (an obligation). -वि to alter, change, affect; विकारयेती सति विक्रियते वेदां न चेदादि

स न्य धरिः Zn. 1. 53; R. 12. 42. 2 to disfigure, deform; विकृतकृति Ms. 9. 35. 3 to increase, produce, effect; Ms. 1. 16; वास विदं विक्रियते हृत्पुः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Aim.); विकृतकृत्य प्रकृत्या विक्रियते L. 17. 38. 3 to utter (sound) विकृतोवा स्वराय Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -विक्क to hurt, injure. -विक्क 1 to tease, trouble, harass, hurt; किं स्वराय विक्कते S. 7; Ku. 2. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कनपस्यदं विक्कते Ku. 6. 95. -खर 1 to make manifest, clear up; नामखर व्यकरणाय Jh. Up. 2 to propound, explain, 3 to tell, narrate; तन्ने सर्वं मया वाक्येन Mb. -कं 1 (संकुले) (a) to commit; ये पञ्चपरवदेरसंहिताः पात्रानि संकुले Mb. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संकुले) (a) to adorn, grace; कुरुं सनस्कृतं मावर्तनी Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाप्येका सनलेकरोति पुष्पं वा संकुला धार्यते। Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संवत्सरोन्मयरीत्या मेधिलेधौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -सारी 1 to turn aside or askance; सार्वीकता चारुलेख तद्वी Ku. 3. 68; R. 6. 14.

कुक्क: The throat.

कुक्कः (रः) A kind of partridge.

कुक्क (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon.

कुक्कवाङ्कः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -खरः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कुक्कादिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck.

कुक्क 2. 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 8. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -खरः, -खरं 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुक्कं महर्षिणः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -खरं, कुक्कं, कुक्कात् With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुक्कोप रथेति H. 1. 185. -Comp. -पाण a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -सराय a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty.

कुत्त I. 6 P. (कुत्तित-कुत्त) 1 To out, cut off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहति विधिमेवच्छेदी न कृतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. With अव to cut off, divide, tear

asunder. -खर 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to back cut up; उखरयोऽन्यं कुत्तं Māl. 5. 13. -ने 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; विशाखादुखरकं कुत्तान्ति निवृत्तानि Pt. 2. 29; निवृत्तलिपि मानसं Bk. 7. 11; महानि-कुत्तकैः R. 7. 58. -117 P. (द्वयार्थे, कुत्त) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कुत्त 2. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.: कर्त्तृ, कृत्, प्रतिमा &c. -m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कुत्त a. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. &c.; (p. p. of कु 8 U.). -तं 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp. -अकुत्त a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. -अंजलि c. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. -अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अन्त a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-सः) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतांतविषादं व्यापनमप्यस्य H. 1. 2 fate destiny; ह्यस्तलिङ्गपि न सद्ये संसर्गं नो कृतांतः Ms. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. जनकः the sun. -अन्नं 1 cooked food, कृतान्नमुदकं विना; Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food. 3 excrement. -अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभिषेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अप्यास a. practised. -अर्थ a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कुतः कृतार्थजीम निर्वर्तिताह्लास Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कुत्तार्थी) 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कान्तं मरुत्पारतश्चतुषा कोपः कृतार्थकृतः Amaru. 15. -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appointed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवस्थ a. 1 summoned, caused to be present. 2 fixed, settled. -अस्त्र a. 1 armed. 2 trained in the science

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62.

—आगम *a.* advanced, proficient. (*-m.*) the supreme soul. —आगम *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful.

—आत्मन् *a.* 1 having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. 2 purified in mind.

—आभरण *a.* adorned. —आयास *a.* labouring, suffering. —आह्वान *a.* challenged. —उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. —उद्वाह *a.* 1 married.

2 making penance by standing with uplifted hands. —उपकार *a.* 1 favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 78. 2 friendly. —उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed

—कर्मन् *a.* 1 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever. (*-m.*) 1 the supreme spirit.. 2 a *Sannyāsin*.

—काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. —काल *a.* 1 fixed or settled as to time. 2 who has waited a certain time. (*-लः*) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य *a.* 1 who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented; Śānti. 3. 19. 3 having done his duty.

—क्रयः a purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1 waiting impatiently for the exact moment; वयं सर्वे सोऽस्य कृतक्षणालिङ्गमः Pt. 1. 2 one who has got an opportunity. —ग्र *a.* 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19. 2 defeating all previous measures.

—गृहः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —ज्ञ *a.* 1 grateful; Ms. 7. 309, 210; Y. 1. 1. 308. 2 correct in conduct. (*-ज्ञः*) a dog. —सिध्द *a.* 1 one who has visited or frequents holy places. 2 one who studies with a professional teacher. 3 fertile in expedients. 4 a guide. —दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी *a.* 1 prudent, considerate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20. —निर्व्यजनः a penitent. —निश्चय *a.* resolute, resolved. —दुस्स *a.* skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly. —वतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94.

—मसिञ्ज *a.* 1 one who has made an agreement or engagement. 2 one who has fulfilled his promise. —इक्षि *a.* learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97; 7. 30. —सुख *a.* learned, wise.

—लक्षण *a.* 1 stamped, marked. 2 branded; Ms. 9. 239. 3 excellent, amiable. 4 defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛipā and Aśvatthāman survived the great havoc of the great Bhārati war. He was afterwards slain by Śākyaki.

—विद्य *a.* learned, educated; इत्येति कृतविद्येति Pt. 4. 43; कृतविद्यतां पूर्वा विधिर्विद्येति नये जनाः । इत्येति कृतविद्यं वयं जगामहेति Pt. 1. 48. —वेद्य *a.* hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164.

—वेदिन् *a.* grateful; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; यत्नवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्याः Git. 11 —शोभ *a.* 1 splendid. 2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous.

—शौच *a.* purified —अमन्, —परिअमन् one who has studied; कृतपरिअमन्सि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकल *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकलं वाद्यते वदु वेदुः Git. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1 restored to consciousness or animation. 2 aroused. —सनाह *a.* clad in armour.

—सापत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त, —हस्तक *a.* 1 dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2 skilled in archery. —हस्तता 1 skill, dexterity. 2 skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौटिल्ये कृतहस्ता पुनरिह देवे यथा सिरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

—कृतक *a.* 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नेतर्गिक); यद्यकृतं तददित्यं Nyāya-Sūtra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वांगीणमाकृत्यजातं R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्योपति कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धितो मे (बाहमंदावहः) Me. 75; सोमं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं वृणोते (जहाति) S. 4. 13.

—कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of; away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमंथन U. 4.

—कृतिः *f.* 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. 2 Action, deed. 3 Creation, work, composition; (सौ) स्वकृतिं माययामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. 4 Magic, enchantment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The number '20'. —Comp. —करः an epithet of Ravana.

—कृतिन् *a.* 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य धीर्येण कृतिनो वयं च सुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न सल्लभितव्यं तं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं ह्युपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9. 4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि सुखत्वेन विमलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

—कृते *ind.* (with gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अतीतां प्राणानां...कृते Bh. 3.

36; काव्यं वशसेऽर्धकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

—कृत्तिः *f.* 1 Skin, hide (in general). 2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. 3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree. 5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. —Comp. —वासः, —वासन् *m.* an epithet of Siva; स कृत्तिवासस्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

—कृत्तिका (pl.) 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades). 2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. —Comp. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. —भवः the moon.

—कृत्तु *a.* 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful. —लः A mechanic, an artist.

—कृत्य *a.* 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. 2 Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. —रः 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business, deed, commission; वृत्तकृत्यं Me. 114; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose, object, end; इज्जतिप्रापदितवसकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. —स्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participles; these are तय, अनीय, य and रहिन्. —स्या 1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

—कृत्रिम *a.* 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; °निन्, °कृत्रः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted (as a child); see below. —सः, °पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्वास्त्वं दत्तः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. —नं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of perfume. —Comp. —धूपः —धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. —पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. —पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —चुमि *f.* an artificial floor. —वने a park, garden.

—कृत्वन् *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्यः eight times, eight-fold; so दश, °दश &c.

—कृत्स्नं 1 Water. 2 A multitude. —सः Sin.

—कृत्स्न *a.* All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्स्नं वापरिपन्नायुषावृद्धयः S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 42.

**कुंठ** *A plover*  
**कुंठने** Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

**कृपः** The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामः [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripa, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

**कृपण** *a. 1* Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजसूयं रामसे पात्यान् कृपाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. *2* Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपा-क्षेतनाचेतने Me. 5; so जराजीर्णवयसमगृह-क्षेपकृपाः Bh. 3. 17. *3* Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. *4* Miserly, stingy. —*णः* Wretchedness. —*णः* A miser; कृपणं समी दाना भुवि कौशिकि न विद्यते । अमश्रवे विचानि यः श्रेष्ठः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa, —*Comp.* —*यैः*, **कुट्टि** *a.* little or low minded. —*वस्तल* *a.* kind to the poor.

**कृपा** Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाक्योः प्रो विद्युते नियुते कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly.

**कृपाणः** *1* A sword; स पातु वः कंसरिपोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कृपाणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवल-माकारतो मेरः Subhāsh. *2* A knife.

**कृपाणिका** A dagger, knife.

**कृपाणी** *1* A pair of scissors. *2* A dagger.

**कृपाळु** *a.* Merciful, compassionate, kind.

**कृपी** The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. —*Comp.* —*पतिः* an epithet of Droṇa. —*सुतः* an epithet of अश्वत्थामः.

**कृपीदं** *1* Underwood, forest wood. *2* Wood, firewood. *3* Water. *4* The belly. —*Comp.* —*पालः* *1* a rudder. *2* the ocean. *3* air, wind. —*योनिः* fire.

**कृमि** *a.* Full of worms, wormy. —*मिः* *1* A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. *2* Worms (disease). *3* An ass. *4* Aspid. *5* The lac (dye). —*Comp.* —*कोशः*, **कोषः** the cocoon of a silk-worm. **उत्थं** silken cloth. —*जं*, **अगल्लोचुम**, aloe wood. —*आ* lac, the red dye produced by insects. —*जलजः*, **वारिहः** a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —*पर्वतः*, **शैलः** an ant-hill. —*फलः* the Udumbara tree. —*शंखः* the fish living in the conch. —*शुक्तिः* *f.* *1* a bivalve shell. *2* the animal living in it. *3* an oyster.

**कृमिण** or **कृमिल** *a.* Having worms, wormy.

**कृमिला** A fruitful woman.

**कृष्** *4* P. (कृषति, कृश). *1* To become lean or emaciated. *2* To wane (as the moon). —*Caus.* To emaciate.

**कृश** *a.* (Compar. कृशेयः superl. कृशिष्टः). *1* Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतुः कृशेद्वी &c. *2* Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); कृशद्वी न वाच्यः कृशद्वीः Bh. 2. 28 *3* Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 203. —*Comp.* —*अक्षः* a spider. —*अंश* *a.* lean, thin. (—*यि*) *1* a woman with a slender frame. *2* the Priyangu creeper. —*उदर* *a.* thin-waisted; V. 5. 16.

**कृशका** Hair (of the head).

**कृशालः** Fire; इतोः कृशालुतिमाद्विनेषि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —*Comp.* —*देव* *m.* an epithet of Siva.

**कृशान्वित** *m.* An actor.

**कृ** *1.* 6. U. (कृति, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows.—*II.* *1* P. (कृति, कृष्ट) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसज्य सिद्धः किल ना चकर R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. *2* To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. *3* To lead or conduct as an army; सत्तनां महतीं कर्तुं R. 14. 32. *4* To bend (as a bow); नायायतकुशलां R. 5. 50. *5* To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिद्रिपवानो विद्रांसमपि कृति Ms. 2. 215; नमः स्वस्थानमासाय गजेंद्रमपि कृति Pt. 3. 46. *6* To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कृति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंस्थां च गच्छति कृति च महदाः Mb. 8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —*With अप* *1* to draw back or away, pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; इताग्रभिन्नपकृष्य निरि-हते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. *2* To remove; U. 1. 8. *3* To lessen, diminish. —*अव* to draw, draw away from. —*आ* *1* to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केद्रेभ्यश्च कृषति H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; दूरमकुना सारणेन वयमाकुष्टाः S. 1.; Amaru. 2. 72; Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. *2* to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. *3* to extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. *4* to snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. *5* to supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —*उद्* *1* to draw or pull up, extricate; अंगुलीति-लं प्रलंभकृष्य K. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. *2* to enhance, increase. —*नि* to sink down, lessen, diminish. —*निस्* *1* to draw or pull out. *2* to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्य चक्रे कुबेर R. 5. 26. —*परि* to draw, pull, drag. —*प* *1* to draw away, pull, attract. *2* to lead (as an army). *3* to bend (as a bow). *4* to increase. —*वि* *1* to draw, pull. *2* to bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेज विरुष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28. —*विम* to remove. —*सं* to bring near. **कृषकः** *1* A ploughman, husbandman. *2* A plough-share. *3* An ox.

**कृषिकः** A ploughman, husbandman.

**कृषि** *1* Ploughing. *2* Agriculture, husbandry; कृषिं कालिदास्यपि सप्तमं भिक्षुः Me. 1. 3; कृषिः कृषि-वृत्ता Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44.—*Comp.* —*कर्म* *n.* agriculture. —*जीविन्* *a.* living by husbandry. —*फल* agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —*सेवा* agriculture, husbandry.

**कृषीवलः** One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषे चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38,

**कृष्करः** An epithet of Siva.

**कृष्ट** *1* Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted. *2* Ploughed.

**कृष्टिः** A learned man. —*f.* *1* Drawing, attracting. *2* Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

**कृष्ण** *a.* *1* Black, dark, dark-blue. *2* Wicked, evil. —*रजः* *1* The black colour. *2* The black antelope. *3* A crow. *4* The (Indian) cuckoo. *5* The dark half of a lunar month, (from full to new moon). *6* The Kali age. *7* Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, both as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasodā, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the *Gopis* or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gita-govinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesi, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyawatī, (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of a dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf.

बहिरिव नालिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति दूनं  
Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna.] 8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna. 10 Aloe wood. -अण् 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3 Antimony. 4 The black part of the eye. 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead. -COMP. -अण्ड n. a kind of sandal-wood. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. -अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. -अयस् n. -अयसं, -आमिषं iron, crude or black iron. -अध्वन्, -अध्वन् m. fire. -अध्वनी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvāṇa when Kṛṣṇa was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. -आवासः the holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake. -कंदं a red lotus. -कर्मन् a. of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler. -गतिः fire; आशेषाने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42. -गीवः N. of Siva. -तारः 1 a species of antelope (in general). -देहः a bee. -धनं money got by foul means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमहम-रामकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः the dark half of a lunar month. -शृगः the black antelope; शृगे कृष्ण-शृगस्य वामनपुत्रं कङ्कयमानां शृगी S. 6. 16. -शुखः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः the black-faced monkey. -यजुर्वेदः the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. -लोहः the load-stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वस्त्रम् m. 1 fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 a low man, profligate, black-guard. -वेणु N. of river. -शकुनिः a crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारं ददन्तुस्तस्मिन् वाधिष्यकायुके S. 1. 6. -शूयः a buffalo. -सखः, -सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णक The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Guṇḍā plant. -लं Its berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of द्रौपदी, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कु 1. 6 P. (कृति, कीर्ति) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचलेचचूरश्चूनाश्चुरि, शरतुषारं कोपयं वीरोतः कृति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि कृति सजलकृष्णजालं Git. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -WITH अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-कृति कुहं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet (for food, abode &c.), through joy (said of quadrupeds and birds), (the

form in this sense is अपस्क्रिते): अप-स्क्रिते वृषो हृष्टः कुकुटो भक्षार्थी वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk. -अपा to cast off, reject, repudiate. -अव to scatter, throw; अपाकिरन्नाल-लताः प्रसृते R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णं इव वासयष्टि निशानिद्रालसा बहिः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59. -उप (उपास्क्रिते) to cut, hurt or injure. -परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णं परिवादिनी मुने R. 8. 35. 2 to hand over or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्यं ब्रूते R. 18. 33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणा हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 2. 2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्क्रिते) to hurt, injure, tear; उतोविदारं प्रतिचस्करे नखैः Si. 1. 47. -वि to scatter, throw about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6 -सम् to mix, commingle or mix together. -समुद् to perforate, bore, pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणीति) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृ 10 U. (कीर्तयति ते, कीर्तयति) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाम्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call. 4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रयथुगान् प्रातुरचिकीर्तय विक्रमे Bk. 15. 72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृ 1. A. (कल्पते, कृते) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 5; पश्चाद्युक्तेपहृतमरः कल्पते विप्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी यद्युष्णाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To become, happen, occur; कल्प्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे वाच-कुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favourable to, subservient. 6 To partake of. -Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4 To provide or furnish with. 5 To consider. -WITH अव to result in, tend to, accomplish; (with dat.). -आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate. -उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333. -परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine, fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready. 3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to happen, occur. 2 to be successful. (-Caus.) 1 to invent, devise; plan (schemes &c.) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful. (Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend, propose. -समुप to get ready.

कृत p. p. 1 Prepared, done, got ready, equipped; कृतविवाहवेवा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut, pared; कृतकेशनखदंश Ms. 4. 35. 3 Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled. 5 Thought of, invented. -COMP. -कीला a title-deed. -धूपः frank-incense.

कृतिः f. 1 Accomplishment; success. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3 Arranging.

कृत्रिक् a. Bought, purchased.

केकयः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; मयकोसलकयसासिनां बृहतरः R. 9. 17.

केकर a. (री f.) Squint-eyed. -रं A squint eye; cf. अकेकर. -COMP. -अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केकाभिर्नीलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं ताडवाधुच्छिखंडः Māl. 9. 30; पद्मजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22; Bh. 1. 35.

केकावलः, -केकिकाः, -केकिन् m. A peacock; इतः केकिनीडाककलकलवः पद्मलक्ष्मा Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living, habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, intention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभाष्यच बनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner. -कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हंसमिव विषये सुचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. 2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-महिमानः केतनं मेगलानां Māl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation, summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag, banner; मयं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An indispensable act (also religious); निवापाजलिद्वयेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः । तस्योपकरे शक्यते किं जीवन् किमुताम्यथा Ve. 3. 16.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. 2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; कीणांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft. at the end of comp.); मनुष्यावा मनुवंशकेतुं R. 2. 33; कुलस्य केतुः स्तुतिस्य (राघवः) Rām. 3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign, mark. 5 Brightness, clearness. 6 A ray of light. 7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and

the body or trunk of the demon वैहिदेय (the head being regarded as Bāhu); कश्यपः स केतुश्चन्द्रनक्षत्रं धूम्रमंडलनिवासी Mu. 1. 6. -COMP. -ग्रहः the descending node. -धः a cloud. -यष्टिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युतं). -वसनं a flag.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -COMP. -खटं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरान् विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केल 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केली m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-शिकुल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिश्चंद्र मुषवधूनिर्के विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे *ibid.*; रामायण-वर्णयन्ति यमुनाकुले लहकेलयः *ibid.*; Amaru. 7. Ms. 8. 357; R. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -COMP. -कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विद्युक् or buffoon). -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -करीयः a camel. -कुशिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कुरः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नाथः a sensualist. -पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -सुखः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिश-मनमुद्यतं Gīt. 11. -भूमिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -COMP. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -कुक्कः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदं सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रशस्तिर्वेदि नां कामदुवां प्रसादां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातयं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वयं तस्य विमोहं केवलं क्षणवत्तापि परमयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so विचारकण.

केवलतन् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेशाश्च परेतुमिषि Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्रहां धुयते Sk.; मुक्तकेश Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरो-पणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उज्ज्वलः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् n. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a louse. -नक्षः a braid of hair. -गृहीत a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः सलु तदा दुग्धालजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ms. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -श्रं morbid baldness. -शिकुल m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पत्राः, -पाशाः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपात्रं प्रस-मीक्ष्य कुटुंबालश्रियं शिथिलं चमयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपत्र, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -धृ, -धूमिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -सार्जकं, -सार्जनं a comb. -रचनः dressing the hair. -रेशः a tress or fillet of hair.

केशदः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishṇu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केशध a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishṇu; केशध जय जयदीश हेर Gīt. 1; केशधं प्रतिहं लब्ध्वा पादवा हर्षनिर्भरः Subhāsh. -COMP. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishṇu. -आलयः, -आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकिशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकिश्यमवयुद्धं सप्ततं वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 233.

केशिक a (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākṣhasa slain by Krishna. 3 N. of another Rākṣhasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Krishna. 5 One having fine hair. -COMP. -निबु-दनः, -नथनः epithets of Krishna; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Ravana and Kumbhakarna.

केश (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हेल्यदूरेऽपि गजान्धुगन्धरो विलो-लजिह्वल्लितायकेसरः Ks. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा श्रितकपिपुं केशोरपर्यन्तेः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; रत्नाशोककलकिसलयः केसरश्चात्र कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -COMP. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केश (श) रिन् m 1 A lion; अवयुदुक्ते वनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; यदुर्जरः केसरीणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

केकुयं A flower of the किकु tree.

कैकेयः The king of the Kekayas; see कैकेय.

कैकसः A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -प्री A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed Rāma a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely

perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'].

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu]. -COMP. -अरिः -जित् m., -रिपुः, -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैटक A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतव 1 The stake in a game, 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वसतीति मत्सि यद्वोचस्वद्वैति कैतव Ku. 4. 9. -अः 1 A cheat, rogue, 2 A gambler, 3 The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -बाह्: falsehood, roguery.

कैदारः Rice, corn. -रै A multitude of fields; also कैदार.

कैमुतिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument a fortiori (derived from कित्तु 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy. -वै The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चन्द्रो विकासयति कैरवकलादे Bh. 2. 73. -COMP. -वैपुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

कैरवी Moonlight.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. -COMP. -न्यायः an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तस्मा जिगाम् R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपहृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

कैवर्तः A fisherman; मनोयः कैवर्तः स्त्रियति परितस्तां प्रति ह्रुः (तद्जालीजाले, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34)).

कैवल्यं 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. 4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक a. (की f.) Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कं A quantity of hair. -की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कैशिकी q. v.

कैशोर Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमासश्च द्वादश.

कैश्य The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वनदूषयति शृंगी को-कैरवर्तिता Rām. 2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सद्गुणी दीर्घा मन्-स्यन्ता Gīt. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -देवः a pigeon. -बुधः an epithet of the sun.

कोकनद The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनद-च्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नील-नलिनाममपि तन्निव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदस्त्व- Gīt 10; Si. 4. 46.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; पुंस्कोकिलो यमपुरं बुद्धज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand. -COMP. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Renukā, wife of Jamadagni. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Parasurāma.

कोजागरः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āsvinā and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटरः-रै The hollow of a tree; नीलाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरसुखप्रशस्तस्त्वनामयः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रचलवृणोताया गमिने M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटरी I A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः -टी f. 1 The curved end of a bow; धूमिनिहितैकोटि कार्मुक R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरं दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलग्नं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excel-

lence; परं कोटिमानंदस्याप्ययच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry.

5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions; a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.). 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं शक्तिं &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. -COMP. -ईश्वरः a millionaire. -जित् m. an epithet of

Kalidāsa. -ज्या the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.). -द्वयं two alternatives. -पात्रं a rudder. -पालः the guard of a stronghold. -वेष्टिन् a. (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिरः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An 'ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) इः A harrow.

कोटिशः ind. By crores, by teus of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटीरः 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरं वनवस्तुर्गुणयोगवृद्ध्यापारमर्गमुं भज श्रुतभुम् N. 11. 18.

कोटः A fort, castle.

कोटवी 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of the mother of Bāṇa.

कोटारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भयेन कोणे क्वच स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तेन तु पुनः कोणं नयनप्रदयोः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn. -COMP. -आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयघन-पदान्घोषसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata:—इकाशतसहस्राणि मेरिशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug.

कोणयः see कोण.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोट्टः-डं A bow; रे कट्टं करं कट्टयसि किं कोट्टकटावेः Bh. 3. 100; कोट्टपाणि निनद्वलितोर्यकानां M. 5. 10. -अः An eyebrow.

कोट्टवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; जिप्सा कट्टरखडान् वृत्तिमिह कुर्वते कोट्टवाणां समतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितान्तबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पित्तकोप, वातकोप. -COMP. -आकुलः, -आविष्ट a. enraged, furious. -क्रामः 1 an angry or passionate man. 2

the course of anger. -पद 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वज्रः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

**कोपन** *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कवासि कामेन मृतापरश्वत् पदाननः कोपनवाञ्छितः Ku 3. 8; Amaru 65.

**कोपित** *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; मन्मथेवासि यदि वृद्धि मयि कोपिनी Git. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

**कोमल** *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); वंशकोमलायुलि (कं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपासुकारिणी बाहु 1. 21; संपन्न महता चित्तं भवत्युपलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. 2 (*a*) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (*b*) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलवैः किं वृथा जयसि Bh. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

**कोमलकं** The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

**कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः** The lapwing; कादम्याः कृतमालमुद्रतद्वलं कोयष्टिकष्टिकते Māl. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

**कोरकः-कं** 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संवद्ध यदपि स्थितं कुरवकं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राजायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेको हरिः पातु वः Git. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

**कोरद्वयः** = कोद्वयः q. v.

**कोरित** *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

**कोलः** 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अञ्चः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -युच्छः a heron.

**कोलंबकः** The body of a lute.

**कोला (लिं, ली) f.** See बदरी.

**कोलाहलः**, -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

**कोविद** *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 53, 69; गायत्रीतुदयनकयाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26.

**कोविदारः**, रं N. of a tree; चित्रं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6.

**कोशः** -ज्ञं (व-यं) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cup. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass: Ms. 1. 93. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept: Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth: विदेशविश्वामित्रकथन R. 5. 1: (fig. also): वैश्वामित्रः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud: मुजानयोः पञ्चकोमयोः द्विदे R. 3. 8. 13. 29; इत्य विचित्रकवि केयमनं द्विदे ह इव हनं वलितं मन् उज्ज्वल Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 A ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 114. -Comp.

-अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -कुन् m. a kind of sugarcane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धि f. 1 increase of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

**कोशलिक** A bribe (= कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

**कोशातकिन् m.** 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire.

**कोशि (यि) न् m.** The mango tree.

**कोष्ठः** 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ष्टं 1 A surrounding wall. 2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -अगारं a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तमरितकोष्ठमगारं मांसशोणितैर्न गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). -शुद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

**कोष्ठकः** 1 A granary. 2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

**कोष्ण** *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -ज्जं Warmth.

**कोम (ज) लः (pl.)** N. of a country and its people: विगुन्तसुवकोमलान् R. 9. (1. 8. 5. 6. 71; नगकोमलकेकयदासि-ना वृद्धि 9. 17.

**कोम (ज) ला** The city of Ayodhya. **कोहलः** 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

**कौकृतिकः** 1 A poultice. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

**कोक्ष** *a.* (की f.) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

**कोक्षय (की f.)** 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; अस्ति कोक्षेय-मुद्रमा चकारापनसं मुखं Bk. 4. 31.

**कोक्षेयकः** A sword, scimitar; वामपा-र्यावलिना कोक्षेयकेन K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

**कोकः, कोकणः (pl.)** N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकज).

**कोद** *a.* (दी f.) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, homebred. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Snared. -दः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kutaja tree. -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

**कोदकिकः, -कौदिकः** 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c; a butcher, poacher.

**कौदिलिकः** 1 A hunter. 2 A blacksmith.

**कौदिल्यं** 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -ह्यः 'The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākṣhasa; कौदिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एष येन क्रोधाग्रौ प्रसम-दादि नन्देनः Mu. 1. 7. सृशति मां भयमावेन कौदिल्यसिन्धुः Mu. 7.

**कौद्वय** *a.* (वी f.) Necessary for the family or household. -जं Family relationship.

**कौटुबिक** *a.* (की f.) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

**कौणयः** A goblin, demon. -Comp. -दन्तः an epithet of Bhishma.

**कौतुक** 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage



thread preceding a marriage. 6 Festivity, gaiety. 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemnity or solemn occasion (such as marriage); Ku. 7. 25. 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140. 9 Sport, pastime. 10 A song, dance, show, or spectacle. 11 Joke, mirth. 12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -COMP. -अमरः-रं, गृहं a pleasure-house; कौतु-कमारकात् Ku. 7. 94. -क्रिया-संगले 1 a solemn ceremony. 2 particularly marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. -लोचनः-नं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुहलं (ल्यं) 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयानुवृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. 2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity.

कुतुकः A spearman, lancer.

कौतुयः 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishthira, Bhīma or Arjuna.

कौय a. (पी f.) Relating to or coming from a well (as water).

कौपीनं 1 The pudenda. 2 A privy, privy part. 3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतसंज्ञजर्जरं कथा पुनस्तदशी Bh. 3. 101. 4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. 5 A sin, improper or wrong act.

कौट्यं 1 Crookedness. 2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. 2 Soft, tender. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति कौचने Ms. 9. 3; इहिनोऽरं न यथा देहे कौमार कौचने जरा Bg. 2. 13. -COMP. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1. कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिविद्रुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārtika.

कौमुदी 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus derived. -को मोदते जना यस्यां तेनासी कौमुदी मता). 2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्र-कौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्मवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34; cf. चक्षुः 3 The full moon day in Kārtika. 4 The full moon day in Āsvinā. 5 Festivity

(in general). 6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c are illuminated. 7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -COMP. -पतिः the moon. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमादकी, कौमादी N. of the mace of Viṣṇu.

कौरव a. (वी f.) Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रयनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्वज्रेयाः Me. 48. -वं 1 A descendant of Kuru; यथानि कौरवकानं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशद्वयेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः 1 A worshipper of Śakti according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of left-hand Śāktas.

कौलकेयः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलदिनेयः 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. 2 A bastard.

कौलदेयः The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). 2 A bastard.

कौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a family. 2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः 1 A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. 2 A heretic. 3 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual.

कौलीन a. Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. 2 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रवते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रति-भाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमा-चक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. 2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; स्वयं नस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. 3 A combat of animals. 4 Cock-fighting. 5 War, battle (in general). 6 High birth. 7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth. 2 Family scandal.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलूतश्चिवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयकः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. Noble-born, of a high birth.

कौवे (वे) र a. (री f.) Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मर कौवेरं R. 15. 45. -रं The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्थे कौवेरीं मास्वानिव रक्षति R. 4. 66.

कौश a. (शी f.) 1 Silken. 2 Made of Kusa grass.

कौशलं (ल्यं) 1 Well-being, happiness, prosperity. 2 Skill, skillfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापे-क्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दक्षि विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशला, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. 2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

कौशल्या The eldest wife of Da-saratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशल्यायनिः Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 90.

कौशांकी N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक a. (की f.) 1 Incased, sheathed. 2 Silken. -कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. 2 An owl; U. 2. 29. 3 A lexicographer. 4 Marrow. 5 Bdellium. 6 An iohneum. 7 A snake-catcher. 8 The senti-ment of love (शृंगार). 9 One who knows hidden treasures. 10 An epithet of Indra. -का A cup, drinking vessel. -की 1 N. of a river in Behār. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तसु कथ्यते; See S. D. 411 et. seq. also. -COMP. -अरतिः, -अरिः a crow. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -पियः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशे (वे) रं 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. 2 A silken cloth in general Ms. 5. 120. 3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्माणि कौशेयमुपासधानमभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंकार Ku. 7. 9; विद्यद्रुणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Rs. 5. 9.

कौसीचं 1 The practice of usury. 2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुतिकः 1 A cheat, knave. 2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast; सौस्तुभं हेमपतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. -COMP. -लक्षणः, -वक्षस m., -द्वयः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

कृय 1 A. (कृते) 1 To make a creak-ing sound. 2 To sink. 3 To be wet.

कृकचः A saw. -COMP. -च्छदः the Ketaka tree. -पत्रः the teak tree. -पाद m., -पादः a lizard.

कृकरः A kind of partridge. 2 A saw. 3 A poor man. 4 A disease.

कृत्तुः 1 A sacrifice; कृत्तोरदोषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65; शतं कृत्तुमात्रपवित्रमात्र सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 3 One of the ten Prajāpatas; M. 1. 35. 3 Intelligence, talent. 4 Power, ability. -COMP.

-उत्तमः the राजस्य sacrifice. -बुद्धः-द्वि m. a demon, goblin. -वंसिन् m. an epithet of Śiva ( who destroyed Dakṣha's sacrifice. ) -पतिः performer of a sacrifice. -पशुः a sacrificial horse. -वृषः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -सुख m. a god, deity. -राज m. 1 the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्रमेः कृत्यात् Ms. 9. 260. 2 the राजस्य sacrifice.

क्र 1 P. ( कथति, कथित ) To injure, hurt, kill.

क्रयकेशिकः ( pl. ) N. of a country; अथर्ववेद कथकेशिकानां R. 5. 39; Ms. 5. 2.

क्रथनं A slaughter.

क्रथनकः A camel.

क्रन्द 1 P. ( कन्दति, कन्दित ) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं कन्दति वृषाकन्दं स्वपक्ष-क्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; कन्दयतः करुणमप्यरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 2; चक्रन्द विद्या कुरीव ह्ययः R. 14. 68; Bk. 3. 28; Bk. 5. 5. 2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, ( with acc. ); कन्दयितरं सोऽयं ब्राह्मणमुत्तमस्य Mārka. P. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. 2 To cause to weep. -WITH आ 1 to cry out, cry, creak, scream; वृणाग्रलज्जै-स्तुहिनेः पतद्भिराकन्दतीवृषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. 2 to call out to ( caus. ); वसेहीति शिखण्डिनां पटुतैः केकाभिराकन्दितः Mk. 5. 23.

क्रन्दनं, कन्दितं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति कन्दित-माकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. 2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रय 1 U., 4 P. ( कामति, क्रमेते, क्राम्यति, क्रीत ) 1 To walk, step, go; क्राम्यमुदिते सुर्वे वाली व्यपगतक्रमः Rām.; गम्यमानं न तेनासी-दयतं क्रामता पुः Bk. 8. 2, 25. 2 To go to, approach ( with acc. ); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमत Sat. Br. 3 To pass over or go across; सुखं योजनपर्याशक्तमेव Rām. 4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बभूव कर्मिणुं वक्रोपः ( हरिः ) Bk. 2. 9; 5. 51. 5 To go up, ascend. 6 To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रीता यथा चेतासि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. 7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्तरेनोर्वी क्रीता मेरुविजयना R. 1. 14. 8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for ( with dat. or inf. ); व्याकरणाध्यवसाय क्रमेते Sk.; यथाय क्रमेते सद्यः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकैविसिद्धिपि न रजनाय क्रमेते जगतां Vikr. 1. 16; हस्ता रक्षासि लवि-तुवकमीन्मरुतिः पुनः । अशोकभक्तिकामेव Bk. 9. 23. 9 To be developed or increased, to have full scope, be at home ( with loc. ); कृष्येऽयं क्रमेते Dk. 170; क्रमेतेऽस्मिन्नाश्रानि, or कृष्य क्रमेते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. 10 To fulfil, accomplish. 11 To have sexual intercourse with, ( By P. I. 3. 38 क्रय by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption', 'energy or application',

and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over' ). -WITH अति 1 to cross, go over; सप्तक्रीतारण्यनिक्रम्य K. 92. 2 to go beyond, pass over or by; Ms. 57. 40. 3 to excel, surpass; Ms. 8. 151. 4 to transgress, violate, overstep; अति-क्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160. 5 to disregard, exclude, neglect; प्रथितयज्ञायाः प्रवधानानि-क्रम्य M. 1; किं वा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान्मद्विष्टः M. 4; or कथं ज्येष्ठानतिक्रम्य त्वदीयान् राज्यमहेति Mb. 6 to pass, elapse ( as time ); अतिक्रान्तिं दृष्टाति Ms. 5. 76; यथा यथा गौवनम-निचक्राम K. 59. -अधि to ascend. -अधरा to occupy, fill, take; अध्याक्रान्ता वसति-मुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये S. 2. 14. -अनु 1 to follow. 2 to begin. 3 to give the contents of -अन्या to visit one after another. -अप to leave, go away from. -अभि 1 to go to, approach, enter; अभिचक्राम काकुत्स्थः शरभगाश्रमे प्रति Rām. 2 to wander, roam over. 3 to attack, subdue, conquer, vanquish; पक्षिणाव-क्रानाक्रम्य H. 1; पौरस्यनिवमाक्रमन् R. 4. 34; Bh. 1. 70. 3 to fill, enter, take possession of; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2, 9. 12. 4 to begin, commence. 5 to come up, rise ( Atm. ); यावत्प्रताप-निधिराक्रमते न भातुः R. 5. 71. 6 to ascend, mount, occupy. -उद् 1 to go up, out or beyond; ऊर्ध्वं ग्राणां सुक्रामति Ms. 2. 120. 2 to neglect, disregard; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य धर्मं न प्रतिपालयन् Mb.; वर्धमुत्क्रम्य. 3 to step beyond; R. 15. 33. -उप 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to assail, attack. 3 to treat, attend upon, physic ( as a physician ); to cure or heal. 4 to make advances of love to, win over; सर्वैश्वर्यैरुपक्रम्य सीता Rām. 5 to perform, set about. 6 ( Atm. ) to begin, commence प्रसभं बहुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; R. 17. 33. -निष् 1 to go away, or from, leave. 2 to issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -परा ( Atm. ) 1 to display courage, strength, or heroism, act bravely; बहवर्द्धितयेर्दार्थं सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; Bk. 8. 22, 93. 2 to turn back. 3 to march against, attack. -परि 1 to walk about, walk round; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च ( in dramas ). 2 to overtake. -प्र ( Atm. ) 1 to begin, commence; प्रचक्रमे चं प्रतिवक्रमुपरं R. 3. 47, 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2. 2 to tread on, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. 3 to go, set out. -प्रति to return. -वि ( Atm. ) 1 to walk along or through; विष्णुदेवा विचक्रमे took 3 steps; Bk. 8. 24. 2 to assail, over- come, conquer. 3 to cleave; open ( Paras. ). -व्यति 1 to transgress, 2 to pass ( time ). -व्युद् see -उद् -सम् 1 to come or meet together. 2 to traverse, cross, go or pass through.

3 to approach, to go. 4 to go over or be transferred ( to another ). 5 to enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्विविधं सर्वैश्वर्यमनाश्रमे न R. 5. 10. -सम् 1 to occupy, take possession of, fill; सममेव समाक्रमतं द्वयं द्विद्वयमित्य । तेन सिद्धान्तं पित्र्यमाविलं चारिमङ्गलं R. 4. 4. 2 to assail, conquer, subdue.

क्रमः 1 A step, pace; द्विविधः; सपरः पूर्वमेट्रेण क्रमेणेकैव संविनः Mb. 2 A foot. 3 Going, proceeding, course; क्रमत् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; मातृक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. 4 Performance, commence- ment; इत्यनय विततक्रमे क्रीती Si. 14. 58. 5 Regular course, order, series, suc- cession; निमिदधैनिचक्रयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. 6 Method, manner; देवक्रमेणैव सरोव सुर्व R. 7. 39. 7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः क्रम्यका Māl. 3. 18. 8 A position of attack ( assumed by an animal before mak- ing a spring ) 9 Preparation, readi- ness; Bk. 2. 9. 10 An undertaking, enterprize. 11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽयं क्रीतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. 12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts. 13 Power, strength. -सं Mud. -Comp. -अनुसारः, -अन्यद्: regular order, due arrange- ment. -आगतः, -आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary. -उपर the sine of a planet, declination. -भेदा irregularity.

क्रमक a. Orderly, methodical. -कः A student who goes through a regular course of study.

क्रमणः 1 The foot. 2 A horse. -जं 1 A step. 2 Walking. 3 Proceeding. 4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमद्वा ind. 1 In due order, regu- larly, successively, seriatim. 2 Gra- dually, by degrees; R. 12. 57; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. 1 Successive, serial. 2 Descended lineally, ancestral, here- ditary.

क्रुम, क्रुमकः The betel-nut tree; आस्यादितार्द्रक्रुमकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलनं, क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते कैलवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंठकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रयः Buying, purchasing. -Comp. -आरोहः a market, fair. -क्रीत a. bought. -लेख्ये a deed of sale, con- veyance &c.; ( ग्रह लेखादिं क्रीता तुल्य-सुल्याक्षराभितं । परं कारयेत् यत् क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati ). -विक्रयो ( du. ) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. -विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant.

क्रयणं Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिक 1 A trader, dealer. 2 A purchaser.

**कथ्य** *a.* A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. *कथ* which only means 'fit to be purchased').

**कथ्यं** Raw flesh, carrion; *अधुनतमपि कथ्यमप्यनानि* Mā. 5. 16. -**COMP.** -**अधु**, -**अधु** *a.* eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-*m.*) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16.

**कथिमन्** *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

**काकचिक** A sawyer.

**कांत** *a.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of *कम्* q. v.). -**तः** 1 A horse. 2 A foot, step. -**COMP.** -**कश्चिन्** *a.* omniscient.

**कांतिः** *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**COMP.** -**कश्चिन्**, -**कश्चिन्**, -**कश्चिन्** the ecliptic. -**पातः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**चलः** 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

**काय (वि) कः** 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

**कृमिः** 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see *कृमि*. -**COMP.** -**जं** aloewood. -**शैलः** an ant-hill.

**क्रिया** 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः, प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामिप्सितार्थक्रिये Ms. 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; सिद्धा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मस्य M. 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). 7 A literary work; श्रुत मनोभिषयहितैः क्रियामिना कलिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कलिदासस्य क्रियामां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; see *कर्मन्*. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**COMP.** -**अभित** *a.* practising ritual observances. -**अपर्यवः** 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापर्यवशुजीयसाधु कृताः Ki. 1. 44. 2 liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -**अनुपपन्नः** a special

agreement; क्रियामुपगमनवैतत् कीजार्थं दल-दीयते Ms. 9. 53. -**अवसक्त** *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**इन्द्रियं** see *कर्मद्रिय*. -**कलापः** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कारः** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**हेचिन्** *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -**निर्देशः** evidence. -**पदु** *a.* dexterous. -**पथः** mode of medical treatment. -**पदु** *a* verb. -**पर** *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -**पादः** the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**योगः** 1 connection with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**लोपः** omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपश्च वृषलं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -**वशः** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done. -**वाचक**, -**वाचिन्** *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**वादिन्** *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -**विधिः** a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -**विशेषण** 1 an adverb. 2 a predicative adjective. -**संक्रातिः** *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19. **समन्वितः** the repetition of any act.

**क्रियाचत्** *a.* Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; वस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 67.

**क्री** 9 U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपण्येन कंतिव्यं कायनीस्यवा Sānti 3. 1; क्रीणीयव नञ्जीवित-मेव पण्यमन्यत्र वेदसित तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्कृतंस्वर्णामेकं क्रीणाति पठितं Mb. -**WITH** आ to buy. -**निस्** to buy off, redeem, ransom. -**परि** (in the *Atm.*) 1 to buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्ति त्वं नाभिषि Bk. 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. 3 to return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं बायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8. -**वि** 1 to sell (*Atm.* in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषि हतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ् शुद्धात् Ms. 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकस्या-च्छादिक्रीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलात् Pt. 2. 65.

**क्रीड** 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; बानपाः क्रीडितुमा-रणा Pt. 1; एव क्रीडति हृष्यपदविक्रान्पाय-

सको विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं यत् क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नखिः क्रीडिकश्चिद्वि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्बुद्धस्तनमंडलस्तनवकथं प्रणिमम क्रीडति Git. 3; क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेतया V. 3; एवमाज्ञाप्रवृत्तैः क्रीडति धनिनाधिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 17; Mk. 3. -**WITH** अनु (*Atm.*) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साध्वनुक्रीडमानानि पद्वं वृद्धानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -**आ**, -**परि**, -**सं** (*Atm.*) to play &c; संक्रीडते मणिमयेन कन्याः Me. 70; but क्रीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; संक्रीडति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

**क्रीडः** 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

**क्रीडनं** 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

**क्रीडनकः** -**कं** क्रीडनीयं, -**यकं** A play-thing, toy.

**क्रीडा** 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवानेस्नायतेकर्मसद्विः Me. 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke. -**COMP.** -**गृहं** a pleasure-house. -**शैलः** an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; क्रीडांशैलः कनकव-लविहनेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -**नारी** a prostitute. -**कोपः** feigned anger; Amarn. 12. -**नयूरः** a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. -**रत्नं** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

**क्रीत** *a.* Bought; see *क्री*. -**तः** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च ताम्या विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131; Ms. 9. 174. -**COMP.** -**अनुशयः** 'repenting a purchase', re-cession, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

**कुंच** *m.* कुंचः A curlew, heron.

**कुब्** 4. P. (कुपयति, कुड्) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हये कुपयति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; मनोपरि स कुड्, न मां प्रति कुड्दो ह्युः &c. -**WITH** प्रति to be angry in return; कुप्यतं न प्रति कुप्येत् Ms. 6. 48. -**सम्** to get angry with; संकुपयति ह्युषा किं त्वं दिक्षु मां ह्येक्षणे Bk. 8. 76.

**कुप** *f.* Anger.

**कुप** 1 P. (क्रोशति, कुह) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशाम्यस्तं कपिस्त्रियः Bk. 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव बुकोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 81. -**WITH** अनु to pity, take compassion on. -**अभि** to bewail. -**आ** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये गीरीनाथ निपुतर इमं निगमन प्रसीदस्वाक्रोशात् Bh. 8. 123. 2 to revile, abuse; शतं शासनमाकृष्य क्षत्रियो

वृक्षस्य Ms. 8. 267; Ak. 5. 89. -  
to lament. -  
-वि 1 to call aloud, cry out loudly.  
आक्रोश विक्रोश लघुविचक्र Ms. 1. 4. 2. 4.  
42; 13. 32. 2 to utter (with a loud voice).  
3 to call out to (with a loud voice).  
resound. -  
-व्य to lament, bewail.

क्रु० a. 1 Cried out, ३ Called out.  
to. —ट Crying, a cry. yell.

**क्रूर** *a.* 1 Cruel, wicked, hearted, pitiless; *क्रूरचित्तः* *a.* 2 क्रूरचिन्तः *R.* 12. 4; *Ms.* 109. 1. 1.  
**9. 2** Hard, rough. **3** Formidable, terrible, fierce. **4** Destructive, mischievous. **5** Wounded, sore. **6** Bloody. **7** Raw. **8** Strong. **9** Too sharp, disagreeable; *Ms.* 2. 88. -4.  
**अक्रूर** *a.* 1 A hawk; heron. -*ह्र* 1 A wound. **2** Slaughter, cruelty. **3** Any furious deed. -*Comp.* -**आक्रुति** *a.* terrible in form. (*हि:*) epithet of *Ravana*. -**आचार** *a.* following cruel or savage practices. -**आश्रय** *a.* 1 containing fierce animals (as a river). **2** of a cruel disposition. -**कर्म** *n.* 1 a bloody act. **2** any hard labour. -**कृद** *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -**कोष्ठ** *a.* having costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives. -**गंधः** sulphur. -**दृष्ट** *a.* 1 evil-eyed, having a malignant look. **2** mischievous, villainous. -**राविन्द** *m.* a raven. -**लोचनः** an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्र० m. A purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रौञ्चः N. of a mountain; see क्रौञ्च.

**क्रोडः** 1 A hog. 2 The hollow of a tree, cavity ; हाहा हंत तथापि जन्मवित्पि-  
कोडे मनो यावति Udb. 3 The chest, bosom, breast; कोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; Bh. 2. 35. 4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड n. 5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. -  
**ह्रस्वः** 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. 2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -  
**Comp.** -अंका-, अंभिः-, पाद्- a tortoise. -  
**पत्रे** 1 marginal writing. 2 a postscript to a letter. 3 a supplement. 4 a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोधः 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्मकोऽभि-  
जाते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधानः, क्रोधानः  
&c. 2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered  
as the feeling which gives rise to  
the *raudra* sentiment. —Comp —उज्जित  
a. free from anger, cool, composed.  
—सुजित a. overcome or infatuated  
with anger.

क्रोधन a. Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible ; यद्गमेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. —नं Being angry, anger.

2025-01-01

[illegible]

The following are the words which are necessarily derived from fig and the pink ones optionally).

शक्तिः १ & curling, Saron; महेश्वरः  
महेश्वरः १. शक्तिः १. महेश्वरः १. Rs. 4.  
३. Rs. 12. 6. 3. 17. of a mountain  
said to be the grandson of Himālaya  
and said to have been pierced by  
Kārtikeya and Parasurāma; इन्द्रः  
इन्द्रः १. इन्द्रः १. Me. 57. -Comp.  
-अश्वत्थः the stem of the stalk of a  
lotus -अश्वत्थः, -अश्वत्थः, -रिङ् १ and  
epithet of Kārtikeya. ३ of Parasarāma  
-वरणः -वरणः an epithet (१) of  
Kārtikeya (२) of Parasarāma.

क्रौंघै Cruelty, hard-heartedness.  
 क्लृं I. 1 P. ( क्लृंति, क्लृंति ) 1 To call,  
 call out. 2 To cry, lament. -II. 1 A.  
 ( क्लृंते or क्लृंते ) To be confused.

कृ १. ४. P. (कृमति, कृमयति, कृमि)  
To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted  
or depressed; नक्षत्रात् न विषये Bk. 5.  
102; 14. 101. -With वि to be  
fatigued.

कृमः, कृमथः Fatigue, languor, ex  
haustion; विनोदितदिनकृमः कृतकृम जाड-  
नदेः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

क्वांत *a.* 1 *Fatigued, tired out.*  
तमातपक्वांत *R.* 2. 13, *Me.* 18, 36; *V.* 2.  
22. 2 *Withered, faded;* क्वांतो मन्मथलेख  
एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरपिंतः *S.* 3. 26; *R.* 10.  
48. 3 *Lean.*

क्वांतिः *f.* Fatigue. -Comp. -द्यि *a.*  
refreshing, invigorating.

क्लिद् ४ P. ( क्लियति, क्लिन् ) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्लेदयंत्यापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्लिन्न *a.* Wet, moistened. -Comp.  
-अक्ष *a.* blear-eyed.

क्रि० ४ A. (also P. according to some authorities) ( क्रि०स्ते, क्रि० or क्रि०शित ) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अभ्युपदेशग्रहे नतिक्लि०ते वः शिष्या M. 1; वः पराय० क्रि०दति साक्षिण प्रतिदः कुल Ms. 8. 169. 2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (क्रि०नाति, क्रि०, क्रि०शित) To torment, afflict, molest, distress क्रि०नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव 8. 5. 6; एव माराध्यमानेति क्रि०नाति भुषनप्रयं Ku. 2. 40 R. 1. 58.

क्रिशित, -क्रिष्ट *a.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. 2 Afflicted, tormented. 3 Faded. 4 Inconsistent, contradictory: *e. g.* माता मे बंध्या. 5

Admission, 250,000, (as a company  
now, ) & 200,000.

1. Admission, 2 Service.

क्षीय (२) a. 1 Impotent, neuter.  
 emasculated; Ms. B. 150, 4. 205.  
 Y. 1. 253. 2 Unmanly, timid, weak,  
 weak-minded; B. 8. 84; क्षीयन् नान-  
 विना Mk. 9. 5. 3 Cowardly. 4 Mean.  
 base. 5 Mfe. 6 Of the neuter gender.  
 —न, -न (—न, -न) 1 An impotent  
 man, a eunuch; नक्ष्वेदो नित्यं यत् क्षी-  
 यश्च निमज्जति, भेदे योऽन्यद्वयुक्तः सौ न क्षी-  
 यः सत्यते a *Nātyasya* quoted in *Dāya-*  
*bhāṣya*. 2 The neuter gender.

क्षेत्रः 1 Wetness, moisture. damp-  
ness; Sānti. 1, 29; R. 7, 21. 2  
Running, discharge from a sore. 3  
Distress, suffering; R. 13, 22 (—  
Maili ).

**क्रेशः** 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; क्रिन्वता क्रेशस्य पदमुच्यते S. 1; क्रेशः कलत्रं हि पुनर्विता विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. 2 Wrath, anger. 3 Worldly occupation. -**केश** a. capable of enduring trouble.

कृष्यं (अं) 1 Impotence (Hb.); इत्  
कृष्यं दुष्टान् क पक्षत्राभिनव Pt. 1. 2  
Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice;  
कृष्यं मा स नमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3 Useless-  
ness; impotence, powerlessness;  
R. 12. 86.

क्लोमं The lungs.

क्र ind. 1 Whither, where: क तेजो-  
नं यथा: क च बु गहनः कौतुहलः U. 6. 33;  
क्र-क्र when repeated in co-ordinate  
sentences imply 'great difference'  
or 'incongruity'; क राजा दुष्टमनसि क  
च ते विश्वमनियमानुषे M. 3. 2; क दूयत्रयो वंशः  
क चात्सवियथा मतिः R. 1. 2; Kt. 1. 6;  
S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क is used in  
the sense of the loc. of किन्: क प्रदेशे  
i. e. कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following  
अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-  
where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a  
following चित् it means (1) in some  
places; प्रसिन्ध्याः कचिदिदृशीकचिदः सुच्यत  
प्रवोपलाः S. 1 14; Rs. 1 2; R. 1 41.  
(2) in some cases; कचिद गोत्रः कचिच्च  
गोत्रोऽयं. कचित्-कचित् (a) in one  
place-in another place, here-here,  
कचिदीपासायं कचिदपि च हाति लदेत Bh. 3.  
125. 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring  
to time); कचित् यथा संयते सुपानां कचित्  
वनानां पततां कचित् R. 13. 19.

कण् १ P. (कणति, कणित) १ To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शोषयतीव हिङिभः करिषो हसिष्पकाहुतः कण् H. 2. 86; कण्मणिद्वयुरो Amaru. 28; R. 3. 86; Mc. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument.

कश्य *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कश्य 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. 2 To digest.

कश्यः कश्यः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कश्यिका *a.* (कश्यि) *f.* Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति कश्यिकः वाः.

कश्यः 1 Destruction. 2 Disappearance, loss. 3 Lightning. 4 A field. 5 A farmer. 6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. 7 A demon.

कश्य (क) 8 U. (कश्यति, कश्यत, कश्य) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि कश्यतपादकृणोत् Ku. 5. 54. 2 To break (to pieces); (कश्यः) कं किलानिनिवृत्तकृणोः R. 11. 72; (with -उद्यः, -वदि -वि used in the same senses as कश्य.)

कश्यः, -जं 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a second; कश्यमात्रकृतिस्तथैव सुमनी इव हृदः R. 1. 73; 2 60; Ms. 26; कश्यवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. 2 Leisure; अहमापि लब्धकृणः स्वमेव गच्छामि M. 1; यद्यीतः कश्यः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal'; i.e. I pledge my word to do your work. 3 A fit moment or opportunity; रथे नास्ति कश्यो नास्ति नास्ति. प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Ms. 62; अभिगतकृणः Dk. 147. 4 An auspicious or lucky moment. 5 A festival, joy, delight. 6 Dependence, servitude. 7 The centre, the middle. -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while.

-क्षेपः a momentary delay. -कः an astrologer. (-दं) water. (-दा) 1 night; कश्यदधैर कश्यदापतिमः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. 2 turmeric. कश्यः -पतिः the moon; Si. 9. 70. कश्यः a night-walker, a demon; साधुयुवः यदुपि कश्यदाचराणं R. 13. 75. कश्यः night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -कृतिः *f.* -प्रकाशा, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भेदुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्र *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philo-sophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

कश्यन्तुः A wound, sore.

कश्यन्ते injuring, killing, wounding.

कश्यिक *a.* Momentary, transient; स्वमेव कश्यिकसमागमोदयैश्च R. 8. 92; एकस्य कश्यिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

कश्यिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. 2 Momentary. -नी Night.

कश्य *a.* Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see कश्य; रक्तकश्यितः कश्यविग्रहश्च Ve.

1. 7; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -तं 1 Scratching. 2 A wound, hurt, injury; कश्ये क्षारमिवारसं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षौतं प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतान् किल नायत इत्युद्यः R. 2. 53. -Comp. -उदरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कालः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1 blood; न क्षिप्तः क्षतजित् रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. 2 puss, matter. -योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements.

क्षतिः *f.* 1 Injury, wound. 2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विनश्यं क्रियता वराहनातिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पर्वले S. 2. 6. 3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; सुखं संतापते तस्य सर्वयोषीति का क्षतिः S. D. 17. 4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत् *m.* 1 One who cuts or carves anything. 2 An attendant, a door-keeper. 3 A coachman, charioteer. 4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. 5 The son of a female slave; (e. g. विदुर). 6 Brahma. 7 A fish.

क्षत्रः-त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. 2 A man of the Kshatriya caste or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षत्राकिल नायत इत्युद्यः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु लब्धः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 21; Ms. 9. 322. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1 bravery, military heroism. 2 the duties of a Kshatriya. -तः a governor, satrap. -चण्डुः 1 a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. 2 a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मचण्डु.

क्षत्रियः A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यचण्डो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -Comp. -हणः an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. 2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षन्तु *a.* (त्री *f.*) Patient, forbearing, submissive.

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. 2 To miss.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. -जं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौचं). 2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling. क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नगक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं कल्पति

Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. 2 A net.

क्षपण्डुः An offence.

क्षपा 1 A night; विमययस्युदि पव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Ms. 110. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अदः 1 night-stalker. 2 a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटेः पुष्टिपिलाक्षः Bk. 2. 30. -कक्षः, -नाथः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -घनः a dark cloud. -चरः a demon, goblin.

क्ष्व 1 A., 4 P. (क्ष्वते. क्षाम्यति, क्षात or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपक्षक्षमिरे संपिताः क्षीरक्षलाभं न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. 2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षाते न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निग्रस्य मे भर्तुनि-देशीक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वति बभूव नमः R. 14. 58. 3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. 4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नात्ताभं-नक्षपात् राजा क्षमित स्वधृतात्पि H. 2. 107. 5 To oppose, resist. 6 To be competent or able (to do anything); कृते खेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षमातमस्कण्डमलीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो स्वपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमः R. 11. 5; हव्यं न स्वर्लक्षितं क्षमः R. 8. 59; यमनक्षम, निर्दुल्लक्षम, &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तक्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देह क्षामो यम इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तयः क्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकातं कालजस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -भुजः, भुञ्जः a king.

क्षमिन्तु *a.* (त्री *f.*), क्षमिन् *u.* (नी *f.*) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निजिर्नाम पुनस्त-स्मात्क्षयान्नायायस्य ह Mb. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुःक्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धति जाटराग्रिः Pt. 2. 178; 80 वंक्षयः, क्षयक्षः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निश्वा-क्षये यदि द्विषेयं भद्रतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices.) 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra). -Comp. -कर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or



hair); (केशान्) पर्यासित् काचिदुदारबन्धं  
Ms. 7. 14. -द 1 to put into, throw  
ed or in; नक्षेयं दक्षिणदेशे Ms. 4. 53; क्षर  
अने दक्षिण Ms. 5. 18. 2 to insert,  
interpolate; इति क्वे केचिदक्षिणं Kaiy-  
yasa. -दि 1 to throw or cast. 2 to  
divert. 3 to distract. -सं 1 to collect,  
heap together; आतपात्यसंक्षिप्तवारात्  
दिपादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. 2 to  
withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten,  
curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्तं क्षण इव कथं  
संक्षिप्तं क्षित्वा Ms. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

क्षिपन् 1 Sending, throwing, casting.  
2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपयि (यि) 1 An oar. 2 A net.  
3 A weapon. -जिः A stroke.

क्षिपय्युः 1 The body. 2 The spring  
season.

क्षिपा 1 Sending, throwing, cast-  
ing. 2 Night.

क्षिप p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered,  
hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3  
Disregarded, neglected, disrespected.  
4 Placed. 5 Distracted, mad (see  
क्षिप). -सं A wound caused by shoot-  
ing. -COMP. -कुक्षुरः a mad dog. -क्षिप्त  
a. distracted in mind, absent-minded.  
-वेष्ट a. prostrating the body, lying  
down.

क्षितिः f. 1 Throwing, sending  
forth. 2 Explaining a hidden  
meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप a. (compar. क्षेपियस्; superl.  
क्षेपिष्ठ) Quick, speedy. -अं ind.  
Quickly, speedily, immediately;  
विनाशं व्रजति क्षिपमापात्रविवांशः Ms. 3.  
179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -COMP.  
-कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षिपा 1 Loss, destruction, waste,  
decay. 2 An impropriety, offence  
against established customs (आचारमेव);  
the following is an instance; स्वयम्ह  
रथेन यति उपाचार्यं पदाति गमयति Sk.

क्षीजनं The whistling of hollow  
reeds.

क्षीण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned,  
become lean, diminished, worn  
away, expended; भार्या क्षीणेषु विदेष्टु  
(जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; 80 क्षीणः शशी; क्षीणि  
पुण्ये मयलोकं विव्रति. 2 Slender, delicate.  
3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5  
Powerless, weak. -COMP. -अं the  
moon on the wane. -अन् a. reduced  
to poverty, impoverished. -याप a.  
one who is purified after having  
suffered the consequences of sin.  
-पुण्य a. one who has enjoyed all his  
stock of merit, and must work to  
acquire more in another birth. -मध्य  
a. slender-waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting  
a dilapidated house. -विक्रांत a.  
destitute of courage or prowess.  
-वृत्ति a. deprived of the means of  
support, out of employment.

क्षीय्, क्षीय See क्षीय्, क्षीय.

क्षीरः -रं 1 Milk; क्षीरं हि क्षीरमन्तं  
तमिन्ना वज्रवत्स्यः S. 6. 27. 2 The milky  
juice or sap of trees: वे तस्मिन्क्षीरमन्तो  
दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Ms. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3  
Water -COMP. -अङ्गः an infant, a  
sucking child. -अक्षिः the sea of  
milk. -क्षीः 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. -क्षी  
sea-salt. -क्षी तन्वा an epithet of La-  
kshmi. -आशुः the pine tree. -उदुः  
the sea of milk; क्षीरवेलेव सतेनुजा  
Ku. 7. 26. -तन्वा the moon. -तन्वा,  
क्षीर an epithet of Lakshmi. -उदुक्षि-  
क्षीरेव q. v. above. -क्षितिः a wave of  
the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -अक्षेणः  
rice boiled with milk. -क्षः a young  
child (having milk in the throat);  
सया तस्मिन्क्षेतेन प्राप्तमरण्यकं वत् Ms. 4. 52,  
5. 11. -जं coagulated milk. -क्षुः the  
Asvattha tree. -क्षायी a wet-nurse.  
-धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इदुः  
क्षीरनिधायिव R. 1. 12. -धेष्टुः f. a milch  
cow. -नीरं 1 water and milk. 2 milk-  
like water. 3 a fast embrace. -दः a  
child. -वारिः, -वारिणिः the sea of  
milk. -द्विक्षीतः inspissated milk. -द्वक्षः  
1 N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुवर,  
अश्वत्थ and मयूक. 2 the glomerous fig-  
tree. -सरः cream, the skim of milk.  
-समुद्रः the sea of milk. -सारः butter.  
-हिंदीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with  
milk.

क्षीरिन् a. Milky, yielding milk.

क्षीव् 1. 4. P. (क्षीवति, क्षीयति) 1 To  
be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit,  
eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated;  
ध्रुवं जये यस्य जेषास्तेन क्षीवः क्षनाभर्तुरक्षुब्धकृपायः  
Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दुःशासनसूजा Ve.  
6. 27.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) 1 To sneeze;  
अजयाति सरोपया निरसे कृतकं कामिनि उक्षुवे  
सुगन्ध्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14.  
75. 2 To cough.

क्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R.  
1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed;  
क्षुद्रजन्मक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded;  
see क्षुद्र -COMP. -मनस् a. penitent,  
repentant.

क्षुर्, क्षुत् -ना Sneezing, a sneeze.

क्षुर् 7 U. (क्षुण्ति, क्षुते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To  
tread or trample upon, strike against,  
crush (under the foot), bruise,  
pound down; क्षुण्णि सर्पन् पाताले Bk. 6.  
36; ते तं व्याप्तिपताक्षीरः पदिदेहेतस्तथाच्छिदम्  
15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agi-  
tated (A.). -WITH प्र to crush, bruise,  
pound; विनयन्त्य प्रक्षुक्षीद गदयानं विमोषणः  
Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुद्र a. (comp. क्षोदीयस् superl. क्षा-  
दिष्ट) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little,  
trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base;  
क्षुद्रेऽपि दूतं शरणं प्रपद्ये Ku. 1. 12. 3  
Wicked. 4 Cruel. 5 Poor, indigent.  
6 Miserly, niggardly; Ms. 17. -द्रा 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A  
woman maimed or crippled. 4 A  
prostitute; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितमवनाः  
K. 107. -COMP. -अक्षुब्धः a kind of  
unguent applied to the eyes, in  
certain diseases. -अक्षुः the small  
cavity of the heart. -उक्षुः an owl.  
-क्षुक्षुः small shell. -क्षुक्षुः a mild form  
of leprosy. -क्षुक्षुः a small bell. 2 a  
girdle of small bells. -क्षुक्षुः red  
sandal-wood. -क्षुक्षुः a small animal.  
-क्षुक्षुः a small gourd. -क्षुक्षुः low-  
minded, mean. -क्षुक्षुः a small  
minor disease. -क्षुक्षुः enumerated  
by Susruta. -क्षुक्षुः a small conch-  
shell. -क्षुक्षुः low and gold, i. e.  
brass.

क्षुद्र a. Minute, small (applied  
especially to diseases and animals).  
क्षुर् 4 P. (क्षुयति, क्षुयति) To be  
hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुर् f. क्षुध Hunger; सति क्षुध Ms.  
7. 134. 4. 187. -COMP. -आर्त, -आविष्ट  
a. afflicted by hunger. -क्षाम a.  
emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29.  
-क्षिपसित a. hungry and thirsty.  
-निक्षुतिः f. cessation of hunger,  
appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधा a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and  
branches, a shrub.

क्षुप् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोमते, क्षुयति,  
क्षुनाति, क्षुभित-क्षुय) 1 To shake,  
tremble, to be agitated or disturbed;  
महाद् इव क्षुयन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21;  
Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To  
stumble (fig. also). -WITH प्र, -वि or  
सम् to tremble, be agitated or  
disturbed.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.;  
महाप्रलयमास्तक्षुभितप्रपञ्चपरवर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2.  
2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध a. 1 Agitated, shaken, un-  
steady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -अयः  
A churning stick; क्षोभेन मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभिता-  
मोषिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular  
mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षुमा Linseed, a kind of flax.

क्षुर 6. P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut,  
scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms.  
9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached  
to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow  
or horse. 4 An arrow. -COMP. -कर्मन्  
n. -क्षिप act of shaving. -क्षुद्रक्षुर् the  
four things necessary for shaving.

-धानं, -मांडे a razorcase. -धार a. as  
sharp as a razor. -प्रः 1 an arrow  
with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head;  
तं क्षुरप्रक्षालीकृतं क्षुरी R. 11. 29; 9. 62.

2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade.

-मद्विन्, -सुद्विन् m. a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. 2  
A small razor.





सू.

सू: The sun. —सू 1 The sky; सू  
 केदावीपर इवाकमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; सूवह्निः  
 सू मरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. 2  
 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A  
 city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A  
 dot, an anusvāra. 8 A cavity, an  
 aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43.  
 9 An aperture of the human body;  
 (of which there are 9, i.e. the  
 mouth, the two ears, the two eyes,  
 the two nostrils; and the organs of  
 excretion and generation); सूनि चैव  
 सूत्रेद्विः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1.  
 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound.  
 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13  
 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman.  
 -COMP. -असः (सूसः) 1 a planet. 2  
 Rāhu, the ascending node. -आपगा  
 an epithet of the Ganges. -उलकः 1 a  
 meteor. 2 a planet. -उलसुकः the planet  
 Mars. -कानिनी N. of Durgā. -कुंतलः N.  
 of Siva. -नः 1 a bird; अधुनीत खगः नैकथा  
 तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. 2 air, wind;  
 तमासीव यथा सूयै इक्षानप्रिर्वनान्वगः Mb. 3 the  
 sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपोक्षिमे यदि  
 खगः स किलेदुवारः Tv. 3 a grass-hopper.  
 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. -अधिपः an  
 epithet of Garudā. -अंतकः a hawk,  
 falcon. -अभिमानः an epithet of Siva.  
 -आसनः 1 the eastern mountain on  
 which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of  
 Vishnu. -इंद्रः, -इन्द्रवरः, -पतिः epithets  
 of Garudā. -वती f. the earth. -स्थानं  
 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's  
 nest. -गंगा celestial Gangā. -गतिः f.  
 flight in the air. -गमः a bird. -(खे)  
 गमनः a kind of gallinule. -गोलः the  
 celestial sphere. -विद्या astronomy.  
 -चनसः the moon. -चरः (खेचरः also)  
 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the  
 wind. 5 a demon. (-री i. e. खेचरी)  
 1 a semi-divine female able to fly.  
 2 an epithet of Durgā. -जलं 'sky-  
 water,' dew, rain, frost &c. -ज्योतिस्  
 m. a fire-fly. -तमालः 1 a cloud. 2  
 smoke. -द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; खद्योताली-  
 विलसितनिर्भा विद्युदन्वेषरति Me. 81. 2 the  
 sun -द्योतनः the sun. -ध्रुवः a rocket;  
 ध्रुवः खपुषप Bk. 3. 5. -परान्तः darkness.  
 -पुष्प 'sky-flower,' used figuratively  
 to denote anything impossible, an  
 impossibility; cf. the four impos-  
 sibilities in this verse:—सृगृष्णाभसि  
 आतः शशश्रुंघपचुर्धरः । एव वंघासुतो याति  
 खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. -भं a planet.  
 -भ्रातिः a falcon. -मणिः 'the jewel of  
 the sky,' the sun. -मीलनं sleepiness,  
 weariness. -मृत्तिः an epithet of Siva.  
 -वारि n. rain-water, dew &c. -वातपः  
 snow, hoar-frost. -शय (also खेयय)  
 a resting or dwelling in the air.

-जरीरं a celestial body -श्वरः wind,  
 air. -सुस्थ, -संस्थ a. produced in  
 the sky. -सिंधुः the moon. -स्तनी the  
 earth. -स्फटिकः the sun or moon gem.  
 -हर a. having a cypher for its  
 denominator.

खड्गखट a. Hard, solid. -खः Chalk  
 खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair  
 खच् 1. १. P. (खचति, खच्नाति, खचित)  
 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be  
 born again. 3 To purify. -II. 10 U.  
 (खचयति, खचित) To fasten, bind, set.  
 -With उच् to intermix, intermingie,  
 set or inlay with; R. 8. 53, 13. 54;  
 Mu. 4. 12.

खचित a. 1 Fastened, joined, full  
 of, intermixed with; शकुंतलीदखचिनं  
 चित्रजटाभंदलं S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended.  
 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.:  
 'मणि, रत्न.

खच् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn,  
 agitate.

खजः, -जकः A churning stick.

खजपं Clarified butter.

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खज्ज 1 P. (खजति) To limp, halt,  
 walk lame; खजन् प्रमंजनजनः पथिकः विपातः  
 N. 11. 107.

खज्ज a. Lame, crippled, halt; पदेन  
 खजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64.  
 -COMP. -खेटः, -खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail;  
 सुटकमलोदखेलितवजंजनुगमिव शरदि तडागं  
 Gīt. 11; ये खंजनगंजने S. D. एको हि  
 खंजनवरो नखिनीदुलस्थः S. Til. 4, 7. -ने  
 Going lamely. -COMP. -रत्नं the  
 cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of  
 wag-tail.

खंजरीटः, -टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-  
 tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ch. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14;  
 Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खटः 1 Phlegm. 2 A blind well. 3  
 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass.  
 -COMP. -कटाहकः a spitting-box.  
 -खादकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an  
 animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is  
 to negotiate marriages; cf. वटक. 2  
 The half-closed hand.

खटकासुखं A particular position of  
 the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external  
 opening of the ear.

खट (ट) किका 1 A side-door,  
 window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खटन a. Dwarfish. -नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. 2 A kind  
 of grass.

खट्टिः m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter,  
 fowler.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot.  
 2 A swing, hammock. -COMP. -अंगः  
 1 a club or staff with a skull at the  
 top considered as the weapon of  
 Siva and carried by ascetics and  
 Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of  
 Dīlīpa. -धर, भूत m. epithets of Siva.

-अंगिर m. an epithet of Siva.

-आहुत, -आरुह a. 1 low, vile. 2  
 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bed-stead.

खट्ट see खट्ट.

खट्टः Breaking, dividing

खट्टिकार, खट्टो Chalk.

खट्टः 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति  
 कर्मकारं स्वकारं Udb.; खट्टं पराश्रय &c. 2  
 The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A  
 rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5.  
 18. -इं Iron. -COMP. -आघातः a  
 sword-cut. -आधारः a sheath, scabbard.  
 -आनिषं a buffalo's flesh. -आहः a  
 rhinoceros. -कोशः a scabbard. -धरः  
 a swordsman. -धेनुः, -धेनुका 1 a small  
 sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. -पत्रं  
 the blade of a sword. -पाणि a.  
 sword in hand. -पात्रं a vessel made  
 of buffalo's horns. -पिधानं, -पिधानकं  
 a scabbard. -पुत्रिका a knife, small  
 sword. -महारः a swordcut. -फलं a  
 sword-blade.

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. 2 A  
 butcher.

खट्टिन a. (नी f.) Armed with a  
 sword. -m. A rhinoceros.

खट्टिकं A sickle.

खट्ट 10 P. (खट्टयति, खट्टित) 1 To  
 break, cut, tear, break to pieces,  
 crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat  
 completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचर-  
 नाथेन खट्टिते तिमिरे निशि H. 3. 111. 3 To  
 disappoint; frustrate, cross in love;  
 श्रीमिः कस्य न खट्टितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146.  
 4 To disturb. 5 To cheat.

खट्टः -हं 1 A break, chasm, gap,  
 fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part,  
 fragment, portion; दिवः कानिमखट्टेदमेकं  
 Me. 30; काटं, मांसं &c. 3 section of  
 a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an  
 assemblage, group; तरुखट्टस्य K. 23.

-डः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a  
 jewel. -हं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A  
 sort of sugar-cane. -COMP. -अत्रं 1  
 scattered clouds. 2 the impression of  
 the teeth in amorous sports. -आलिः  
 f. 1 a measure of oil. 2 a pond or  
 lake. 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. -काव्य a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined:—खड्गाने भवन् काव्यस्य कवेः शानुसारि च S. D. 564. -खः a kind of sugar. -खरः scissor. -परशुः 1 an epithet of Siva; महेश्वरं नीलाजनिं खरः खड्गपरकोः (G. I. 1); येनानेन नमः खड्गपरशुर्द्वयोः हरः खरः खनिः Mv. 2. 33. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -बहुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -बालः a confectioner. -बलुचः a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -मंडलं a segment of a circle. -मोदकः a kind of sugar. -लवणं a kind of salt. -विकारः sugar. -शर्करा candied sugar. -झीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडकः -कं A fragment, part or piece. -कः 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.

खंडन a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरणलखंडनं मम शिरसि मदनं Git. 10; भवज्वर-खंडन 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अवरोध-खंडनं Pt. 1; पटय भुजबंधनं जयय रुखंडनं Git. 10; Ch. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). 4 Interrupting; सखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dismissal.

खंडलः -ले A piece.

खंडशस् ind. 1 To pieces, into fragment; कृ to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

खंडित p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, annihilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled. 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवतिविरागं Git. 8. -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:—पार्थमेति विधौ यस्या अयसंमोहापह्नितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरैर्ति-थ्याक्यायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -निग्रह a. maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned.

खंडिनी The earth.

खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खदिरः 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.

खद्व 1 U. (खनति-ते, खान्; pass; खन्यते or खान्यते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खनकाखनिलं हिः Pt. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 218; Bk. 1. 17. -WIM अभि to dig. -उद् to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); वेगादुत्खान्य नमः R. 4. 36. 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5. 15. 55; Mā. 9. 34. -नि 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; इन्द्रदिव्यं निवन्ते Y. 3. 1; नन्दया निवन्ते R. 12. 20; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); निवन्तान् जयस्तमान् R. 4. 36. 4 to implant, infix, pierce into; निवन्तान् शरं बुधे R. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -वरी to dig round (as a ditch).

खनकः 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.

खननं 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.

खनिः -नी f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. 2 A cave.

खनित्रं A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खयुरः The betel-nut tree.

खर a. (opp. सूड, इलक्ष्ण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्तः खरः खलः कान्तः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; देहि खलनयनशरणात् Git. 10. 7 Hot; खरातुः &c. 8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass; Ma. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A heron. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvana, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -कुटी 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -कोणः -काणः the francoline partridge. -कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. -पादः, -पास a. sharp-nosed. -द्वंद्वं a lotus. -ध्वंसिन m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्रं an iron vessel. -पालः a wooden vessel. -पियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1 the braying of an ass. 2 an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. -खरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधन-य a. Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जंघः an epithet of Siva. -वृषः a jackass.

खर a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid. 3 Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva. -रः f. A girl who chooses her own husband.

खर्ज 1 P. (खर्जति, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. 2 A relish.

खर्जुः f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhātūra tree.

खर्जुर Silver.

खर्जुः f. Itching, itch.

खर्जुरः 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion.

-रः 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -रि The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्वरः 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-shoulder. 6 An umbrella.

खर्वरिका, खर्वरी A kind of collyrium.

खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वते) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.

खर्व (खर्व) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -रः, -र्व a large number (10,000,000,000). -Comp. -शस्त्र a. dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -ट 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खल 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.

खलः -लं 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -लः A wicked or mischievous person; तपः कृतः खलः कृतः नपां कृतं खलः । मन्त्रोपनिषदः सर्पः खलः केन निवर्त्यते ॥ Chāp. 26; विषयतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न दृष्टा वदति विद्वांसः । यद्यं नकुलद्वेषा सकुलद्वेषा पुनः विद्युतः ॥ Vās. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं दूत-कारः Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -धान्यं a threshing floor -दूः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner.

-सूतिः quick-silver. -संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald; युवकलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, स्थावरा वैदूर्यमय्या पचति तिलखली-मिषेऽश्वदनाथेः Bh. 2. 100.

खलि (ली) न-नं The bit of a bridle.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.

खलु ind. A particle implying:—1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विपरीतवर्ति S. 4. 14; अनुसृतः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खल्व-निजिलं खलु कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. 2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योपमसिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु उपमे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. 3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो हरः V. 9 (नैकि अभिक्रुद्धो हरः); न खलु विवितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यवहतकेन Mu. 2; न खलु यस्मात् पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुदृढता गति Ku. 4. 24. 4 Prohibition (with gerunds); निषादितोऽर्थे लेखेन खलुत्वा खलु बाणिकं Si. 2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विधीये कटिना खलुः क्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विषिवा जन एव विषितस्त्वदीयं-खलु

देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. 6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. 7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् *m.* Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercises.

खलवा A multitude of threshing floors.

खलः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

खलुका A frying-pan.

खलि (झी) *a.* Bald-headed.

खलवाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खलवाटो दिवसेधरस्य केशिणेः संतापितो मरुतः Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खलः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खलीरः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खपः 1 Anger. 2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see खल.

खसूचि *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैनाकणखसूचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

खसूखसः Poppy. —COMP. —रसः opium.

खसिकः Fried grain.

खाट (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खाट्कु to clear the throat.

खाटः-टा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

खांडवः Sugar-candy. —न् N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. —COMP. —ग्रन्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः A confectioner.

खात *a.* 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Torn, rent. —न् 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond. —COMP. —सूः *f.* a moat, ditch.

खातकः 1 A digger. 2 A debtor. —कः A moat, ditch.

खाता An artificial pond.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादति) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्षपाद्योः पतति खादति पृथमां H. 1. 81; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35.

खादक *a.* (खाति *f.*) Eating, consuming. —कः A debtor.

खादुनः A tooth. —न् 1 Eating, chewing. 2 Food.

खलुज् *a.* (खी *f.*) Mischievous, inferior, malicious.

खलुज् Food, victuals.

खलिर *a.* (खी *f.*) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खलिरं वृक्षं कुर्वीत; Ms. 2. 45.

खलं 1 Digging. 2 Injury. —COMP. —उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (खिना *f.*) One who digs. a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः-कः A hole in a wall; breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खर, -रि-री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 dronas.

खारिपञ्च *a.* Cooking a Khari by measure.

खर्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खिरिः 1 A fox (खी *f.*) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिदति, खिन्) To strike, press down, afflict. —II. 4. 7. A. (खियते, खिन्ते, खिन्) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; किं नाम मयि खियते युरः Ve. 1; स पुरुषो यः खियते नेद्विरेः H. 2. 141 overpowered; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify (in caus.) —With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

खिन् *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; युरः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अन्वगणप्राणखिन्नामनसः Gīt. 3. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; खिन्ः खिन्ः खिन्ः खिन्ः पदं न्यस्य गतासि यव Me. 13, 38; तयोपचाराजलिखिन्नुत्सव R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खिलः-लं 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (खिल is often used in combination with दृ and कृ-खिलीद् to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीकृतं विमानात् तदापातमवाप्यति Ku. 2. 45. खिलीकृ means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; खिन्ना मखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 84.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 8. 4; Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead. —COMP. —आघातः-क्षेपः a kick. —णस्, —णस् *a.* flatnosed. —पद्मी a horse's

footmarks. —यः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see खुर.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); असुरप्रयोग-खुरलीकले गणानां Mv. 2. 34; द्रुतस्तनखुरलीकलिजनितान् 5. 5

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow

खुद् *a.* Small, little, mean, low, see खुद. —COMP. —ततः a father's younger brother.

खेचर see खचर.

खेटः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेट expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेट a miserable town). For खेट see under ख.

खेटितानः-लः A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (वेतालिक.)

खेदिन् *m.* A libertine.

खेदः 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसदुहितसुखान्धसंज्ञात-खेदात् U. 1. 24; अथखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; युरः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53.

खेयं A ditch, moat. —यः A bridge.

खेल 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble. 3 To play.

खेल *a.* Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime.

3 A performance.

खेला Sport, play.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow.

खेलिः *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) *a.* Limping, lame.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill. 3 The shell of a betelnut. 4 Sauce-pan.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). —Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous. —Caus. (ख्यायति) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 50; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise. —With अभि (pass.) to be known. (—caus.) to declare, proclaim. —आ 1 to tell, declare, communicate; (usually with dat. of

person) ; ते रामाय वयोपयमाचक्षुर्बिबुधद्विः R. 15. 5 ; 41, 71, 93 ; 12. 42, 91 ; Bg. 11. 31 ; 18. 63 ; sometimes with gen. ; आख्याहि मदे प्रियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name ; R. 10. 21 ; Ms. 4. 6. परि to be well-known. परितः to enumerate. न to be well-known. नृत्वा 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel ; M. 3. 5. चि to be

well-known or famous. -च्चा 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113 2 to explain, relate ; सद्यस्त्वापि ते जन्म व्याख्यासामि Mb 3 to name, call ; विदुः द्वेर्वैगवार्णा व्याख्याना सा विद्युन्मला Srut. 15. -स्त to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up ; ताम्रलिखितं तस्यानि सारख्येः सख्यायते S. B. ख्यति p. p. 1 Known : R. 18. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told 4 Celebrated, famous ; notorious. -Comp. -महण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातिः f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity : Ms. 12. 36 ; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 ( In phil. ) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation ; Si. 4. 55. ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring ; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. ( Used only at the end of comp. ) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. -गः 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Ganesa. 3 A long syllable ( used as an abbreviation of छृ ), ( in prosody ). -गं A song.

गगनं ( गं ) ( Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer : - फाल्गुने गगने केने पत्वमिच्छति चरितः ) 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अवोच-देनं गगनस्युच्छा रयुः खरोण R. 3. 43 ; गगन-मिव महतरं Pt. 5. 6 ; सोमं चंद्रः पतति गगणात् S. 4 v. 1 ; Si. 9. 27. 2 ( In math. ) A cypher. 3 Heaven. -Comp. -अग्रं the highest heavens. -अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अचवगः 1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial being. -अंबु n. rain-water. -उल्लसुकः the planet Mars. -कुसुम-पुष्पं ' sky-flower' ; i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility ; see स्वयं. -गतिः 1 a deity. 2 a celestial being ; Me. 46 3 a planet. -चर ( also गगनेचर ) a. moving in the air. ( -रः ) 1 a bird. 2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit -स्वजः 1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. ( -m. ) a celestial being ; Si. 4. 53. -सिंधु f. an epithet of the Ganges -स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. -स्पर्शनः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India ; अयोधो गेयं पद-सुपता सोऽकथय Bk. 3. 10 ; R. 2. 26 ; 13. 57 ; ( mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers ) ; ( also occasionally applied to several other rivers considered sacred in India ). 2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [ Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha ; see भगीरथ and जहू also ; and cf. Bh. 3. 10. ] -Comp. -अंबु. -अंबुध. n. 1 water of the Ganges. 2 pure rain-water ( such as falls in the mouth of अश्विन ). -अवतारः the descent of the Ganges on the earth ; भगीरथ इव दृष्टमवतारः K. 32 ( where गं also means ' descent into the Ganges ' for ablution. ) 2 N. of a sacred place. -उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. -क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. -चिह्नी Gangetic kite. -जः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -द्वयः an epithet of Bhishma. -द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains ( also called हरिद्वार ). -धरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the ocean. -पुरं N. of a town. -पुत्रः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. 3 a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. 4 a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -भृत् m. 1 N. of Siva. 2 the ocean. -मयं the bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pilgrimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. -सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुप्तः 1 an epithet of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -द्वयः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगोलः A precious stone also called गेमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree 2 The period ( i. e. number of terms ) of a progression ( in math. ).

गज् 1 P. ( गजति, गजित ) 1 To sound, roar ; जगजुर्गजा Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be drunk ; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः 1 An elephant ; कषावितौ विजगि-बाजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. 2 The number ' eight '. 3 A measure of length ; a Gaja or yard, ( thus defined : - सार-जपदुल्लया विद्वत्संकी गजा ). 4 A demon

killed by Siva. -Comp. -अग्रजौ m. 1 the most excellent among elephants. 2 an epithet of इन्द्र, the elephant of Indra -अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. -अचक्षुः a superintendent of elephants. -अप-सदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -अज्ञानः the religious fig-tree ( अश्वत्थ ). ( -ने ) the root of a lotus. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. -आजीवः ' one who gets his livelihood by elephants ', an elephant-driver. -आवनः, -आव्यः epithets of Ganesa. -आयुवदः science of the treatment of elephants. -आरोहः an elephant-driver. -आरुहं, -आरुहं N. of Hastinapura. -हैवः 1 an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant. 2 विद्वत्सि गजैर्द्रव्यमने S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -कर्मः an epithet of Siva. -कंदः a large esonient root. -कुमोदिन् m. N. of caruds. -गतिः f. 1 a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. 2 a woman with such a gait. -गामिनी, a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -दंष्ट्र, द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. -दंष्ट्रः 1 an elephant's tusk. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 Ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall मय a made of ivory. -दाहं 1 the fluid ( ichor ) exuding from the temples of an elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant. -नासा the temples of an elephant. -पतिः 1 the lord or keeper of elephants. 2 a very tall and stately elephant ; Si. 6. 55. 3 an excellent elephant. -पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु । धरं विद्वत्स्यति चादुर्गतिं भुके Bk. 2. 31. -पुरं N. of Hastinapura. -संघर्षी, -संधिनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. -संघर्षनं the orna-ments with which elephant is deco- rated, particularly the coloured, lines on his head. -संघर्षिका -संघर्षी a ring or circle of elephants. -सावर्णः

alion. -मुक्ता -सौक्तिः a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -मुखाः -वक्त्राः -वदनः epithets of Ganesa. -मोहनः a lion. -मुखं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -सौवित्र् a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -दलः a troop of elephants. -शिक्षा the science of elephants. -साहयं N. of Hastināpura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेषिचिन्तामणि इति H. 1. 18.

गजला A multitude of elephants.

गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10.

गञ्ज 1. P. (गजति) To scound in a particular way.

गञ्जः 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -जः 1 A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern, 3 A drinking vessel.

गञ्जन a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगञ्जनं मम हृदयगञ्जनं (चरणद्वयं) Git. 10; अलिङ्गुलग्नगञ्जनकं 12; जेते खंजनगञ्जनं S. D 2 Defeating, conquering; कालिखण्डगञ्जन Git. 1.

गञ्जिका A tavern, liquor-shop.

गह् 1 P. (गडति, गडित) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गहः 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold fish. -Comp. -उत्थः, -देवजः, -लघनं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गह.

गहवतः, गहयितुः A cloud.

गहिः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; गुणामेव दीर्घायादुति धुरीं विमुच्यते। जंसजानकिणस्थः सुखं स्वयति गमिषि K. P. 10

गहु a Crooked, hump-backed. -हुः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earth-worm 5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंगु

गहुकः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger-ring.

गहुरल a. Hump-backed, crooked, bent

गहरः A cloud

गहरीः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar.

गहुरः 1 A sheep.

गहुरका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गहुरा' 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify, 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep' cf. इति गहुरिकावर्तिना भेदः K. P. 8;

गहुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति, गणित) 1 To count, number; enumerate; लीलाकमल-पत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नामा-हं गणय मच्छसि यावदन्तं S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, compute. 3. To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं तुलना-दि गणयामि. 5 To class with or among, reckon among अगण्यमापरेषु Dk. 154. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; वार्णी काणमुजीमजीगणत् Malli. 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; त्वया विना मुखमेतावदजस्य गणयतां R. 8. 69, 5. 10. 11. 75; जातस्तु गणयते सोऽयं यः स्मृत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयनयं गणयति विहितदुताश्विकलं Git. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); जादवं क्षीमति गणयते Bh. 2. 54. 9. To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रण-यमगणयित्वा यन्मापद्रवत्स्य V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न सहानमपि क्लेश-मजीगणत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अयि 1 to praise. 2. to enumerate, count. -अव to disregard. -परि 1 to enumerate, count. 2 to consider, regard, think; अ-रिणयन् Me. 5. -य to calculate. -वि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गणः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; गुणिगणगणा, भगणः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa; a demigod of this troop; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं इवामहे कवि कवीनां &c.; गण नमोऽस्तु सदावतः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of असौहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; s. g. अङिण् j. s. the class of roots which begin with अ. 11 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अवधी m. N. of Ganesa. -अवधलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganesa of Siva.

अधिपः -अधिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अञ्ज a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. -अन्य-तर a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. -इक्षः N. of Gaṇapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). -जननी an epithet of Pārvatī. -मुखण red-head -इक्षानः, -इक्षरः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 of Siva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1 a classifier. 2 an epithet of Bhīmasena. -कृत्वस् ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गतिः a particular high number. -चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छेदस् n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -तिथि a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -देवताः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them -आदिविधिव्यवस्तुविता भास्वरानिलाः। महारा-जिकताभ्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः॥ -द्रव्यं public property, common stock. -धरः 1 the head of a class or number. 2 the teacher of a school. -नाथः, -नायकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganesa. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -परः, -पतिः 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Pārvatī, or of Pārvatī only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurāma when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadāshita &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahābhārata at the dictation of Vyāsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahmā]. -पर्वत see गणपतल. -पटिकं the breast, bosom. -मुखः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पुत्रः the leader of a tribe or class. -पुत्र m. 1 an epithet of Siva; गणपतल Ki. 5. 43. 2 of

Ganesa. 3 the leader of a class. -भोजनं mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रिः a series of nights. -वृत्तं see गणकद्वय. -हासः; -हासकः a species of perfume.

-गणक *a.* (गणिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. -कः 1 An arithmetician. 2 An astrologer; रे गण्य पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वेद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशारदोसि। केनौषधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुरेवा किंवा गमिष्यति पतिः मुचिरप्रवासी Subhāsh. -क्री The wife of an astrologer.

-गणनं 1 Counting, calculation. 2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Considering, supposing, regarding. 4 Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपयतचेतनान्यपि संघट्टयितुमलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp. -गतिः *f.* गणयति *q. v.* -पतिः an arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

-गणशस् *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f.* Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan; छण्डादुरका गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभिव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतराखिष्टव लेटुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरका-शयद्रविमपेतवसं विषदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A kind of flower.

-गणित *a.* 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see -गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. 2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित, arithmetic, बीजगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry) गणितमय कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. 3 The sum of a progression. 4 A sum (in general).

गणित्त्व *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणित् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); क्षणित् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9 63. -म. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणेश *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -*f.* 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant.

गणेशका 1 A bawd, procuress. 2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temple; गंडामोघं पुलकपटलं Mal. 2. 3; तदीयमात्रांशवर्धलेखं Ku. 7. 82. Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An elephant's temple; Mal. 1. 1. 3 A bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling; pimple; अयमग्रे गंडस्योपरि चिकोटः Mu 5; तदा गंडस्योपरि चिकटिका सवृता S. 2. 5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9 The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior. 11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -Comp. -अंग a rhinoceros -उपधानं a pillow; सुदुग्धोपधानानि शयनानि मुखाणि च Susr. -छुसुं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor.

-कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देहाः; -प्रदेशः the cheek. -फलकं a broad cheek; धृतमुग्धगंडफलकेष्वर्ध्ववर्धिकादिप्रास्यकमलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -गिरिः *f.* 1 the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. 2 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek; निर्धृतिवानामलंगंडगिरिः (मनः) R. 5. 43.

(where Malli. says प्रशस्ती गंडो गंडगिरि see *et seq.*) 12. 102. -मालः, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck; -मूर्ख *a.* exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock.

-शैलः 1 a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साहस्य N. of a river, also called गंडक्री.

-स्थलं, -स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मन्वाखिष्ट Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थलीः प्रोक्षितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गंडकः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impediment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot.

4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour, pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation. 7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -Comp. -वती see गंडकी *q. v.*

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. 2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. -पुत्रः -शिला the Sāligrāma stone.

गंडलिव *m.* N. of Siva.

गंडिः The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2 A kind of beverage.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडः *m. f.* 1 A pillow. 2 A joint, knot.

गंड *f.* 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone.

3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -Comp. -पदः a kind of worm *अव* lead. -पदी a small गंडवद.

गंडवः -वा A mouthful, handful (of water); गजवा गंडवजलं करेद्यः (वदौ)

Ku. 3. 27; U. 3. 16; Mal. 9. 34; गंडवजलमग्निं हकरी करेद्यथे Ubb. 2 The tip of an elephant's trunk

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गत *p. p.* (of गृह्) 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu 1. 25

2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां राज्ञी 3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30.

4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. 5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; प्रमादप्रानयनः Pt 1 seated on &c.; नदीगदः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; *so* आशु<sup>०</sup>; सचनत् existing everywhere. 6 Fallen into, reduced to; *e. g.* अपहृतः 7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connect *q.* with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुनैर्नगरमग्नेव चिंतयति S. 5; भर्तृगणना चिंतया S. 4

वयमपि भवत्यो सखीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 7; *so* पुनः गतः स्नेहः &c. -तं 1 Motion, going; गतमुपरि वनानां वारिगर्भद्वाराणां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2. 2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp translated by 'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without.' -Comp.

-अक्ष *a.* sightless, blind -अक्षव *a.* 1 one who has accomplished or finished a journey. 2 conversant, familiar (with anything). (-*f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-दुक्काश्वावासा).

-अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोकं न लोकः परमाधिकः Pt. 1. 342 people are blind followers or servile imitators; Mu. 6. 5.

-अंतः *a.* one whose end has arrived -अर्थ *a.* 1 poor 2 meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -असु. -जीविन, -प्राण *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1 going and coming; frequent visits, Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1. 2 irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आयि *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -आयुक्ष *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्यवा a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह *a.* dissipated, dejected. -ओजस् *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -कलमष *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम *a.* refreshed. -चेतन *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिनं *ind.* yesterday. -दत्तवाग्त *a.* returned after having gone away; Ma. 7. 146. -पन *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -प्राण *a.* lifeless, dead. -प्राय *a.*



almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्रायःजननी. -अधुका 1 a widow. 2 (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (अधुनितभुका). -लुप्तवीर्य a. 1 bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. 2 deprived of wealth, impoverished; suffering losses. -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old. -वयः, -यु the past year. -वेर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यथ a. free from pain. -शैशव a. past childhood. -सत्त्व a. 1 dead, annihilated, lifeless. 2 base. -सज्जः an elephant out of rut. -स्युह a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतिः f. 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अक्षिगमनयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिद्रंति मदां गतिमधुसूत्रः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); 80 गमनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6-23. 2 Access, entrance; मणी वज्रसुसुक्तीं हृत्तयेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 3 Scope, room; अरुणगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतनं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. 4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि विना. 5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठेय गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven 6 Fate, issue; भर्तृगतिर्विगत्या Dk. 103. 7 State, condition; दानं भोगे नाशस्तिन्नो गतयो भवति विपत्त्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुहमस्तवत्स्य दे गती स्तो मनस्विना Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. 9 A means, expedient, course, alternative अद्वैतक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas) Pt. 1. 319; अन्ना गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. 10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्विदा Pt. 1. 320, 322, आसयत् सलिले दुष्वीर्यं यः स मे श्रीहर्तृगतिः Sk. 11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 10. 12 A way, path. 13 A march, procession. 14 An event, issue, result. 15 The course of events, fate, fortune. 16 Course of asterisms. 17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 18 A running wound or sore, fistula. 19 Knowledge, wisdom. 20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73. 21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वयस्क). 22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -COMP. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गत्वर a. (सि. f.) 1 Going, movable locomotive. 2 Transient, perishable;

गत्वरैरुद्भिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो लोचनश्रियः 11. 12.

गद् 1 P. (गदति, गदिन) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगद्वाये गदायनं Si. 2. 59; बहु जगद् वृत्तात्तरय मदा किलहं 11 39; कुह्नातरस्या जगद् कुमारी R. 6. 45. 2 To enumerate. -WITH नि to declare, say, speak; R. 2. 33.

गद् 1 Speaking, speech. 2 A sentence. 3 Disease, sickness; असत्त्वः कुहने कोपं प्रति काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपद् न गद् पद्मादथो R. 9. 4; 17. 81 4 Thunder. -द् A kind of poison. -COMP. -अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अग्रणी; the chief of all diseases; i. e. consumption. -अवरः a cloud अरातिः a drug, medicament.

गदयिह a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. 2 Libidinous, lustful. -रुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा A mace, club; संवृणयामि गदा न युवोयनोक्त Ve. 1. 15. -COMP. -अग्रजः N. of Kṛishṇa; Si. 2. 84. -अग्रपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-m) an epithet of viṣṇu -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club. गदित्व a. (नी. f.) 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. 2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -m. An epithet of Viṣṇu.

गद्गद् a. Stammering, stutering; तकि रोदिपि गद्गदं वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदलस्युद्विहीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3 8; सानंदगद्गदं हस्तिस्तुवाच Git. 10. -द् ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विललाप स बाणगद्गदं R. 8. 43. -द्, -द् Stammering, indistinct or convulsive speech. -COMP. -ध्वनिः low inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -वाच्य f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1 indistinct or stammering utterance. 2 a buffalo.

गद्य pot. p. To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्स्या सम Bk. 6. 47. -यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; See Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (नल) कः A weight equal to 41 Gunjās.

गंतु a. (वी. f.) 1 One that goes or moves. 2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंजी A car drawn by oxen; गंजी-रश् in the same sense.

गंतु 10 A (गंवते) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To ask, beg. 3 To move, go.

गंधः 1 Smell, odour; गन्धमास्य जीवोः Mo. 21; अदृश्यो दुर्गन्धिं हृत्तयेः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गन्धि is changed to गन्धि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उर, इति, य, नरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; गन्ध, वृत्तिगन्धि, कमलगन्धि सुब; also when गन्धि is used in the sense of 'a little') 2 Small considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiśeṣhikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी T. S. 3. The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; वृत्तगन्धि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मदा मन्दिता गन्धुकिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 5 Sulphur. 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Connection, relationship. A neighbour. 9 Pride, arrogance; as in आनन्दं q. v. -धं 1 Smell. 2 Black aloewood. -COMP. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing smells. -अधु a. fragrant water. -अम्लर the wild lemon tree. -अम्लम् m. sulphur. -अदकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आम्रः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आल्य a. rich in odour, very fragrant राजश्रावणमालयाः Mb. (-ल्य) the orange tree. (-ल्यं) sandal-wood. -हृदियं the organ of smell. -ह्रमः, -गजः, -द्विपः -हस्तिम् m. 'the scent-elephant' an elephant of the best kind; शन-नति गजानन्याम्यद्विपः कलभगन्धिः सू V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गन्धो or गन्धोतु) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. 2 a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका musk -गुण a. having the property of odour. -ग्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -जा the nose. -तृषी a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तिलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -दार n. aloewood. -द्वयं a fragrant substance. -धुलिः f. musk. -मकुलः the musk-rat. -मालिका, -माली the

nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -नः N. of a class of manes. -नङ्गा. -नङ्गा a species of zedoary. -नङ्गिका turmeric. -नङ्गाः sulphur. -नङ्गाः the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -नङ्गाः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-न्) a fragrant flower. -नङ्गा an indigo plant. -नङ्गा a kind of imp or goblin. -नङ्गा 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -नङ्गा the mango tree. -नङ्गा f. the earth. -नङ्गा 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. -नङ्गा (-न्) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -नङ्गानी spirituous liquor. -नङ्गादीनी lac. -नङ्गाः the civet-cat. -नङ्गा. -नङ्गा f. the musk-rat. -नङ्गाः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -नङ्गाः a bull. -नङ्गाः sulphur. -नङ्गादीनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -नङ्गाः f. preparation of perfumes. -नङ्गाः a kind of jasmine (-न्) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -नङ्गा the Priyangu creeper. -नङ्गा a bee. -नङ्गाः the wind; रात्रिदिनं गन्धः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा गन्धं सुखे Ku. 3. 25. -नङ्गा the nose. -नङ्गाः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -नङ्गा the nose. -नङ्गाः wheat. -नङ्गाः the Sāla tree. -नङ्गाः a kind of fragrant berry (ककाल). -नङ्गादीनी the musk-rat. -नङ्गाः musk. -नङ्गाः sandal. -नङ्गाः the white water-lily. -नङ्गाः a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गन्धकारिका.

गन्धकः Sulphur. गन्धनं 1 Continued effort; perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गन्धवती 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गन्धर्वः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शोचं ददावासां गन्धर्वं शुभां मित्रं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमन्यथायवकुता स्नेहश्रुतिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil-plant. गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गन्धः small cardamoms.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गन्धिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उत्पलगन्धिक. 2 Having a very small quantity of; भ्रातृगन्धिकः a brother only in name. -नः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गमस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्ति m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp. -करः, -पाणिः, -हस्तः the sun.

गमस्तिमत् m. The sun; घनव्यापयेन गमस्तिमन्वि R. 3. 37. -न. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उचालास्त इमे गभीरपरयः पुण्याः सतिस्वगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest.) 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow. गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, गतः, caus. गमयति, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमसे Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वाद्यं पुनर्दक्षिणाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरिरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; क्वाधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्सिन्मनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एवो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer; 4. 19; so धरणिं सूत्रां गम् &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चादुपहासां दुःखं जगाम Ku. 1. 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so वृत्ति गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृत्यं गतः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गतेः मुता...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state). 2 To spend, pass (as time). 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -With अति to go or pass away. -अधि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रोऽपि निशापति-वृष्टीतः M. 1. 13.; स्वनव्यापेयिगच्छति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Bg. 2. 64; R. 2. 66, 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थं सप्रतिबंधं प्रयुगधिगंतुं सहायचानेन M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; छपालयोऽयम-मन्त्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, तेनोऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्या U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband); Ms. 9. 91. -अद्या 1 to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः S. 4; मार्गं सनुज्ज्वल्यपदेपली उत्तरिवायं स्थितिगम्यगच्छत् R. 2. 2. 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; आ-स्फालितं यत्नमदाकराग्रैर्द्वंद्वीरध्वनिमवगच्छत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अंतर् to go between, be included or comprised; see अंतर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अभि to go near, approach, visit; रत्नमभिजगमुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुकेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अभ्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युप to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अव 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe, परस्ताद्वगम्यत एव S. 1. कथं शांतामिष-भिहितं श्रुतं ह्यवगच्छति सूत्रः Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. 2

to consider, take for, regard as. (-Caus.) to convey, denote, signify, show, tell; Bk. 10. 62. -आ 1 to come, approach. 2 to arrive at, attain, reach (a particular state) (-Caus.) 1 to lead towards, bring, convey; आगमितापि विदुरे Git. 12. 2 to learn, study; R. 10. 71. 3 to wait (Atm.) -उद् 1 to rise or go up; असह्य-वातोद्गतेरुर्मंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. 1. 2 to shoot up, appear; V. 4. 23. 3 to rise or spring from, proceed, originate; इत्युद्गताः पौत्रबुधसंस्थः श्रुत्वा कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. 4 to be famous or well-known; R. 18. 20. -उप 1 to go, to approach, attain reach to; R. 6. 85. 2 to penetrate, enter into; Si. 9. 39. 3 to undergo, suffer; तयो चोरसुपगमत् Rām. 4 to go to the state of, attain, acquire; प्रतिश्रुतामुपगते हि विद्यो Si. 9. 6; तान्मदायित्वमिदो-पमंतु Ku. 1. 8. 5 to admit, consent or agree to. 6 to approach a woman for sexual intercourse; सुतां मनां प्रमतां वा र्हो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34; 4. 40. -उपा 1 to come to, approach (a person or place). 2 to go to, go to the state of, attain; वृत्तिमुपा-गतः, एवमुपगतः &c. 3 to get, obtain; Y. 2. 143. -नि 1 to go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. 2 to get know-ledge, learn -निस् (निर्) 1 to go out, depart; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4. हुतवहपरिखेदाद्यु निगम्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61. 2 to remove; as in निर्गतविशंकः. 3 to be cured (of a disease). -परा 1 to return; तदयं परागत एवासि U. 5. 2 to surround, encompass, pervade; सुदुपरायपरगतपर्वकं Si. 6. 2. -परि 1 to go or walk round; तं ह्यं तत्र प-रिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण निर्ययः प-रिगम्यते Mb. 2 to surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. 3 to spread everywhere, pervade all directions. 4 to obtain; दुषलता &c. 5 to know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. 6 to die, go forth (from this world); वयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव ह्युद्धते Bh. 3. 38. 7 to overpower, affect; as in सुपरा-परिगतः -पर्या 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to complete, finish. 3 to conquer, subdue. -प्रति 1 to return. 2 to advance or go towards. -प्रत्या to return, come back. -प्रत्युद् to go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); प्रत्युद्गममातिथिमाति-थेयः R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गच्छति सूच्छति स्थितमः पुंजे निकुंजे त्रियः Git. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -वि 1 to pass away (as time &c.); संव्यथापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. 2 to vanish, disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जापि व्य-गमदिव दूरं दृग्दृष्टा Git. 11; Bg. 11 1; Ms. 3. 2, 59. (-Caus.) to spend,

pass; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव स्रपाः S. 6. 4. -विनस् 1 to go out. 2 to disappear, vanish. -विस् to separate. -सं (Used, in Atm.) to come or join to-gether, meet, encounter; अक्षयूतैः सम-गंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिंदकन्यामदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते A. R. 7. 2 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; मार्या च पर-संगता Pt. 1. 208; Ms. 8. 378. (-Caus.) to bring together, join or unite; R. 7. 17. -समधि 1 to approach. 2 to study. 3 to get, acquire; यत्र समधिगच्छति यस्येते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -समव to know fully. -समुपा 1 to approach. 2 to befall.

गम अ. (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; सगम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम &c. -गमः 1 Going, moving. 2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः 3 The march of an assailant. 4 A road. 5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. 6 Superficiality, careless perusal. 7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युव्येनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. 8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक अ. (मिका f.) 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पण्डित्यैवदृग्मयोः Mal. 1. 7. 2 Convincing.

गमनं 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रो-णीमारादुलसगमना Ms. 82; so गजेंद्रगमने S. Til. 7. 2 Going, motion con- sidered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaiseshikas. 3 Approaching, going to. 4 March of an assail- ant. 5 Undergoing, suffering. 6 Obtaining, attaining. 7 Cohabitation.

गमिन् अ. Intending to go; as in यमंमनी. -म A passenger.

गमनीय, गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयासि संवृता S. 1. 2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. 3 Intended, implied, meant. 4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. 5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनस्य नायः Pt. 1. 278; अमिकानां क्षिप्रं यत्र गम्यं राशिं याचितः। नोपति Mb. 6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मेवाजां Bb. 1. 89.

गंभीरिका, गंभीरी N. of a tree.

गंभीर अ. गंभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. -रः 1 A lotus. 2 A citron. -Comp. -वेदित् अ. restive (as an elephant).

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयासि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inha- bited by them. 2 N. of an Asura.

-या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर अ. (शि f.) Swallowing. -रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense) -रः -रः 1 Poison. 2 An antidote. -रः Sprin- kling, wetting. -Comp. -अधिका 1 the insect called Lākshā. 2 the red dye obtained from it. -श्री a kind of fish. -दू a poisoning, gi- ving poison. (-दं) poison. -व्रतः a peacock.

गरणं 1 The act of swallowing. 2 Sprinkling. 3 Poison.

गरभः Fetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः-लं 1 Poison or venom in general; कुललयदलश्री कंटे न सा गरल- यतिः Git. 3; गरलमिव कलयाति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलसंदनं मम शिरसि मंदनं 10. 2 The venom of a snake. -लं A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरित अ. Poisoned.

गरिमन् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. 2 Importance, greatness; dignity; Pt. 1. 30. 3 Worth, excellence. 4 One of the eight *Siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ अ. 1 Heaviest. 2 Most im- portant; (superl. of गुरु अ. q. v.)

गरीयस् अ. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु अ. q. v.); मल्लिव बलाद्वरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी मार्या प्रणिभ्यांरपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112. Si. 2. 24, 37.

गरुडः 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadrū, her rival, about the colour of पुच्छःअसृष्ट Kadrū defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amṛita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā, was then released; but the Amṛita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body.] 2 A building shaped like Garuda. 3 N. of a particular military array. -Comp. -अवजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अंकाः an epithet of Vishnu. -अक्षितः, अ- हसन् m., -दरपिर्भी an emerald. -अवजः

an epithet of Vishnu. -ब्यूहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

**गरुत्** *m.* 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -**COMP.** -योधिन् *m.* a quail.

**गरुत्तम्** *a.* Winged; गरुत्तदाशीविषभी-मदर्शिनः R. 3. 57. -*m.* 1 Garuḍa, 2 A bird in general.

**गरुलः** Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

**गर्गः** 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -**COMP.** -स्रोतस् *n.* N. of a Tirtha.

**गर्गरः** 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -**रि** A churn; a vessel for holding water.

**गर्गाटिः** A kind of fish.

**गर्ज** 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सामसि शैलकुण्डे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21. रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि शूराः Rām. हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदुर्धनलो दुर्धनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिषरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निरुपः पुरुषः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्धति वर्धति वर्षाद्भिः स्वो मेवः Udb. -**WITH** अनु to thunder in return, echo; Ku. 6 40. -**यति** 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जता R. 9. 9.

**गर्जः** 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

**गर्जनं** 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

**गर्जा, गर्जिः** The thundering of clouds.

**गर्जित** *a.* Sounded, roared. -**सं** The thunder of clouds. -**सः** A roaring elephant in rut.

**गर्तः** -**सं** A hollow, hole, cave; ससत्वे गतेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. (गर्तं also in this sense.) -**सं** 1 The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. -**COMP.** -**आश्रयः** an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

**गर्तिका** A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor.)

**गर्द** 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

**गर्दभः** (भी *f.*) 1 An ass; न गर्दभी वाजिधुरं बहेति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यसरायते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities: -अविश्रांतं बहेद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिक्षते गर्दभात् ॥ Chāṇ. 70. 2 Smell, odour. -**सं** The white water-lily. -**COMP.** -**अंशः** -**डकः** 1 N. of a particular tree. 2 a tree in general. -**आह्वयं** a white lotus. -**गदः** a particular disease of the skin.

**गर्धः** 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

**गर्धन, गर्धित** *a.* Covetous, greedy.

**गर्धिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवानामिषगर्धिन्ः Ms. 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

**गर्भः** 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भे वसतिः Pt. 1; पुत्रगर्भे च संभवः Ms. 6. 63. 2 A fetus, embryo; act of conception; नपतिकुलमूलैर्गर्भमायच राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भारराजपत्याः Ku. 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽप्ये दुर्धति ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. 5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense); हिमगर्भमश्वत्थेः S. 3. 3; अग्निगर्भं शमीमिव 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पसकंदक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -**COMP.** -**अंक** (also गर्भकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmayana. The S. D. thus defines it: -अंकोऽयमस्ति यो रंगद्वारादुत्पादितान् । अंकोऽयः स गर्भकः सर्वाजः कलशमपि ॥ 279. -**अवक्रांतिः** *f.* descent of the soul into the womb. -**अगारं** 1 uterus, 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -**आधानं** 1 impregnation; गर्भाधानमप्यपरिषयात्तन्मावद-

मालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. 2 one of the Samskāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -**आशयः** the uterus, the womb. -**आश्रयः** mis-carriage, abortion. -**ईश्वरः** one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -**उत्पत्तिः** the formation of the embryo. -**उपधातः** miscarriage. -**उपधातनी** a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -**कर** *a.* procreative. -**कालः** time of impregnation. -**कोशः** -**वः** uterus. -**क्लेशः** pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -**क्षयः** miscarriage. -**गृहं**, -**भवनं**, -**वेदनम्** *n.* 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गम्य गर्भमवनात् Māl. 1 -**ग्रहणं** impregnation, conception. -**घातिन्** *a.* causing abortion. -**चलनं** quickening, motion of the fetus in the uterus. -**च्युतिः** *f.* 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -**दासः** -**सी** a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -**द्रुह** *a.* (nom. sing. द्रुह्) causing abortion. -**धरा** pregnant. -**धारणं**, -**धारणा** gestation, impregnation. -**ध्वंसः** abortion. -**पाकिन्** *m.* rice ripening in sixty days. -**पातः** miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -**पोषणं** -**भर्तन्** *n.* nourishment of the fetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्विराजैश्च गर्भमर्षि R. 3. 42. -**भेदपः** an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -**मासः** month of pregnancy. -**मोचनं** delivery, birth. -**योषा** a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -**रक्षणं** protecting the fetus. -**रारः** -**रूपकः** a child, an infant, a youth. -**लक्षणं** a symptom of pregnancy. -**लभनं** a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -**वसतिः** *f.*, -**वासः** 1 the womb; Ms. 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -**विच्युतिः** *f.* abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -**वेदना** throes of childbirth. -**व्याकरणं** the formation of the embryo. -**विकृतिः** a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fetus. -**वायु** the abode of the fetus or uterus. -**संभवः**, -**संभूतिः *f.* becoming pregnant. -**स्थ** *a.* 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -**श्रावः** abortion, miscarriage; वं गर्भश्रावः Pt. 1; Y. 2 2; Ms. 5. 66.**

-**गर्भकः** A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -**कं** A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भेडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female ( whether of men or animals ); गोगर्भिणी-  
प्रियन्वोऽपमलभारिसंध्योपकंदविपिनाबलयो भवन्ति  
Māi. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114.

—COMP. -अरेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -बोधद् the longings of a pregnant woman -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः *f.* 'science of the progress of pregnancy' (a particular head in medical works).

गर्भित *a.* Pregnant, filled with.

गर्भेवृत्त *a.* 1 'Contented in the womb' as a child. 2 Contented as to food or issue. 3 Indolent.

गर्भुत् f. 1 A kind of grass. 2  
A kind of reed. 3 Gold.

गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in *p.p.* which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); कौथान्त्राय्य न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः १ Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु  
धनजनवीर्यवन्तर्ग हर्तते निमेषात्कालः सर्वं Moha  
M. 4. २; सुषेदानीं यौवनगर्वं बहुभि M. 4. 2  
Pride considered as one of the 33  
subordinate feelings in rhetoric;  
रूपजनविद्यादिभ्युक्तमित्यर्थज्ञानाधीनगर्वबलं गर्वः  
R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो  
हस्तः प्रभाष्यभ्रीविषयसङ्कलतादिजः । अवज्ञा सवि-  
ह्लासाद्यदर्शनाविवनवादिभूत ॥

गर्वाटः A watchman, door-keeper.

गृह्य 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गृहेते, गृह्यते, गृहिन) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमा हि दशा प्राप्य हेवं गृह्यते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199.  
2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To be sorry for. -WITH वि to blame, censure, reproach; न विगृहति साधवः Ms. 9. 68, 3. 46, 11. 52.

गर्हणं, -ण Censure, blame, reproach,  
abuse.

गर्ह Abuse, censure.

गर्ह्य *a.* Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुर्याद्गुणे कुल्ल Ms. 5. 149. —COMP. —वादिन् *a.* speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गच्छ 1. P. ( गलति, गलित ) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्पुद्गिदं K. 103; अच्छकपालमूलगलितः ( अश्रुभिः ) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. 2 To drop or fall down; शरद्मच्छगलदसूनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75. प्रतोवा जगल्लः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87; गलदग्निहृ Gt. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44. 3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; शैलमेव सह गलति द्रुजजनसंगः K. 289; दिवां प्रनाशगलितामिव शितयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow ( connected with ग ). -Caus. or 10 U. ( p. p. गलित ) 1 To pour out. 2

To filter, strain. ३ To flow (A).  
-WITH निस्सू to ooze or flow out,  
trickle down. R. 5. 17. -पर्षा to  
drop down; Bk. 2. 4. -वि 1 to drop  
down; V. 4. 10. २ to ooze, or tri-  
ckle. ३ to vanish, disappear.

गलः 1 The throat, neck; न गलं गले कस्तूरीयः; cf. अजागलस्तनः Bb. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla tree. 3 A kind of musical instrument. -**कम्प**. -**अंडुर** a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -**उद्धव**: the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -**ओष**: tumor in the throat. -**बेचल**: a bull's dewlap -**नंद**: goitre. -**ग्रह**; -**ग्रहण** 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -**चर्मन्** *n.* the gullet, throat -**द्वारं** the mouth. -**नेखला** a necklace -**वार्त** *a.* 1 safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; इदमेतं चैव तीक्ष्णं गल-वार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite. -**व्रत**: a peacock. -**गुडिका** the uvula. -**गुडी** swelling of the glands of the neck. -**स्तनी** (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -**हस्त**: 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अयं चंद्र-हस्तिस्त *a.* seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः 1 The throat, the neck. 2  
A kind of fish.

गलनं 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

गलतिका, गलती 1 A small pitcher.  
2 A small water-jar with a hole  
in the bottom from which the  
water drops upon the object of  
worship ( an image, Linga, Tulasi  
&c. ) placed below.

गलि: A strong but lazy bull;  
see गहि.

गलित *p. p.* 1 Dropped or fallen down. 2 Melted. 3 Oozed, flowing. 4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 United, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, impaired. —*COMP.* —कुष्ठ *a* advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —दूत *a*. toothless. —नयन *a* one who has lost his eyes, blind.

गलितकः A kind of dance.

**गलेबंद:** A kind of bird, so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat.

गल्फ 1 A. ( गल्फते, गल्फत ) To be  
bold or confident. -WITH

to be bold or' confident; या कथंचन  
सत्त्ववचनेन प्रागभिप्रियतमं प्रजगल्भे Si. 10. 18.  
न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते, कर्मणि  
टङ्किकायाः Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold  
(competent) enough to do the work  
of a hatchet.

कृत्य a. Bold, confident, audacious.

बल्या A multitude of throats.

**मूढः** The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be **ग्रन्थ** or vulgar;) cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—**नायकुरतगद्गोषं मूढ जल्पति मानुषः** but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—**यानाग्र-तिमूढगुह्यविप्रक्षेपसमागर्षं** Mā. 5. 22. —**Comm.**—**चतुरती** a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः A wine-glass. 2 Sapphires; गल्लकं below.

गह्वर्कः 1 A vessel for drinking  
spirituuous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गह्वर्कप्रमाणे  
कुले जातः Mk. 8; गह्वर्कशतपरिवृतः.

गल्वर्कः 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli.  
3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking  
spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. ( गल्हते, गल्हित ) To  
blame, censure.

गञ्ज ( A substitute for गौ at the beginning of certain compounds, especially with words beginning with vowels ). -Comp. -अञ्जः 1 an air-hole, a round window; विलोडनञ्जभ्रमेयवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा बभूवुः R. 7. 11; कृषलदियगवाक्षां लोकनेत्यानां 7. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. 'जाल' a lattice. -अक्षित a. furnished with windows. -अग्रं a multitude of cows; ( written as गौत्र, गौअग्रं and गवाग्रं ) -अद्वने pasture or meadow grass. -अद्वनी 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिका lac. -अर्ह a. of the value of a cow. -अधिकं cattle and sheep. -अज्ञानः 1 a shoemaker. 2 an out-cast. -अम्बे bulls and horses. -आद्वति a, cow-shaped. -आद्विके the daily measure of food given to a cow. -ईद्वः 1 an owner of kine. 2 an excellent bull. -ईक्षाः, -ईक्ष्वरः an owner of cows. -उद्वः an excellent cow or bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गौसदृशो गवयः  
T. S.; रघुः कथंविद्गवयेतिविशेषः Ku. I. 56;  
Ra. 1. 23.

गवळः The wild buffalo. -ह  
Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

सञ्चालकः ॥ ग. व. ॥

गविसिनी A herd of cows.

मय १. Consisting of cattle or cows. २ Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). ३ Proper or

fit for cattle. —चर 1 Cattle, herd of cows. 2 Pasture-land. 3 The milk of a cow. 4 A bow-string. 5 A colouring substance, yellow pigment. —चर 1 A herd of cows. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. 3 A bow-string. 4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गन्धर्वः—विः f. 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles, or one Krosa. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas.

गन्धर्वः, -धुः, -धुका kind of grass eaten by cattle.

गन्धर्वः Red chalk.

गन्धर्व 1 A., 10 P. (गन्धर्वे, गन्धर्वति, गन्धर्वति) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तन्मन्त्रे यतः प्रातस्त्रिविधान्यो गन्धर्वतां Ks. 55. 176. 2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गन्धर्वमाणं नदिरीकुलं जले Rs. 1. 21.

गन्धर्व a. Searching for. —घः Search, inquiry.

गन्धर्वः, -घा Search or inquiry after anything.

गन्धर्वित a. Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गन्धर्व 10 U. (गन्धर्वति) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest) 2 To enter deeply into.

गन्धर्व a. 1 Deep, dense, thick. 2 Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. 3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; वेदायनः परमगन्धर्वो योगिनामन्त्रगन्धर्वः Pt 1. 285; Bh. 2. 58; गन्धर्व कर्मयोगि गन्धर्वः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. 4 Hard, difficult, causing pain of trouble; गन्धर्वः संसारः Sānti. 3. 15. 5 Deepened, intensified; Mā. 1. 30 —न 1 An abyss, depth. 2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; गन्धर्वगन्धर्वनि निशिगन्धर्वनि शीलितं Git. 7; Bv. 1. 25. 3 A hiding-place, 4 A cave. 5 Pain, distress.

गन्धर्व a. (रा or री f.) Deep, impervious. —र 1 An abyss, a depth. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A cave, cavern; गौरीगन्धर्वगन्धर्वविशेष R. 2. 26, 46; Ra. 1. 21. 4 An inaccessible place. 5 A hiding-place. 6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. 8 Weeping, crying. —रः An arbour, bower. —री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गन्धर्व A song, verse.

गन्धर्व a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. 2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गन्धर्वसु सितसंघु गन्धर्व कञ्जलाम्बुभय नञ्जतः K. P. 14; Ku. 5. 37. —ग 1 An epithet of Bhīshma. 2 Of Kārtikeya. —ग 1 Rainwater of a peculiar kind (sup-

posed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges.) 2 Gold.

गन्धर्वः—देवः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गन्धर्वनि. N. of Bhīshma or Kārtikeya.

गन्धर्व a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. —ग N. of Bhīshma or Kārtikeya. —देव Gold.

गन्धर्व A carrot.

गन्धर्वः A quail.

गन्धर्व p. p. 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. 2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तन्मन्त्रे यतः प्रातस्त्रिविधान्यो गन्धर्वतां R. 9. 72.

3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गन्धर्वगन्धर्वः R. 16. 60; गन्धर्वगन्धर्वः Amaru. 23. 2 close embrace; Ch. P. 6. 4 Thick, dense. 5 Deep, impervious. 6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense;

गन्धर्वगन्धर्वलितलितलितलितलितलित Mā. 1. 15; Me. 83; गन्धर्वगन्धर्वः S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; गन्धर्वगन्धर्वः Me. 132.

—इ ind Closely, fast, much excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. —Comp. —गन्धर्व a. close-fisted, avacious, miserly. (—रिः) a sword.

गन्धर्वत a. (री f.) 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. 2 Relating to Ganesa.

गन्धर्वतः A worshipper of Ganesa. —त 1 Worship of Ganesa. 2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गन्धर्वः A group of harlots.

गन्धर्वः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गन्धर्व (गी) वः —न 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the साङ्ख्यवनः; गन्धर्वं वंशं हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. 2 A bow in general. —Comp. —घन्धर्व m. an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गन्धर्विन् m. An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गन्धर्वगन्धर्व a. (गी f.) Caused by going or coming.

गन्धर्वगन्धर्व a. (गी f.) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गन्धर्वः 1 A song. 2 A singer. 3 A celestial chorister. 4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The large black bee.

गन्धर्व m. (गी f.) 1 A singer. 2 A Gandharva.

गन्धर्व 1 The body; अपचितमपि गन्धर्वं व्यावृत्तत्वाद्दृश्यं S. 2. 4; सपति तदुपनि गन्धर्वः 3. 17 2 A limb or member of the body; दृष्टवित्तापानि न ते गन्धर्वपुष्पारमहीति S. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. 3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. —Comp. —गन्धर्वेयः a fragrant unguent applied

to the body. —आवरणः a shield.

—उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. —कर्मण a. emaciating or weakening the body. —सर्जनी a towel.

—रुग्तिः a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. —रुग्ति the hair on the body. —हस्तः a thin or tender body, slim figure.

—लेकोपि m. the polecat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring).

—संज्ञः a small bird, the diver.

गन्धर्वः A song, singing.

गन्धर्वः—रिक्ताः 1 A musician, singer. 2 A chanter of sacred poems or Parānas.

गन्धर्व 1 verse. 2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. 3 A stanza, song. 4 A Prākṛita dialect. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गन्धर्वः A song, verse; Y. 1.45.

गन्धर्व 1 A. (गन्धर्वे, गन्धर्वति) 1 To stand, stay, remain. 2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गन्धर्वति नमो ध्रुवः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. 3 To seek, search or inquire for. 4 To compile, string or weave together.

गन्धर्व a. Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सतिः कुर्वती गन्धर्वः पञ्चमहासागरकन्दः सन् R. 4. 24; cf. अगार. —घ 1 A shallow place, ford. 2 A place, site. 3 Desire of gain, cupidity. 4 Bottom.

गन्धर्वः, गन्धर्वि m. N. of the father of Viśvāmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kansāmba). —Comp. —जः —नेध्वनः, —ध्रुवः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. —नगरः, —पुरः an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गन्धर्वः An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गन्धर्वः Singing, a song.

गन्धर्वी A carriage drawn by oxen.

गन्धर्विनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 N. of a princess of Kasi, wife of Svāphalka and mother of Akrūra. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhīshma, (2) of Kārtikeya. (3) of Akrūra.

गन्धर्व a. (गी f.) Relating to the Gandharvas. —रिः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गन्धर्वः समवायिभ्यः Y. 1.161; (for explanation, see गन्धर्वविवाह). 3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. 4 A horse. —रिः The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कपि वेला वाक्पुष्पस्य गन्धर्वः श्रोतुं नारस Mk. 3. —Comp. —चित्तः a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —साला a music saloon, a concert-hall.

गन्धर्व (वि) कः A singer.

**गंधारः** 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). 2 Red lead. 3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhār. 4 A native or a ruler of that country.

**गंधारिः** An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

**गंधारी** N. of the daughter of Subala, King of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. (She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira).

**गंधारेयः** An epithet of Duryodhana.

**गंधिकः** 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —**कं** Fragrant wares, perfumes; **पण्यानां गंधिकं पण्यं किमस्यैः कांचनादिकैः** Pt. 1. 13.

**गामित्र** α. (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking **वेदिश्यामी** M. 5; **सुंद्रगामी** R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; **कुञ्जं** Pt. 2. 5; **अलसं** Amaru. 51. 2 Riding; **द्विर** R. 4. 4. 3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; **ननु सखीगामी शेषः** S. 4, **द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एव नः** R. 3. 49. 4 Leading or going to, accruing to; **विजङ्गगामी मार्गः**; **कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं**. 5 United with; **सहस्रमर्तृगामिनी** M. 5. 6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

**गाम्भीर्यं** 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.) 2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); **समुद्र इव गाम्भीर्यं** Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

**गायः** Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

**गायकः** A singer, musician; न नटा न बिदा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27.

**गायत्रः** —**ञ** A song or hymn.

**गायत्री** 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; **गायत्री ऋक्संह** Bg. 10. 35. 2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: **तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात्** Rv. 3. 62. 10. —**ञ** A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre.

**गायत्रिण** α. (की f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

**गायनः** (की f.) A singer; तथैव तयो-  
स्त्वगायनीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27. v. 1. —**कं** Singing, a song. 2 Practising singing, as a means of subsistence.

**गारुड** α. (की f.) 1 Shaped like Garuda. 2 Coming from or relating to Garuda. —**हः** —**हं** 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. 2 A charm against (snake) poison; **संपृष्टतगरुडेन** K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also). 3 A missile presided over by Garuda. 4 Gold. **गारुडिकः** A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

**गारुडत्वत** α. (की f.) 1 Shaped like Garuda. 2 Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 27. —**त** An emerald.

**गार्ध्व** α. (भी f.) Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine. **गार्ध्व्यं** Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

**गार्ध्वी** α. (भी f.) Derived from a vulture. —**धः** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्वं). 2 An arrow. —**Comp.** —**वक्षः**, —**वासस** m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

**गार्ध्वी** α. (भी f.) **गार्भिक** (की f.) α, 1 Uterine, fetal. 2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

**गार्भेजं**, —**व्यं** A number of pregnant women.

**गार्हपत्यं** The position and dignity of a householder (गृहपति).

**गार्हपत्यः** 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 233. 2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —**स्वं** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

**गार्हपत्येय** α. (की f.) Fit or proper for a householder. —**यः** The five Yajñas to be performed by a householder.

**गार्हपत्यं** 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ), domestic affairs, household. 2 The five Yajñas to be daily performed by a householder.

**गालनं** 1 Straining (fluids). 2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

**गालवः** 1 The Lodhara tree. 2 A kind of ebony. 3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

**गालिः** f. 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; **वदतु वदतु गालीगालिमंतो भवन्तो वमसि तद्भावाद्गालिदानेऽवमयाः** Bh. 3. 133.

**गालित** α. 1 Strained. 2 Distilled 3 Melted, fused.

**गालः** इव The seed of a lotus.

**गावलगणिः** An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgana.

**गह** 1 A. (गहते, गह or गहिह) 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); **गहते** महिषा निपातसालिले श्रीमद्भुक्तान्तरं S. 2

6. **गहितान्ते** पुण्यस्य गंगासुनिविष्टं द्रुतं Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); **मनसु** ने संशयमेव गहते Ku. 5. 48 is plunged into or entertains doubts. 2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; **कदाचित्काननं जगते** K. 56; **ऊर्ध्वं न तलेष्वधिकं दवायि तस्मिन्मय गो-  
रे गहमाने** R. 2. 14; Me. 18; H. 1. 371; Ki. 13. 24. 3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. 4 To be absorbed in (with loc.) 5 To hide oneself in. 6 To destroy. —**With**

—**अव** (with the अ often dropped) 1 to plunge into, bathe or dive into; **तमोपहतो नवसा वगाय** R. 14. 76; **स्वेदे जगहतेऽप्यर्थं जटं** Y. 1. 272. 2 to enter, penetrate, pervade fully; **पूर्वापरी तोयनिदी वगाय स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मा-  
नद्वं** Ku. 1. 1, 7. 40. —**उप** to break in, enter into. —**वि** 1 to plunge or dive into, bathe; ( **दीर्घकः** ) स व्यगहन विगाहममयः R. 19. 9. 2 to enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); **विषमोऽपि विगाहते नयः कुतर्ह्यः** पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1. 3 to stir about, agitate; **विगाहमानां सद्यं च नोभिः** R. 14. 30. —**सं** to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; **स-  
गहिह चावरं** Bk. 15. 59

**गहः** 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

**गहनं** The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

**गहित** α. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. 2 penetrated, entered into; see गह.

**गिदुकः** 1 A ball for playing with, 2 N. of a tree; see गुरुक.

**गिर** f. (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीर्ष्या &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; **वचस्पसंति तस्मिन् सज्जं विमामयः** Ku. 2. 53; **भवतीनां धृतरथेन विरा कुतमाति-  
थ्य** S. 1. **प्रवृत्तिसाधः सद्यः नावदा गिरः** Ki. 1; 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71. 2 Invocation, praise, song. 3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. —**Comp.** —**देवी** (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —**पतिः** (written गीःपतिः, गीरपतिः and गीर्देतिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 2 a learned man. —**रथः** (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —**वा** ( वा ) जा ( गीर्वाण ) a god, deity; **परिमलो गीर्वाणपेताहारः** Bv. 1. 63 84.

**गिरा** Speech, speaking, language, voice.

**गिरि** α. Venerable, respectable worshipful. —**रिः** 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation; **पद्मावःस्रवणे इव गिरयो न पतति किं** S. Til. 18; **ननु प्रवृत्तिर्ध्वं**



विष्णुः विष्णुः S. 6. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eyes. 4 An honorary title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः S. (in math.) The number 'eight'. 5 A ball with which children play (गोष्ठ). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -Comp. -गिरिः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 the Himalaya mountain. -गिरिः 1 an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva; इति गिरिप्रदितकन्यासः Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कच्छः Indra's thunderbolt. -कच्छः, -कच्छः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कच्छः a cave, cavern. -कच्छः the earth. -काणः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain grove. -कुटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहा a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a, roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नामः श्रमसारं विभक्तिः S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a, mountain-born. (-जं) 1 tale. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जा) 1 N. of Pārvati (the daughter of Himalaya). 2 the hill-plantain (पक्ष्मदली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4 an epithet of the Ganges. -जनयः -जन्तः, -जन्तः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Ganesa. -जन्तः an epithet of Siva. -जन्तः tale. -जन्तः a range of mountains. -जन्तः Indra's thunderbolt. -जन्तः a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; गुप्तं गिरिगुप्तं वा समाश्रित्य वसेयुः Ms. 7. 70, 71. -जन्तः a mountain-pass. -जन्तः red chalk. -जन्तः Indra's thunderbolt. -जन्तः N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpātha. -जन्तः (नदी) a mountain-torrent, rill. -जन्तः (नदी) a, inclosed by a mountain. -जन्तः 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 of the Ganges 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलिगिरिर्निदिनितसहस्रमालाविनी Bv. 4. 3. -जन्तः (जन्तः) the declivity of a mountain. -जन्तः N. of a fruit-tree. -जन्तः bitumen. -जन्तः the top of a hill. -जन्तः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -जन्तः the table-land of a mountain. -जन्तः a female of the Bos Grunniens. -जन्तः m. an epithet of Indra. -जन्तः a, mountain-born. (-जन्तः f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvati. -जन्तः the Kūṭaja tree. -जन्तः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -जन्तः, -जन्तः red chalk. -जन्तः m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himalaya. -जन्तः the Himalaya mountain. -जन्तः N. of a city in Magadha. -जन्तः a kind

of bird. -जन्तः an epithet of Ganesa. (-जन्तः) the peak of a mountain. -जन्तः (सन्तः) m. an epithet of Siva. -जन्तः a tableland. -जन्तः 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -जन्तः the Maināka mountain. -जन्तः an epithet of Pārvati. -जन्तः a mountain torrent.

गिरिका, गिरिकः, गिरिकाः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिकाः An epithet of Siva; प्रत्यक्षताञ्जो गिरिशयमावत् R. 2. 41; गिरिशयश्चचार प्रत्यक्षं सा शुक्रेति Ku. 1. 60, 37.

गिरि 6 P. (गिरितः, गिरितः) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with ग.)

गिरि a. Who or what swallows or devours; e.g. गिरिगिरिलोप्यस्ति तदिलोप्यस्ति रावः; see गिरिगिरि. -लः The citron tree. Comp. -गिरिः; -गिरिः a crocodile, shark.

गिरिन् गिरिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिरिगुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिरि (रि) स a. Eaten, swallowed. गिरि (ने) गिरिः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्त्यं साधु गीतं S. 1. चारणद्रव्यगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. 2. Declared, told, said; गीत-श्रावयर्थोऽधिरसा Māl. 2; (see under गी) also. -सं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गीत-रमणं हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुत्सा-वकारि हारणा K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing; i. e. a lute, flute &c. -कनः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञः a, versed in the art of singing. -रिप a. fond of songs or music. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -गोदिन् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता सुगीता कदम्बा किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरेः १/१ स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुख्यशक्तिनिष्ठा ॥ quoted by Sridharasvāmīn.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रामपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5; श्रुताभ्यसेगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसख्यायते बभूव Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Singing.

गीतिन् a (नी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीतिः श्रीमद् गिरिकेशी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीति a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see गी).

गीतिः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame. 3 Eating up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (गुहति, गुह) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुहलः-लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अङ्गुलीनिक्षिपदन्तं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि Git. 11, Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धी-धीः) half of a cluster. -कणिशः a kind of corn. -पनः the palm tree. -फलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज I. P. (गोजति), often I P. गुञ्ज (गुजति, गुजितं of गुजितं) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न पद्मदोहीनं गुञ्जं वः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29. अथि दलद्रविषं स्पन्दमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिङ्गो मनु गुञ्जतु भृगाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कुञ्जः a large black bee.

गुञ्जन् Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुञ्जा 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for च्यः) हेना बह्विधेय मनोरमाः । गुञ्जाफलसमाकारा गोपितः केन निर्मिताः । Pt. 1. 169; किं जातु गुञ्जाफलश्रवणानां गुञ्जकारेण वनेचराणां Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average  $1\frac{1}{16}$  grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Guñja* measuring  $2\frac{3}{16}$  grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुञ्जिका A berry of the *Guñja* plant.

गुञ्जितं Humming, murmuring; स-च्छन्दं दलद्रविषं ते मरुदं विदेदो विदधतु गुञ्जितं मिलितः Bv. I. 15. न गुञ्जितं तव जहार यमनः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोह-गुटिकाः शिपितः Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; किञ्चित्ताह्वयिकाविशदं हिमामः R. 5. 70. -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी-गुटिका q. v.

गुहः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुहयानाः k.; गुहोदः Y. 1. 303; गुहद्वितीयां हति-  
कीं भक्षयेत् Susr. 2 A globe, ball.  
A ball for playing with. 4 A  
mouthful. 2 An elephant's armour.  
Comp. -उदकं water mixed with  
molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदनं rice  
coiled with coarse sugar. -दुणः  
द्वारः -रु n. sugar-cane. -धेनुः f.  
milchcow symbolically represented  
by molasses and offered as a pre-  
sent to Brāhmanas. -रिष्टं a sort  
of sweatmeat, flour and molasses  
ground and boiled together. -फलः  
the Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar.  
शुणं a cupola. -हरितकी myrobalan  
preserved in molasses; ( Mar. गु-  
पिडा ).

गुहकः 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful.  
1 A kind of drug prepared with  
molasses.

गुहले Spirituous liquor distilled  
from molasses.

गुहा 1 The cotton plant. 2 A pill.  
गुहाका 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

गुहाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna;  
म देहे गुहाकेश यवान्द्र द्रुमहंसि Bg. 11.  
7 (and in several other places. of  
the Gītā). 2 An epithet of Siva.

गुहगुहयनं A rattling in the throat  
(as breath) caused by cough.

गुडः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouth-  
ful, bit.

गुण 10 U. ( गुणयति-ने, गुणित ) 1 To  
multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To  
invite.

गुणः 1 A quality ( good or bad );  
गुणः, गुणः. 2 ( a ) A good quality,  
merit, virtue, excellence; कर्तमे ते  
गुणः Mal. 1; R. 1. 9, 22; साधु-  
तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. ( b ) Emi-  
nence 3 Use, advantage, good  
( with instr. usually ); Mu. 1. 15.  
4 Effect, result, efficacy, good  
result. 5 A thread, string, rope,  
cord; मेखलागुणैः Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10;  
यतः परेषां गुणमहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. ( where  
गुण also means 'a merit' ) 6 The  
bow-string; तण्डुल्ये बहुषो नियोजिता Ku.  
4. 15, 29; कनकपिंगितदिग्गुणसंयुतं R. 9.  
54. 7 The string of a musical in-  
strument; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9  
A quality, attribute, property in  
general; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality,  
characteristic or property of all  
substances, one of the seven cate-  
gories or *padarthas* of the Vaise-  
shikas, ( the number of these pro-  
perties is 24. ). 11 An ingredient  
or constituent of nature, any one  
of the three properties belonging  
to all created things; ( these are  
सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस् ); गुणत्रयविभागाय  
Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27.

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13  
An object of sense; ( these are  
five रूप, रस, गन्ध, रसस्पर्श and शब्द ). 14  
Repetition, multiplication, denoting  
'folds' or 'times' usually at the  
end of comp. after numerals;  
आहारो द्विगुणः क्षीणां बुद्धिक्लातां चतुर्गुणाः।  
चतुर्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्तुतः ॥  
Chāṇ. 78; so द्विगुण, शतगुणमवति be-  
comes a hundred-fold. 15 A second-  
ary element, a subordinate part  
( opp. मुख्यः ) 16 Excess, abundance,  
superfluity. 17 An adjective, a  
word subordinate to another in a  
sentence. 18 The substitution of  
ए, ओ, अर्, and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ ( short  
or long ) and लृ, or the vowels  
अ, ए, ओ, अर् and अल्. 19 ( In Rhet. )  
Quality considered as an inherent  
property of a *Rasa* or sentiment;  
*mammata* thus defines गुणः- ये रस-  
स्यागिनी धर्माः शौर्यदिव्य इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतव-  
स्ते स्वरचलित्यतये गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8  
( Some writers on rhetoric such as  
Vamāna, Jagannātha Pandita, Da-  
ndin and others consider *Gunas*  
to be properties both of शब्द and  
अर्थ and mention ten varieties under  
each head. *Mammata*, however,  
recognises only three, and, after  
discussing and criticizing the views  
of others, says-माधुर्योऽनं प्रसादाख्यातयस्ते  
न पुनर्दश K. P. 8. ) 20 ( In gram.  
and Mim. ) Property considered as  
the meaning of a class of words;  
e. g. grammarians recognise four  
kinds of the meaning of words;  
जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गीः,  
शुक्लः, चरः and दिव्यः as instances to  
illustrate these meanings. 21 ( In  
politics ) A proper course of action,  
an expedient. ( The expedients to  
be used by a king in foreign poli-  
tics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance  
2 विग्रह war; 3 यान march or expe-  
dition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5  
संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-  
भाव duplicity; 7 संधिर्नां विग्रहो यानमायनं  
द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; see Y. 1. 346; Ms.  
7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 3. 21 22  
The number 'three' ( derived from  
the three qualities ). 23 The chord  
of an arc ( in geom. ). 24 An  
organ of sense. 25 A subordinate  
dish; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook.  
27 An epithet of Bhīma. 28 Leav-  
ing, abandoning. -Comp. -अतीत a.  
freed from all properties, being be-  
yond them. -अधिष्ठानकं the region  
of the breast where the girdle is  
fastened. -अनुरागः love or appre-  
ciation of the good qualities of  
others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः con-  
formity or suitability to good qua-  
lities. -अन्वित a. endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy,  
good, excellent. -अपराधः disparage-  
ment, detraction. -आकरः 'a mine  
of merits', one endowed with all  
virtues. -आरुह्य a. rich in virtues.  
-आरम्भ a. having qualities. -आ-  
धारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a  
virtuous or meritorious person.  
-आश्चर्य a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्षः  
excellence of merit, possession of  
superior qualities. -उत्कर्षितं pane-  
gyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior  
in merit. -कर्तव्य n. 1 an unessential  
or secondary action. 2 ( In gram. )  
the secondary or less immediate  
( i. e. indirect ) object of an action;  
e. g. in the example वेताश्वस्य सुत्रं  
सुत्रस्य वा सुत्रं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a.  
productive of good qualities, profit-  
able, salutary. ( -रः ) 1 a cook who  
prepares side-dishes or any second-  
ary articles of food. 2 an epithet  
of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits,  
panegyric, praise. -गुह्य a. 1 desir-  
ing good qualities. 2 possessing  
good qualities -गुह्य a. appreciating  
or admiring merits ( wherever they  
may be ), attached to merits, app-  
reciative; ननु वचनविशेषानिःसृष्टा गुणग्रन्थः।  
वचने विपश्चिन्तः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहीतु, -ग्रहक.  
-ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits  
( of others ); Ratn. 1. 6; Bv. 1.  
9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or  
merits; सुकृतगुणग्रामोभाजसुदोऽज्ज्वलचंद्रिका  
Bh. 3. 116; गुणयति गुणग्रामं Gīt. 2;  
Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how  
to admire or appreciate merits,  
appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भूषणगुण-  
जासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणद्विगु गुणा भवति H.  
Pr. 47. -त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three con-  
stituent properties of nature; i. e.  
सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -धर्मः the virtue  
or duty incidental to the possession  
of certain qualities. -निधिः a store  
of virtues. -प्रकर्षः excellence of  
merits, great merit. -लक्षणं mark  
of indication of an internal prop-  
erty. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -वचनं,  
-वाचकः a word which connotes an  
attribute or quality, an adjective, or  
substantive used attributively; as  
यतः in श्वेतोऽयम्. -विशेषना discrimination  
in appreciating the merits of  
others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः,  
-वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which  
a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः  
f. a secondary or unessential con-  
dition or relation ( opp. मुख्यवृत्ति ).  
-वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -मूल्यः  
an adjective. -संख्यात्वं 'enumeration  
of the three essential qualities', a  
term applied to the Sāṅkhya ( in-  
cluding the Yoga ) system of phi-  
losophy. -संनः 1 association with  
qualities or merits. 2 attachment

to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brahmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणने 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह स्तमपने कृतहरिणने मधुरिणपद-सेवके Git. 7. -खी Examining books, studying, collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्धारते प्रः हेतुः परिचयस्यैव वक्तुमुपनिषेव सा Si. 2. 75. (अभिहितं Malli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; द्रिद्राणां पितामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् a. Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 p. p. Multiplied. 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणित a. 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणित्यन्ति Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object). 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणितेय संवाः.

गुणीभूत a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes. -Comp. -च्यम् (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीभूतयोर्यं वाच्यार्थ-नुसन्ने व्यये 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुं 10 U. ( गुंरति-ते, गुंरति ) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. -With अव to cover, screen, hide, envelope; रजनीमिरावगुंरते इरुमर्गे Ku. 4. 11.

गुंरने 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in मम्मगुंरने.

गुंरित a. 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुं 10 P. ( गुंरति, गुंरति ) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंरकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुंरिका Flour, meal, powder.

गुंरित a. 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुंर्य a. 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंर्य-गुंर्य q. v.

गुंर्यकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुं 1 A. ( गोदते, गुंरति ) To play sport.

गुं The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. -Comp. -अंशुरः piles. -आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels.

-उद्भवः piles. -ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. -कीलः, -कीलकः piles. -रुहः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. -अंशुरः p. o. anus. -वर्तकः a. the anus. -स्तम्भः constipation

गुं I. 4 P. ( गुंरति, गुंरति ) To wrap up, cover, envelope, clothe. -II. 9 P. ( गुंरति ) To be angry. -III. 1 A. ( गोदते ) To play, sport.

गुंरलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंर (द्र) लः The Chātaka bird.

गुं I. 1 P. ( गोपायति, गोपायित or गुं ) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलक्षिप आत्मानं Mb.; गुणोपायानमवस्तः R. 1. 21; गुणोपाय गुरुवरा-निर्देशो 2. 3, Bk. 17. 80. 2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्ष्याम्यामि त्विदं कथ्याजेन गोपा-यते Amaru. 22; see गुं. -II. 1 A. ( गुंरते strictly desid. of गुं ) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); पापाज्जुगुप्से Sk.; किं खं मामज्जुगुप्सिष्ठः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. 2 To hide, conceal ( गोपते in this sense ). -III. 4 P. ( गुंरति ) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. ( गोपयति-ते ) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To conceal; (the following stanza from कविरहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरस्रि-सिमां पापाज्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः सदैव । वित्तं न गोपायति यस्तु वणीयकैभ्यो धीरो न गुंरति महत्त्वमि-कायजते ॥ ).

गुंरिलः 1 A king. 2 A protector.

गुं p. p. 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret; Ms. 2. 160, 7. 76, 8. 374 3 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. 4 Joined. -तः An appellation usually (though not necessarily)

added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुंरः, सद्गुंरः &c. ( Usually इमं or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmana, वर्मन् or ब्राह्मन् to that of a Kshatriya, गुं, वृत्ति or वृत्त to that of a Vaisya, and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. इमं देवस्य विप्रस्य वर्मा दाता च वृषजः । वृत्तिदेवस्य वैश्यस्य दासः ब्रह्मस्य काव्ये ) —तं ind. Secretly, privately, apart. -ता One of the principal female characters in a practical composition, a lady married to another (पक्षीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तवृत्तगीतना वृत्तिवृत्तगुरुतगीतना and वर्तमान-सुरतगीतना; see Rasmānjari 24. -Comp. -कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -गतिः a spy, an emissary. -चर a. going secretly. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. -दानं a secret gift or present. -वेष्टः a disguise.

गुंरकः A preserver.

गुंरति f. 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्वस्य गुंरत्यर्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding. 3 Covering, sheathing; अमिषारास कोष-गुंरतिः K. 11. 4. A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a hole in the ground. 6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart. 7 Confinement, prison; सरजस इव गुंरितोद-नर्कः करोति Si 11. 60. 8 The lower deck of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुंर or गुंर 6 P. ( गुंर-रति, गुंरति ) 1 To string or weave together, tie, wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 ( fig. ) To write, compose.

गुं (गुं) कित p. p. Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंरः 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंरं बाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. 3 A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंरना 1 Stringing together. 2 Arranging, composing. 3 Good adjustment, ( of words and their senses ), good composition; वाक्ये वाच्य-धियोः सम्यक्त्वा गुंरना मता.

गुं I. 6 A. ( गुंरते, गुंरते, गुंरते ) To make an effort or exertion. -II. 4 A. ( p. p. गुंर ) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2 To go.

गुंरणं Effort, perseverance.

गुंर a. ( रु-रि ) ( f., compar. गरीरुः; superl. गरिष्ठ ) 1 Heavy, weighty ( opp. लघु ); ( fig. also ); तेन वृज्वतो गुंरं सविषेष्टं निष्कृषि R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long ( in duration or length ); अर्धगुंरं Bk. 2. 60; गुंरं दिव-सेषेष्टं गच्छतु Me. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विषमगुंरमिः कृद्वैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थोत्सता गुंरता प्रणविक्रियेव V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous, difficult ( to bear );

श्रीताविल्लुगुणा जायेन Me. 1. 6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रहृष्ट नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुरुणि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable, respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear, beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e.g. ई in ईह or त in तस्कर. (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मारी मे वेच्छादिभिर् वेदलोके &c.)—**गः** 1 A father; वदेदलं तदुल्लेखपाथिवः शिवायश्चैव लुप्येति सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरुलु S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; भाजा गुरुणां प्रविचारणीय R. 14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. 4 Particularly a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिपन्नदुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुर्विद्वान् गुरुत्वा वेदमयं प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34.) 5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णौ R. 5. 19 head of the castes or orders; गुरुं गुरुणा गुरवे निवेद्य 2. 68. 6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं नवतहोजेन चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकात्यायनो विप्रचांदीम-भिन्नाः शिवः Si. 2. 2 8 The propounder of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar asterism called गुरु. 10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsākas as (called after him Prabhākariya).—**Comp.**—**अर्थः** a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; शुश्रूषमाहर्तुमर्थं यतिष्वे R. 5. 7. —**उत्तम** *a.* highly revered. —**मः** ) the Supreme soul. —**कारः** worship, adoration. —**क्रमः** instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. —**जन** any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; गुरुष्वेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. —**सल्यः** 1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —**सल्यगः**, —**सल्यिन्** *m.* 1 one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातकः cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one who defiles his stepmother. —**वक्षिणः** fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —**वेद्यतः** the constellation गुरु. —**पाक** *a.* difficult of digestion. —**भं** 1 the constellation गुरु. 2 a bow.—**मर्दलः** a kind of drum or tabor. —**रत्नं** a

topaz.—**लघ्वत्वं** relative importance or value. —**वसिन्**, —**वासिन्** *m.* a student (प्रवचयिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. —**वासराः** Thursday. —**वसिः** *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor.

**गुरुक** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 A little heavy. 2 Long (in Prosody.)

**गुरु** (गुरु) **जैरः** 1 The district of Gujarāth; तेषां गौरिं परिवर्षत्तदजितं गुजरातां यः सैवापे क्षिप्रमकरोत् जेतमायं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

**गुरिणी**, **गुरी** *f.* A pregnant woman; *a. g.* गुरिणीं गुरुमन्त्रं च गुरुं चित्तं रजस्तलां.

**गुरुः** *klāśāś*; cf. गुरु.

**गुरुच्छा**, **गुरुच्छः** A bunch or cluster; see गुरु.

**गुरुकः** The ankle; आश्लकीर्णपणमार्गगुणं Ku. 2. 55; **गुरुकालेनि** K. 10.

**गुरुनः**, —**ल्ल** 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. 3 A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. 6 A village police-station. 7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. वाट).

**गुल्मिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster, clustered. 2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म.

**गुल्मी** A tent.

**गु (गुरु) वाकः** The betel-nut tree.

**गुह** 1 U. (गुहति, गुह) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुहं च गुहति गुहान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुहेभ्यः इवागमि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49. —**With उप** to embrace; तं गृह्णीतु गृह्णीतु R. 18. 63; 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. —**नि** to hide, conceal.

**गुहः** 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; गुह उवाच विद्वन्नामिकः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A horse. 3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, King of Śringavera and a friend of Rama.

**गुहा** 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place; गुहानि बहुयतिशब्दार्थं R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing. 3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The heart. —**Comp.** —**आहित** *a.* placed in the heart. —**वर** Brahman. —**मुख** *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide mouthed, open-mouthed. —**मयः** 1 a mouse. 2 a tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.

**गुहिन** A wood, thicket.

**गुहिरः** 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A blacksmith.

**गुह्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गुहति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary, retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63.

**गुहा** 1 Hypocrisy. 2 A tortoise. —**ह्य** 1 A secret, mystery; मीनं वेदासि

गुह्यात् Bg. 10. 38; 9 2; Ms. 12. 117. 2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. —**Comp.** —**गुरुः** an epithet of Śiva. —**क्षीपकः** the fire-fly. —**निर्वन्दुः** urine. —**गुरिनि** 1 secret speech or conversation. 2 a secret. —**गुरः** an epithet of Kārtikeya.

**गुरुका** N. of a class of demigods who, like the Yatchas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasure; गुरुकां दयानं Me. 5. Ms. 12. 47.

**गुरु** *f.* 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement. **गुरु** *p.* 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. 2 Covered. —**Comp.** —**गुरुः** a tortoise. —**क्षीपकः** a snake. —**गुरुगुरु** (the compound word being गुरुगुरु thus accounted for in Si.; मरुतं वनायः मातुः हंसः सिद्धौ गुणविपरीतः गुरुतां वर्णः कृतैः कैलासपुष्पोदः) the Supreme soul. —**उत्तरगुरु**, —**जः** one of the 12 kind of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गुरुं प्रकृत्य उत्तरको गुरुगुरुः सः सप्तः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. —**नीहः** the wag-tail. —**पथः** 1 a hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the mind, intellect. —**पादः**, **पादः** a snake. —**गुरुवः** a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. —**गुरुवकः** the Bakula tree. —**मार्गः** a passage underground. —**मैधुनः** a crow. —**बर्जसः** *m.* a frog. —**साक्षिन्** *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

**गुरुः**—**वर्ज** Faeces, ordure.

**गुरु** *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

**गुरुर्ग** see गुरु.

**गुरुणा** The eye in a peacock's tail.

**गुरु** 1 P. (गुरुति) To sprinkle, moisten, wet.

**गुरु**, **गुरु** 1 P. (गुरुति or गुरुति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

**गुरुजः** 1 A small red variety of garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Ganjā*. —**न** The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

**गुरु** (गुरु) *v.* A species of jackal.

**गुरु** 4 P. (गुरुति, गुरु) To covet, desire, strive after greedily; to long for, be desirous of.

**गुरु** *a.* Lustful, libidinous. —**गुरु** The God of love.

**गुरु** *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous; अगुरु-तदर्थं लोभः P. 1. 21. 2 Eager, desirous.

**गुरुप**—**व्या** Desire, greediness.

**गुरु** *a.* Greedy, covetous. —**गुरुः** 1 A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि देवेन हतो गुरो जलदः H. 1. 59; R. 12. 50, 54. —**Comp.** —**गुरुः** N. of a mountain near Bājāgrīha. —**पतिः**, —**राज** the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jātāyū; अवैवाकीर्णमृगि किन्ने प्रप्राजस्य यमः U. 2.25. -वायुः, -वासित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृहिः f. 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (एक-प्रसूता गौः); आर्वाचन्यादेवमन्ययाद् गृहिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संस्कृतं पटनी दत्तनवास्या इव गृहिः ब्रह्मज्ञं करोति Mk. 2. 2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृहिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमिदं गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81; पश्य पानरसस्यैव गृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; रुद्रिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशचन्द्रितानिकमित्तवः N. 2. 74; नवागारं वन-पनिगृहादुत्तरेणासदधि Me. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a householder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहायोजगिपरिक्रिया Ms. 2. 67. -अमृगः a kind of sourgruel. -अवयवणी the threshold. -अदमन् m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आश्रमः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् m. a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः गृहासन् q. v. -कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणं 1 household affairs. 2 house-building. -कर्मन् n. household affairs दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंखस्वयंहरयो हरिणेषुपानां येनाकिंयं सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुसुदः a domestic opak. -कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -गृही a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -छिद्रं 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जातिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house;

(pl.) a class of household deities. -द्वारं the threshold of a house, गानं वलिः सपदि गृहद्वारंलीनं Mk. 1. 9 -नमनं wind. -नवाशनः a wild pigeon. -नोदः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -वज्रः a domestic ichneumon. -वलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. -बुज्जः m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; गृहपरिभृद्बलिजुजामाकुलग्रामकेत्याः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. -भंसः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -भूमिः f. the site of a house. -भेदिन् a. 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -सणिः a lamp. -मायिका a bat. -शुभः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् m. a householder (गृहमेघिर्मेघते संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजावि गृहमेघिनां R. 1 7; see गृहपति above. -यन्त्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयन्त्रपताकाश्रीर्यारादनिर्भता Ku. 4. 41. -वाटिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amarn. 13. -संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. -स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा साहित्यादीनां प्रत्यवायैगृहस्थता U. 1. 9 see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. -धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहयाच्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाच्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयातु a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमिदं गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते 1 गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कातारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -Comp.

-पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; गृहिणी गृहिणीपदं उच्यते वाचाः कु. 5. 17; शिवागृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृहिण्यते गृहिणः कथं तु तदवा-पिस्तेष्वगृहिण्यते S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22; Sañci. 2. 24.

गृहीत p. p. 1 Taken, seized; केशेषु गृहीतः. 2 Accepted. 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn. 5 Robbed. 6 learnt, understood (see गृह). -Comp. -गर्भः a pregnant woman. द्विषा a. 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीदित्व a. (नी. f.) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती पदं गृहं Dk. 120.

गृहा a. 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in गुणगृह q. v. 2 Domestic. 3. Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; ग्रामगृहा सेना 'an army out-side a village'. -हाः 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -ह्य The anus. -Comp. -अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृणं) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; केशवद्वितीयाः प्राक्कृत्यो गृणति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. -With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1. To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -With-अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथाव-मिरमाश्रेष (विश्वामित्रोऽपि न Bk. 8. 30). -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-द्विस्तो यद्गन्धं कण्ठिः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्गारे Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also); Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up; Bv. 1. 38. -सम् 1 to swallow 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.) सद्य 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गृयते) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (डु) कः A ball for playing with. (also गेंडुक).

गेय a. 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साङ्गं P. III. 4. 68 Sk. 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing; also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतो वा R. 15. 69. Me. 86. अनंता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्यैव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेय 1 A. (गेयते, गेय). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेयव.

गेहं A house, habitation; हा नारी

विषया जाता मेहे रोदिति तत्पत्तिः Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. मेहे-द्वेहिन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only' *i. e.* a coward, poltroon. मेहेदाहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only', *i. e.* a coward. मेहेनदिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; *i. e.* a coward, dunghill-cock. मेहेमेहिन् *a.* 'making water at home'; *i. e.* indolent. मेहेव्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. मेहेसूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

मेहिन् *a.* (मी *f.*) -युद्धि *q. v.*

मेहिनी A wife, the mistresses of the house; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिश्च मेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; महेहिन्वाः श्रिय इति सखे चेतना कातरेण Me. 77.

मे I. P. (गायनि, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेमिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; श्रीमत्समयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्रावयमर्थगिरिमा Māl. 2. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14; त्रम-वस्तव गीयते Ku. 2. 5. -WITH -अनु to follow in singing; अनुगायनि कश्चिदुद्विग्नपंचमरां Git. 1; Ki. 3. 60. -अव to censure, blame. -उद् to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उद्गा-स्वतमिच्छति किमगाणां Ku. 1. 8. गेयमुद्गा-तुकाया Me. 86. उद्गीयमानं वन्देयतामिः R. 2. 12. -उप to sing, sing near; त्रि-व्यञ्जित्यैकपरीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रयाम Udb; Ki. 18. 47. -परि to sing, relate, describe. -वि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे ममथदेहदाहिना. N. 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.

मेर *a.* (री *f.*) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

मेरिक् *a.* (की *f.*) Mountainborn. -कः, -कं Red chalk. -कं Gold.

मेरेय Bitumen.

मे *m. f.* (Nom. गोः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3 The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोहवयमिदोर्वी R.; 2. 3. क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गावः Mk. 10. 60. 2 The earth; दुर्वोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गाना-वृत्तायां रघुरप्येक्ष्य 5. 26; 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; Me. 30. 3 Speech, words; रघोश्चाराण्य गो विज्ञाय R. 5. 12. 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (Pl.) 8 The eye. -*m.* 1 A bull an ox; अंसजातकिणकंयः सुलं स्वपिनि गो-

महिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; of. जर-द्व. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -COMP. -कंदः, -कं 1 a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कणः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a. place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; कितयो-कणनिकेतनीचरं R. 8. 33. 6 a kind of arrow. -किराटा-किराटिका the Śārika bird. -किलः, -कीलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुलं 1 a herd of kine; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुलावनसाधुस्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य वृषातंस Mb. 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक *a.* 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud. 2. squint-eyed. -कुलं cow-dung. -कीरं cow's milk. -खा a nail. -युधिः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोयुगं a pair of oxen. गोहं a cow-pen, cattle shed. ग्रंथिः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -घ्रातः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -घृतं 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -चंदनं a kind of sandalwood. -चर *a.* 1 grazed over by cattle. 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; विनुसन्नगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाह्यमनगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धिः, हिंसा, श्रवणं &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. 4 a scope, range, reach in general हर्षयानि न गोचरं Bh. 2 16 3 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरात्ततः Pt. 1. 146; अपि नाम मनामवतीर्णोऽसि रति-रमणबाणगोचरं Māl. 1. 6 horizon. -चर्मन् *n.* 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtha: दशहस्तेन वक्षेन दशदंशान् समंततः। पंच चाभ्यधिकान् दशदेनदशमं चोच्यते। वसतः an epithet of Siva. चारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जलं the urine of a bull or cow. -आमरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. -समृजः an excellent bull or cow. -तीर्थं cowhouse -त्र 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general. 3 a family, race, lineage; गोद्वयं वाटरोर्वि Sk.; so क्षीरिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, appellation; जगद् गवर्धनलिने च का न ते N. 1. 30; see 'स्वलिने' below; महोपांशं विरचितवदं मेघमुद्रातुकाया Me. 86. 5 a multitude. 6 increase. 7 a forest. 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 possessions, wealth. 11 an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futurity. 13. a genus, class, species (-त्रः) a mountain. -व्याला the earth. -ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. -वृक्षः a genealogical table, pedigree. -भिर *m.* an epithet of Indra; हुदि इति गोत्रभिद्वयमर्थः R. 3. 53, 4. 73; Ku. 2. 52. -स्वलनं, 'स्वलिने' blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरति स्मरं मेखलाखण्डनं गोत्रस्वलिनेषु वपनं Ku. 4. 8. (-त्रा) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -हंतं a yellow orpiment. -दा the river Godāvari. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोशानविप्लवंतं R. 3 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -वारणं 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -वाहरी N. of a river in the south. -वृह *m.* वृहः a cowherd. -वोहः 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -वोहन् 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -वोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -धरः a mountain. -धुमः, -धूमः 1 wheat. 2 the orange, -धूलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदी the female of the Śārasa bird. -नर्दः the (Indian) crane. 2 N. of a country. -नर्दयिः an epithet of Patañjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1 a kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नाथः 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -निरवधः cow's urine. -पः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपदेवस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-नी) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीनी नयोधरस्य चंचलकरयुगशाली Git. 5 'अथ-

शः, ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. वृलः the betel-nut tree. वधुः f. a cowherd's wife. वधूरी a young cowherd, a young wife of a cowherd; गोवधूरीदुल्लोचराय Bhāshā P. 1. -पतिः 1 an owner of cows. 2 a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Krishna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Varuṇa. 9 a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1 a cowherd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of Krishna. धानी a cow-pen, cowshed. -पालकः 1 a cowherd. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पतिः a species of wagtail. पुच्छं a cow's tail (-च्छः) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirtyfour strings. -पुडिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः a young bull. -पुरी a town-gate. 2 a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, Sunset or evening-twilight. -भृत् m. a mountain. -मक्षिक a gadfly. -सङ्गलं 1 the globe. 2. multitude of cows. -सत्तं गच्छति q. v. -मत्तल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मयः a cowherd. -मांसं beef. -मायुः 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal; अयुः कृते घनचर्चि न हि गोमायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) a house built unevenly. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. -मूढ a. stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मृगः a kind of ox (गव्य). -मेदः a gem brought from the Himālaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale, yellow, red, and dark-blue. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -रक्षः 1 a cowherd. 2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the orange. -रङ्गः 1 a water-fowl. 2 a prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -रसः 1 cow's milk. 2 curds. 3 butter-milk. ० जं buttermilk. -राजः an excellent bull. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -राटिका, -राटी the Sārikā bird. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. -लंगु (रू) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30. -लोमी a prostitute. -वत्सः a calf. आदिन m. a wolf. -वधेनः a celebrated hill in वृंदावन the country about Mathurā. धरः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -वशा a barren cow. -वाटे, -वासः a cowpen. -विदः 1 a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of Krishna. 3 Brihaspati -विष् f., -विष्टा cowdung. -विसर्गः daybreak (when cows are let loose to graze in forests) -वीधं the price received for milk. -वृद्धं a drove of cattle. -वृंदारकः an excellent bull or cow. -वृषः an excellent bull. ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. -व्रजः 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of cows. 3 a place where cattle graze. -शकृत् n. cowdung. -शालं, -ला a cowstall. -शङ्खं three pairs of kine. -श्रः of गोष्ठः See s. v. -संख्यः a cow-herd -सदृशः a species of ox (गव्य). -सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. -स्रजिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. -स्तनः 1 the udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl-necklace of four strings. -स्तनः, -नी a bunch of grapes. स्थानं a cow-pen. -स्वामिन् m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious mendicant. 3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. गोपदेव-गोस्वामिन्). -हत्या cow-slaughter. -हृन् (sometimes written हर्न्) cowdung. -हित a. cherishing or protecting kine.

गोहुंवा The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. 3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोष्ठः 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of a low tribe, mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between Narmada and Krishna.

गोतमः N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā. गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम. -Comp. -पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. 2 The alligator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोधिः m. 1 The forehead. 2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोपः (पी f.) 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जयवर्षः R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling, abuse. 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित a. Protected, defended.

गोपु (प्री f.) A Protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन् गोवरि गहनानि R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -ती N. of a river.

गोमयः -वं Cowdung. छत्रं, -विष्य a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle. 2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्धं Brain; (also गोर्ध).

गोलः 1 A ball, globe. 2 The celestial or terrestrial globe 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. 5 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -ल्ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. 2 A large globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic.

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend.

6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river Godāvarī.

गोलकः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden ball for playing with. 3 A globular water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard.

5 A conjunction of six or more planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh.

गोष्ठ 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठं (Usually गोष्ठे only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A station of cowherds.

-ष्ठः 1 An assembly or meeting. ० भः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठे-पंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster.

गोष्ठि प्री f. 1 An assembly, meeting. 2 Society, association. 3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse;

गोष्ठी सत्कविनिः सत्सं Bh. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president.

गोपदं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression;



i. e. a very small puddle. 4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

**गोह्य** What ought to be concealed. secret.

**गोमयिक** A goldsmith.

**गोडः** 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण thus describes its position:—**वगदेशं समारम्भ्य भुवनेश्वरं तत्रैव । गोडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥** 2 A particular subdivision of Brāhmanas —**डाः** (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —**डी** 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गोडी पेडी च माषी च विज्ञेया विधिमा इति Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the Rāgipis. 3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*; while K. P. only three, गोडी being another name for पञ्चाश्रुति; ओजः प्रकाशकस्तैः (वर्णैः) तु पञ्चाश्रुति (i. e. गोडी) K. P. 7; ओजः प्रकाशकैर्वर्णैश्च आङ्गिरः पुनः समासबद्धा गोडी S. D. 627.

**गोडिक** Sugar-cane.

**गौण** a. (की. f.) 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (cpp. मुख्य or प्रधान.); गौणे कर्मणि दुष्यति: प्रधाने निवृद्धवृद्धौ Sk. 3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). 4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणीलक्षण. 5 Relating to enumeration of multiplication. 6 Attributive.

**गौण्य** Subordination, inferior position.

**गौतमः** N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kripa, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —**Comp.** —**संघवा** the river Godāvari.

**गौतमी** 1 N. of Kript, wife of Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Godāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha. 4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. 5 Turmeric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.

**गोवृषीन** A field where wheat is sown.

**गौतमः** An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

**गोपिकः** The son of a Gopī or herdsman's wife.

**गोपेयः** The son of a Vaiśya Woman.

**गौरः** a. (रा or री. f.) 1 White; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुक्ताः R. 2. 35; द्विदशानन्दोद्भास्य तस्य Me 59. 52; Rs. 1. 6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौरीचन्द्राक्षेपितांगौरे Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गौरीणि वर्षे न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. 3 Reddish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —**रः** 1 The white colour. 2 The yellowish colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4 White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer. —**रः** 1 The filament of a lotus. 2 Saffron. 3 Gold. —**Comp.** —**आरव्यः** a kind of black monkey; with a white face. —**सर्षपः** white mustard.

**गौरवर्धन** The office of a herdsman.

**गौरवं** 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); सुन्दरमाश्रितगर्भेगौरवत् R. 3. 11. 2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वधिक्रमे गौरवमाद्यानं R. 14. 18; 18. 19; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यम्यपि ते सुकरि-स्वस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनपेक्षितया प्रभृतां ग्रयश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोऽर्थो गतो गौरवं Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumbrousness. 6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of meaning); यद्वाच्यते गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —**Comp.** —**आसनं** a seat of honour. —**ईरित** a. praised, famed, celebrated. **गौरिपित** a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

**गौरिका** A virgin, a young girl.

**गौरिलः** 1 White mustard. 2 Dust of iron or steel.

**गौरी** 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरीनाथ. 2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. 3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. 4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. 5 The earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गौरीचना) 8 The wife of Varuna. 9 The Mallikā creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant. 11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —**Comp.** —**कांतः**, **नाथः** an epithet of Śiva. —**गुरुः** the Himālaya mountain; गौरीगुरुहस्ताविशेष R. 2. 26; Ki 5. 21. —**जः** N. of Kārtikeya. (—**जः**) talc. —**पट्टः** the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Śiva, symbolizing the female organ. —**पुत्रः** N. of Kārtikeya. —**रुलितं** a yellow orpiment. —**सुतः** 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2 the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

**गौरतल्पिकः** The violator of the preceptor's bed.

**गौरक्षणीकः** One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

**गौरिमकः** A single soldier of a troop.

**गौसानिक** a. (की. f.) Possessing a hundred cows.

**गमा** The earth.

**गम्** or **गम्** 1. A. (वर्णते, वर्णते) 1 To be crooked. 2 To be wicked. 3 To bend.

**ग्रन्थः** 1 Coagulation, thickening; becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing together. 3 Composing, writing; (स also in these two senses).

**ग्रथः** A cluster, bunch, tuft.

**ग्रथित** p. p. 1 Strung or tied together. 3 Composed; वर्णः कविपदैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरितः Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged, classed. 4 Thickened, coagulated. 5 Knotty.

**ग्रन्थः** 1. 3. P., 10 U., 1 A. (वर्णति, ग्रथयति, ग्रथयति, also ग्रथति, वर्णते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; कञ्जे ग्रथयत &c. 2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. 4 To write, compose; ग्रथयामि काव्यग्रन्थं विना-तार्थरसि K. P. 10. 5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथयति वाक्यविशुद्धिकरं पद्मपद्मः K. 60; Bk. 17. 69.—**With** उद्ग्र 1 to tie up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to intertwine, उत्तग्रत्तनोद्ग्रथितैः च कञ्जे R. 2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

**ग्रन्थः** 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). 2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रन्थार्थे, ग्रन्थद्वयं, ग्रन्थमाला &c. 3 Wealth, property. 4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushtubh metre. —**Comp.** —**कारः**, —**कुट्ट** m. a writer, an author; ग्रन्थारम्भे सञ्चितेष्टद्वयतां ग्रन्थकुट्टमाश्रयति K. P. 1. —**कुटी**, —**कुटी** 1 a library. 2 a studio. —**विस्तारः**, —**विस्तारः** voluminousness, diffuse style. —**सदिः** a section or chapter of a work; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अग्रयण).

**ग्रन्थनं**, —**ना** See ग्रन्थ.

**ग्रन्थिः** 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; सन्तौ मासग्रन्थी कनककल-ज्ञानित्युत्पत्तिः Bh. 3. 20; so मेदुग्रन्थि. 2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c; दसमुपहितसुग्रन्थिना संयुक्ते S. 1. 18; Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; दृष्टीयाद् दण्डिः परकर-ग्रन्थमिश्रमनात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint of the body. 6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —**Comp.** —**छेदकः**, **मेदुः**, **गोचकः** a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अङ्गुलीर्मथिमैद्युत देवयेत् प्रथमे खे Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274. —**पर्णः** —**र्णः** 1 N. of a fragrant tree; न ग्रन्थिपत्रग्रन्थाश्चैति कस्तुरिकामंथग्रन्थास्तुष्टे Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a kind of perfume. —**बंधनं** 1 tying to-

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रक्तुः कचग्रहेः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटग्रहाद् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीविधिभेदस्य छेदोपलब्धये ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; सो गोवधः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—नवग्रहोऽन्ते मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बुधस्यतिः शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥); नक्षत्रान् रावहंसकुलपि (कति) R. 6. 22. 3, 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनभरणे सुखचर्द्रेण भास्वता । शनिश्च- तन्मयां पार्वत्यां रजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name ); नामजातिग्रहं खेदानभिदेष्टुं दुर्वेतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. —Comp. —अग्रिण a. subject to planetary influence —अवमर्द्दिनः an epithet of Rāhu. (—नं) friction of the planets. —अघ्नः the sun. —आधारः; —आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. —आकुंचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; रघेना ग्रहालुंचने Mk. 3. 20. —इषा the sun. —कलोलः an epithet of Rāhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चित्तकः an astrologer. —दक्षत the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. —विग्रही (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमि the moon. —पतिः 1 the sun, 2 the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहीडनं Bh. 2. 91. —उदं opposition of planets. —राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. —संदलं —ली the circle of the planets. —सुतिः f. conjunction of planets. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विग्रः an astrologer. —ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

ग्रहणं 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; या सुग्रहणेऽनुचिः Ms. 5. 130. 2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारसूत्रग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. 3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. 4 Wearing, putting on; सोमर-चन्द्रमध्यास्ते नपथग्रहणाय सः R. 19. 21. 5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. 6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरां N. 2. 95 7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपिपद्यावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुलेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणग्रहणमिति न-तविद्याः Me. 44. 9 The hand. 10 An organ of sense.

ग्रहणिः -णी f. Diarrhoea, dysentery. ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. 2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशान्धिलयापि वापिका प्रसमाद् ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतृ a. (त्री f.) 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुणग्रहीतृ q. v. 2 Perceiver, observant. 3 Debtor.

ग्रामः 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1; स्वजदेकं कुलस्वार्थे ग्रामस्वार्थे कुलं त्यजेत् । ग्रामं जनपदस्वार्थे स्वास्वार्थे ग्रामं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. 2 A race, community. 3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. गुणग्राम, इन्द्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. 4 A gamut, scale in music. -COMP. -अधिकृतः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः Superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116; 11. 78. -अंतरं another village. -अंतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. -आचारः a village-custom. आधानं hunting. -उपाध्यायः the village-priest. -कंदकः 1 'the village-pest,' one who is a source of trouble to the village. 2 a tale-bearer. कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कुमारः 1 one beautiful in a village. 2 a village-boy. -कूटः 1 the noblest man in a village. 2 a Sūdra. -गृह्य a. being outside a village. -गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. -घातः plundering a village. -घोषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. -चर्या sexual intercourse; (जीसंभोग). -चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. -जालं a number of villages; a district. -जीः 1 the leader or chief of a village, or community. 2 a leader or chief in general. 3 barber. 4 a libidinous man. (-f.) 1 a whore, harlot. 2 the indigo plant. -तक्षः a village-carpenter. -देवता the tutelary deity of a village. -धर्मः sexual intercourse. -द्वेषः the messenger or servant of a community or village -मद्युरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. -सुखः a market. -सृगः a dog. -वाजकः -वाजिन् m. 1 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious

ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. 2 the attendant of an idol. -लुटनं plundering a village -वासः (ग्रामिवासः also) residence in a village. -बंद्ः an impotent man (क्लीब). -संचः a village-corporation. -सिंहः a dog. -स्थ a. 1 a villager. 2 a co-villager. -हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कनिष्ठग्रामटिकापर्यटनदुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. 2 Rude. -कः The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118.

ग्रामीणः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणवध्वस्तमल-क्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृणीतामुपरि व्यलोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. 2 A dog. 3 A crow. 4 A hog.

ग्रामिय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic.

ग्रामेयी A prostitute, harlot.

ग्राम्य a. 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. 2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्यव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनी मिदमश्रति Chand. M. 1. 3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). 4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). 5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); सुवनं देहि मे भार्यं कामचांडालवृत्तये R. G.; or कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574 are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -व्यः A tame hog. -व्यं 1 A rustic speech. 2 Food prepared in a village. 3 Sexual intercourse. -COMP. -अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of a villager -कुंकुनं safflower. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a villager. 2 sexual intercourse, copulation. -पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. -बहुधा a harlot, prostitute. -सुखं sexual intercourse. copulation.

ग्रावन् m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नमितदैव्युनि मज्जेयलाहनि ग्रावणः संप्रवृत्त इति Mv. 1.; अपि ग्रावा रोदियपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. 2 A mountain. 2 A cloud.

ग्रस्तः 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. 2 Food, nourishment. 3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -COMP. -आच्छादनं food and clothing; i. e. bare subsistence. -शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्राह a. (ही f.) Seizing, clatching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -हः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 A crocodile, shark; रमग्रहवती Bh. 3. 45. 3 A prisoner. 4 Accepting. 5 Understanding, knowledge. 6 Persistence, importunity. 7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. 8 A disease.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) One who receives, takes. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. 2 A curer of poison. 3 A purchaser. 4 A police-officer.

ग्रीवा The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवामंगामितानं सुहृदुपतति स्वदेने दन्तद्विः S. 1. 7. -COMP. -पटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. Hot, warm. -ष्मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Ashvina, ग्रीष्मसमयविकृत्य ग्रीष्मं S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. 2 Heat, warmth. -COMP. -कालीन a. pertaining to summer. -उज्जवा, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikā creeper, (double jasmine).

ग्रेव (वी f.), ग्रेवय (यी f.) a. Being on or belonging to the neck. -कं, -कं 1 A collar or necklace. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नासस्तु करिणां ग्रेव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामनि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेवयक 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं सचि वाससी न रुचिरं ग्रेवयकं नोज्ज्वल S. D. 3. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्मक a. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. 2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. 2 Exhalation.

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लस्ते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह 1 U., 13 A. (ग्लहिते, ग्लहयति) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. 2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः 1 A dice-player. 2 A stake, wager, bet. 3 A die. 4 Gambling, playing. 5 A dice-box.

ग्लान p. p. 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Sick, ill.

ग्लानि f. 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानिमुच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगमग्लानिं सूरजनिता Me. 70, 31; Sānti. 4. 4. 2 Decay, decline; आत्मोदयः पर-ग्लानिद्वयः नीतिरिनीयसी Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि वमस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. 3 Debility, weakness. 4 Sickness.

ग्लान्दु a. Languid, wearied.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक) 1 To go, move. 2 To steal, rob. 3 To take away, deprive of बहुतमग्लुच् प्राणान्ग्लोचिच्च खे यदा Bk. 15. 30.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). 2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. 3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. 4 To wane, faint a ray. -Caus. (ग्ल-ग्लायति). 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, hurt, injure. 2 To tire out.

ग्लो m. 1 The moon, 2 Camphor.

## घ.

व अ. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in पाणिष, राजघ &c. -घः 1 A bell. 2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घट् 1 A. (घटते, घटित). 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc. or dat.); दयितां त्रातुमलघटस्व Bk. 10. 40; अग्नेन समं योद्धुमघटिष्ठ 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. 2 To happen, take place, be possible; प्रायस्त्वेषामिच्छाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटते छद्दो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्योद्धमैः प्रसूतैर्वादिभ्यश्चिघटते भटस्य N. 22. 22. 3 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीघटाधितुमलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन भेषी घटयिष्यत्सथा N. 1. 46; कृषा संधिं भीमो विघटयति दूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. 2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति वनं कंटाम्लेषे रसात्र पयोधौ Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांक्षीं Git. 12. 3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्यः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च भीमं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; (अभिमत) आनीय झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 6. 4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय वेन-तेषां...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कति कथं घटितवानुप-तेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटयधुजसंघनं Git. 10. 5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहीवो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तु Bk. 10. 73. 6 To rub, touch. -WITH घ 1 to be busy with, be occupied in Bk. 21. 17. 2 to begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77. -वि 1 to be disunited or separated. 2 to be spoiled or ruined, come to a standstill, he stopped, break down. (-Caus.) to separate, break. -सं 1 to be united. -II. 10 U. (घटयति, घटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -WITH -उद् to open, break open; कपाटमुद्घटयति Mk. 3; निरयनगद्धारमुद्घाटयती Bk. 1. 63.

घटः 1 A large earthen waterjar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; ह्येष पश्य पयोनिधायपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. 2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ) 3 An elephant's frontal sinus. 4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. 5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. 6 A part of a column. -COMP., -आदोषः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. -उद्भवः, -जः, -योनिः, -संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. -उधरः f. (forming घटोदनी) a cow with a full udder; गः कोटिशः स्वर्णयता घटोदनी R. 2. 49. -कर्परः 1 N. of a

poet. 2 a piece of a broken jar, potsherd; जीयैय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वदियमुदकं घटकपरिणं Ghat 22. -कारः, -कृत् m. a potter. -ग्रहः a water-bearer. -दासी a procuress; cf. कुमदासी -पर्य-सर्गं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. -भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. राजः a water-jar of baked clay. -स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक अ. 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये Bh. 2. 74. 2 Bringing about, accomplishing. 3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. -कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. 2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. 3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना 1 Effort, exertion. 2 Happening, occurring. 3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटना. 4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तत्रेन तमयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16; देहद्वयार्थघटनाखितं K. 239. 5 Making, forming, shaping.

घटा 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. 2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; नातंगघटा Si. 1. 64 3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. 4 An assembly.

घटिकः A waterman. -कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नार्यः स्मृशानघटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A water-pot used in calculating the ghaṭikās of the day. 4 The ankle.

घटिच् m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधम अ. One who drinks a pitchful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikās or time of the day. -COMP -कारः a potter. -ग्रहः, -ग्राह अ. See घटग्रह. -घट्टे a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघट्ट. 2 a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghaṭikās or time of the day.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhima by a female demon named हिडिंबा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

घट्ट 1 A. (घट्टते), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघट्टिता लताः. 2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; घट्टजननसंघट्टितेषु बीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. 3 To smooth, stroke. 4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. 5 To disturb. -WITH अव to open. -परि to strike; Si. 9. 64. -वि 1 to strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. 2 to rub, strike, rub against; कारंघवाननविघट्टितवीचिमालाः Ra. 3. 8, 4. 9; Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -सं 1 to strike. 2 to bring together, unite. 3 to gather, collect. 4 to rub, rub against or press against; R. 6. 73.

घट्टः 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). 2 Stirring, agitating. 3 A toll-station. -COMP. -कुटी a toll-station. प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. जीविच् m. 1 a ferryman. 2 a man of a mixed tribe; (वेत्यायं रजकाज्जातः).

घट्टना 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing. 3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घटः A kind of dish, a sort of sauce.

घटा 1 A bell. 2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. COMP -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताड a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः the chief road through a village a highway, main road; (दृशयन्वन्तौ राजमार्गे घटापथः स्मृतः Kauṭīlya). -शब्द bellmetal. 2 the sound of a bell.

घटिका A small bell.

घट्टः 1 A string of bells tied on a elephant's chest by way of ornament. 2 Heat, light.

घट्टः A bee.

घन अ. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid संज्ञानश्च घनाघनः Māl. 9. 89; नास घनास्थि Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close dense; घनाविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 8. 3 Thick-set, full, full developed (as breasts); घटयति स कुचमुगमने युगममुचिस्त्रिभेः Git. 7; अग्रं तुल्यं भवति गुरु द्वौ घनकुचयुगे शशिघट्टना Śrut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 23.

Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12. 5 Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impenetrable 7 Great, excessive, violent. 8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate. -नः A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनचक्रकलापो निःसप्लोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 16. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The lody. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -COMP. -अत्ययः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शरदः). अंबु n. rain. आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः 'the approach of clouds,' the rainy season; आगमः कामिजनयिः विरे Ra. 2. 1. -आमयः the date tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament -उपलः hail. -ओषः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गजितं 1 thunder, peal, or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -जंवालः thick mire. -तालः a kind of bird. (सह्य). -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदवी 'the path of clouds,' firmament, sky; कामजिर्वनपदवीमेकसंख्येः Ki. 5. 34. -पार्षदः a peacock -फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract, decoction 3 camphor. 4 water. -वनेः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). वरुणं n. the sky; वनवरुणं सप्तर्षेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निका, -वह्नी lightning. -वासः a kind of pumpkin. -बाह्वः 1 Siva. 2 Indra. -द्वाम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Krishna. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1 camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds -हस्तः संख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.). यनाघनः 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud. घटः A grinding stone. घर्ष a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्षरसा पतिस्मानं सति Māl. 5. 19 2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रः 1 An indistinct murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth, laughter. 5 An owl. 6 A fire of chaff.

घर्षरा-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgling of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute.

घर्षरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

घर्षरितं The grunting of a hog.

घर्षः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2 The hot season, summer, निःश्वासहार्य-युक्तमाजगम घर्षः विषादेक्षानिवोपदेष्टे R. 16. 43.

3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. -COMP. -अंबुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंशः the rainy season.

-अंबु, अंमद् n. sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Māl. 1. 37. -रुचिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -रुचिः the sun; R. 11. 64. -सुतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35.

घर्षः, घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding.

घस् 1. 2. P. (वसति, वसति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घस्मर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous; श्वातन्त्रो घस्मरः Br. 1. 34. 2 Devourer, destroyer; द्रुपदमुनयघस्मरो द्रोणिरसि Ve. 5. 36.

घस् a. Hurtful, injurious. -घः 1 A day; घनो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रदोषं Subhāsh. 2. The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron.

घाटः 1 The back of the neck.

घाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. 3 The Dhattūra plant.

घातः 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; जघात S. 3. 13; नयनशरघात Git. 10; so पाणिघात; शिरोघात &c. 2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; विशेषेण सुपाश्याः स खलु विपदाताघिरिभूत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3 An arrow 4 The product (of a sum in multiplication). -COMP. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

घातक a. Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

घातन a. A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

घातिव्य a. (नी f.) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -COMP. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

घातुक a. (की f.) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

घातव्य a. Proper or fit to be killed.

घारः Sprinkling, wetting.

घातिकः A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "दिग्दिव्यनथा बहुलीमवति".

घासः 1 Food 2 Meadow or pasture grass; घासाभावात् Pt. 5; घासमुष्टि परगणे क्षयात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -COMP. -कुंदः, -स्थानं a pasture.

घु 1 A. (वृत्त, वृत्त) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुट् 1. 6 P. (घटति, घटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः-टी f., घुटिक-का The ankle.

घुण् 1. 1 A. 6 P. (घणने, घृणति, घृणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः A particular kind of insect found in timber. -COMP. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. -घायः see under न्याय.

घुटः, घुटकः, घुटिका The ankle.

घुडः A large black bee.

घुर् 6 P. (घृति, घृति) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुर्घातिनघुर्घातिन घुर्घुर्घुः K P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुर्घुरादिनघुर्घुरादिन घुर्घुर्घुः K. P. 7.

घुर्घुरः 1 Guinea worm. 2 Snorting, growling, grumbling.

घुर्घुरी The grunting of a hog.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुर 1. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति, घोषित, घृत्त or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. 2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पयाशने तासां दुष्यन् इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव दिडिगः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठः H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -WITH आ 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud. -उद् to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (घुते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुषणं Saffron; यत्र क्रीणां मय्यघुषणालेप-नीणा कुषधी Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a crow.

घूर् 1 A., 6 P. (घूर्ते, घूर्ति, घूर्ति) To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel,

stagger; बोधिताननिमंश्च कुर्वन्निभ्रनातिशयं विवृणुषि Si. 10. 32; अथास्तेषां विद्वद्भिः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अथापि नां परत-जगत्पुण्यमानां Ch. P. 5. -Caus. (चूर्णयति-ने) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्तरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like अ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण *a* Shaking, moving to and fro. -COMP. -व्यसृष्टः a whirl wind.

घूर्णनं, -ना Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Gt. 9; घूर्णनमात्रपदनप्रमणा-दर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

घृ 1 P. (घृति, घृत्) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (वारयति-ने, वारित), To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -WITH. अभि to sprinkle. -आ to sprinkle.

घृ 8 P. (घृणति, घृण) To shine, burn.

घृणा 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितादये घृणां पार्थिवा सह मुनेश्च राववः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. 2 Disgust, aversion, contempt; तस्याज तोषं पश्यदुष्टे घृणां च वीणाकण्ठिने विनेने N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3 Reproach, censure.

घृणालु *a*. Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -*n*. Water. -COMP. -निविः the sun.

घृतं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सर्पिर्विलीनमायं स्वाद् वीक्षते घृतं भवेत् Say.). 2 Butter. 3 Water. -COMP. -अक्षः, -अक्षिम् *m*. blazing fire. -आहुतिः *f*. an oblation of ghee. -आहः the Sarala tree. -उद्गः 'ocean of ghee', one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्लया a stream of ghee. -क्षिपतिः fire. -धारा a continuous stream of ghee. -पूरः, -वरः a kind of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

घृताची 1 Night. 2 N. of Sarasvati 3 N. of an *apsaras*; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची देवता रमा उर्वशी च विलो-त्तया । लुकेशी मंशुवोषायाः कथयितुं वरतो वृद्धेः ). -COMP. -वर्णलम्बना large cardamoms.

घृष्ट 1 P. (घृति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तन्मनस्कृष्टलघुदन्तम् Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. 2 To brush, furbish, polish. 3 To crush, grind, pound; ह्येषा ननु मत्स्यराजभवे घृष्टं न किं चन्दं Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष १. १०). -WITH उद्ग to scratch; वृद्धाणिमिलिच्छन्तदिति गतिस्त्रिंशः R. 17. 28. सं 1 to rival, emulate compete or vie with; स घृष्टयः विदुषः प्रदो-क्नुमिः संजयश्च सह मित्रकिल्बि R. 19. 36. 2 to rub, scratch.

घृष्टिः A hog. -*f*. 1 Grindling, pound- ing, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घोटा, घोटकः A horse. -COMP. -अरि a buffalo.

घोटी, घोटिका A mare, horse in gene- ral; आदीकसंज्ञ करिषोदिव्यानिघृष्टि वाटिमुचि क्षितिमुजां Aavud. 5.

घेण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोषा 1 The nose; घोषोक्तं सूत्रं Mk. 9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout (of a hog); वृष्टुयमानघोरघोषेण K. 78.

घोणिन् *m*. A hog.

घोटा The jujube tree.

घोर *a*. 1 Terrific, frightful, horri- ble, awful; शिवायोस्तस्मा पञ्चाद्रुदये विकृतेति तां R. 12. 39; or तस्मिन् कर्मणि घोरं मां निवे-जयसि कञ्च Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमवशः U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent, vehement. -*r*: N. of Siva. -रा Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. 2 Poison. -COMP. आकृतिः, -दशन *a*. frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. -घुषं bellmetal. -रासनः रासिन्, -वाशनः, वाशिन् *m*. a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः -लं Butter-milk naving no water in it; (तत्तु ससेहवजले मयिनं घोल-मुच्यते Sur.)

घोषः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो घातं राट्टाणां हृदयानि व्यदा-रन्तु Bg. 1. 19; so रश्मि, तुषि, शब्द &c. 2 The thundering of clouds; स्तिम्बर्भरि-घोषं Mo. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Rumour, report. 5 A herdman; देवयंदा-नमादाय घोषद्वारा सुप्रसिद्धान् R. 1. 45. 6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; कदाचि-घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. 7. (In gram). The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonant. 8 A Kāyastha. -रं Bellmetal.

घोषणं, -णा Proclamation, declar- ing, or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्याघाते जयघोषणादिषु बलादसद्रूपानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.

घोषयितुः 1 A crier, bard, herald. 2 A Brāhmana. 3 A cuckoo.

घ्न *a*. (घनी *f*) (Used only at the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणः, बालः, वातः, पित्तः, &c. one of, taking away; गृध्रः, घर्षः &c.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, घ्रात-घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; सूक्ष्मं घ्राणं मज्जा इति जिघ्रन्ति भुञ्जन्तः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99. 2 To kiss. -Caus. (घ्राय-यति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions like अव, अ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning; गंधमात्राय चोक्तः Mo. 21; आमोदघ्राजिघ्रतौ R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* Smelt. -घ्न 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरो हन्ति Ms. 3. 241. 2 Odour, scent. 3 The nose; बुद्ध्यादियाणि चक्षुः श्रोत्रघ्राणरसनस्वग्राह्यानि Sān. K. 26; Rs. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -COMP. -हृदिघ्राणि the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राण T. S. -चक्षुस् *a*. 'having nose for the eyes', blind (who smells out his way). -तर्पण *a*. grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-घ्नं) fragrance, odour.

घ्रातिः *f*. 1 the act of smelling; घ्राति-रत्रेयमद्योः Ms. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

च.

चः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A thief. -*ind*. A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also, as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together, or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence); मृगो निडाद्यन्तं प्रमति च किमप्यालिखाति च Mā. 1. 7/31; तौ गुरुर्द्वयस्त्री च श्रीया प्रतिनन्दनः R.

1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलं कात्या वयसा नवेन युगेश्च तैस्तेर्यिनमवयति R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3. 115. 2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शान्तिमिदमाश्रमपरं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. 3 Certainity, determination (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव); अस्मिन् पथान् तव च महिमा बाहुनस्योः G. M.; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तावाञ्च ददशे स तैः R. 12. 45. 4 Condition (if-चेत्); जीवितुं चेच्छसे (इच्छसे चेद्) मृद हेतु मे गदतः शृणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) शृणु किं Bh. 2. 45.

v. 1. 5 It is often used expletively (पादपूर्णाथं); मीमः पायस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of copulation; 1 अन्तर्गच्छ joining a subordinate fact with a principal one; मो भिक्षावत मां चानय; see अन्तर्गच्छ. 2 समाहार collective combination; as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपाद. 3 हतरेतरयोग or mutual connection; as वृक्षश्च न्यग्रोपश्च वृक्षन्यग्रोपौ. 4 समुच्चय aggregation; as पथति च पथति

च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand,' 'though—yet,' to denote antithesis; न मुलभा सकलदुष्कृती च सा किमपि वेदमन्त्रगवि-वेष्टितं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रागुद्भवन्तं ब्रुव्ये चाविपुषः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; Kū. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U (चकति-ते, चकित्) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied. 2 To repel, resist.

चक्रांस 2 P. (rarely A.) (चक्रास्ति-स्ते, चक्रास्ति) 1 To shine, be bright; गेदभ्रादि चक्रास्ति नीलगलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चक्रास्तं चारुचक्रचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. 2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वतिक्षेममदेवमात्रुकाशिराय तस्मिन् कुवश्चक्रास्ते Ki. 1. 17. -Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -With वि to shine, be bright.

चकित a. 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भयं, सायसं; A.e. 27. 2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्याधानुसारचक्रिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 13. 3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकित-विलोकितासकलदिशा Git. 2; पौलस्त्यचक्रितेश्चराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. -तं ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चक्रितवृषेभि तथापि पार्थमस्य M. 1. 11; समयचक्रितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चक्रारः A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालमेन वयुषा मत्ताश्र-कोरागमाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोरासि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुटप्रसीधते तव वदनचन्द्रमा रोचयति लोचनचक्रारं Git. 10.

चक्रं 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवर्त्यवर्षिते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). 4 An oil-mill. 5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रे निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. 6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 16. 7 A realm, sovereignty. 8 A province, district, a group of villages. 9 A form of military array in a circle. 10 A circle or depression of the body. 11 A cycle, cycle of years. 12 The horizon. 13 An army, a host. 14 Section of a book. 15 A whirlpool. 16 The winding of a river. -क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). 2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1 a gander having a curved neck. 2 a carriage. 3 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -अटः 1 a juggler, snake-catcher. 2 a rogue, knave, cheat. 3 a particular coin, a *dināra*. आकारः, आकृति a. circular, round.

-आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आहः, -आहयः the ruddy goose; चक्राहं मान-कुट्टं Ms. 5. 12. -ईश्वरः 1 'lord of the discus,' N. of Vishnu. 2 the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् m. an oil-man. -कारकं 1 a nail. 2 a kind of perfume. -गंडुः a round pillow. -गतिः f. rotation, revolution. -शुक्रः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी f. a rampart, an entrenchment. -चर a. moving in a circle. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a crown or diadem. -जीवकः -जीविन् m. a potter. तीर्थ N. of a holy place. दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरभावः R. 16. 55. 2 a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. 3 a village tumbler or juggler. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् m. 1 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2 a pyritic ore of iron. -नायकः 1 the leader of a troop 2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचिर्गच्छयुरि च दश चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पादः, -पादकः 1 a carriage. 2 an elephant. -पालः 1 the governor of a province. 2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. 3 horizon. -चंपुः, -बांधवः the sun. -वालः -रः बालः -लः, -ड 1 a ring, circle. 2 a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैवल्यचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74. 3 horizon. (-लः) 1 a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. 2 the ruddy goose. -भृत् m. 1 one who holds a disc. 2 N. of Vishnu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः f. a lathe or grindstone; आरीत्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतजास्त्रयस्त्रेव यस्तोहोहिति विभाति R. 6. 32. -संभलिन् m. a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -यानं a wheel-carriage -रदः a hog. -वर्तिन् m. 1 an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसुद्रक्षितिर्वा Ak.); पुत्रनेव-गुणापेतं चक्रवर्तिनमायुधं S. 1. 12; तव तन्वि कुचावेतं दियते चक्रवर्तिनी । आसुद्रक्षितिर्वापि स्यात् यत्र अत्रदः ॥ Udb; (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'). -वाकः (की f.) the ruddy goose; दृष्टिस्ते मयि सचचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैका Me. 83. -वाटः 1 a limit, boundary. 2 a lampstand. 3 engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धिः interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. -साहयः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक a. Wheel-shaped, circular. -क्रः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्रवत् a. 1 Wheeled. 2 Circular. -m. 1 An oilman. 2 A sovereign, emperor. 3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्राकी A goose.

चक्रिका 1 A heap, troop. 2 A fraudulent device. 3 The knee.

चक्रिन् m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. 2 A potter. 3 An oilman. 4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. 5 The governor of a province. 6 An ass. 7 The ruddy goose. 8 An informer. 9 A snake. 10 A crow. 11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिवत् m. An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष 2 A. (चक्ष) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses) 1 To see, observe, perceive. 2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). With आ to speak, declare, relate, narrate, tell, teach, communicate; (with dat. of the person); R. 5. 19; 12. 55; Ms. 4. 59, 80; इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2. 2. to say or address oneself to; Bv. 1. 63. 3 to name, call. -परि 1 to declare, relate. 2 to enumerate. 3 to mention. 4 to name, call; वेदप्रदानाचार्य पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -प्र 1 to say, speak, lay down; स्वनाश्रु किलातिसंततं दक्षति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. 2 to name, call; योऽस्यामनः कार-यिता ते क्षत्रं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12, 2. 17, 3, 28, 10. 14. -प्रत्या to repudiate, cast off, repulse. -व्या to explain, comment upon.

चक्षुस् m. 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चक्षुष्य a. 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful. 2 Good for the eyes. -व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्षुस् 1 The eye; इदं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे दृक्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञान-चक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारुचक्षुस् &c. 2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुराद्येव प्रतीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. -Comp. -नोचर a. Visible, being within the range of the eye. -दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -मले the excretion of the eyes. -रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) 1 redness in the eyes. 2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; प्रश्नसूत्रावसादवु मनसोजन्यपरता Mā. 6. 15; चक्षुरोगः कोकिलेन परकलेनेषु B. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). -रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye.



-विषयः 1 the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयव्यतिरेकितेषु केषुतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. 2 an object of sight, any visible object. 3 the horizon. -अवस् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिगतीं समरसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; ता 4. 13. 2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुः -रः 1 A tree. 2 A carriage. 3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चक्रमण 1 Moving or going about, walking; विषं चक्रमणं रात्री Chān 97. चक्रे स चक्रमणचक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. 2 Going slowly or tortuously.

चच्छ 1 P. (चंचति, चंचति) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चंचयचक्षुश्चक्षुः U. 5. 2. Mā. 5. 23; चंचच्छू Nāg. 4; चंचयराग Gīt. 1. 2 to dangle about; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति चंचति तां Gīt. 4.

चंचः 1 A basket. 2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पंचाङ्गं मां).

चंचरिन् m. The large black bee; करी वरीरिति चेद् दिशं सरीरिति कां । स्थिरी चरीरिति चेत् चंचरीति चंचरी Udb.

चंचरीकः A large black bee; बुलुक-यति मदीयां चेतना चंचरीकः R. G. कुवलाया विष्णुमकरंदसाया अपि चंचरीकः । प्रणयप्रसूतयेन न-भंजनकातरभाभीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चंचल a. 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वा भीतहृदि-शिशुचंचलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चंचलकुंडल Gīt. 7; Amaru. 79. 2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमवलस-त्सीदामिनीचंचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चंचलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1 The wind. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine. -ला 1 Lightening. 2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चंचा 1 Anything made of cane. 2 A straw-man, doll.

चंचु a. 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. 2 Clever (as अक्षरचंचु) see चुंचु. -चुः A deer. -चुः, -चु f. A beak, bill. -Comp. -पुटः, -टं the bill of a bird when shut; चंचुपुटं चपलयति चक्रेर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अनोपि चंचुपुट-भौनमद्रा विहायसा तेन विहत्य भूयः N. 3. 99; अलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षी 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak. -भृत्, -भटे, m. a bird. -सूचिः the tailor-bird.

चंचुर a. Clever, expert.

चद 1 P. (चदति, चदिन) To break, fall off, separate. -II. 10 U. (चाद-यति-ने) 1 To kill, injure. 2 To pierce, break. -WITH उद् 1 to scare away, terrify, frighten. 2 to root out, remove, destroy; N. 3. 7. 3 to kill, injure.

चदकः A sparrow.

चदका, चदिका A hen-sparrow.

चदुः -दु n. Kind or flattering words; see चादु. -दुः The belly.

चदुल a. 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमैक्षत जनश्चदुलायपद Si. 5, 6; नासाति-मात्रचदुलैः स्मरतः सुनेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चदुल-शाकरोद्वतनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40. 2 Fickle, inconstant (as love &c.); किं लब्धं चदुल त्वयेह नयता सीमाप्येतां दशां Amaru. 14; चदुलेष्णा इवितेन 71. 3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चदुलचादुपदुचार सुखेणिणां राधिकामयि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. -ला Lightening.

चदुलोल, चदुलोल a. 1 Tremulous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. 3 Talking sweet words.

चण a. (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अस्रचणः. -णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उरयतिवोपि हि चणकः शकः किं प्रादुर्कं मरुं Pt. 1 132.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent, impetuous, passionate, angry, wrathful; अंधकेधेनोरपराधचंडादुः श्रोः कृशादुप्रतिमाद् विमेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. 2 Hot, warm; as in चंडाङ्ग. 3 Active, quick. 4 Pungent, acrid. -डं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Passion, wrath. -Comp. -अङ्गुः, -दीपितिः, -भातुः the sun. -ईश्वरः a form of Siva. -सुंदा a form of Durgā; (=चासुंदा q. v.). -सुगः a wild animal. -विक्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हेतुमयुता मां M. 3. 21; चंडो नामचक्षुष पादपतितं जातानुतापे सा V. 4. 28; R. 12. 5; Me. 105. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; गुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनपुरीषां चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कृकर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sudra father and a Brāhmana mother. 2 A man of this caste, an outcast; चंडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 175. -Comp. -चल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath, 2 Heat, warmth. चंडिलः A barber.

चतुर num. a. (always in pl.); चत्वार m. चतस्रः f.; चत्वारि n.) Four; चत्वारो वयस्-विजः V. 1. 22; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कौमारं शौचं वार्षिकं चेति; चत्वारि श्रृंग त्रयोऽस्य पादाः

&c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरे लोचने नीलविला Me. 110. [In comp. the र of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes र्, र or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. Comp. -अंशः a fourth part. -अय a. having 4 members, quadripartite (-च) 1 a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि सैन्यवरो नलिनीदलस्यो दृष्टः कथंति चतुरंगकदाधिपस्य Si. Til. 4; चतुरंगवदो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगवदवानां वशमानयेत् Subhāsh. 2 a sort of chess. -अंत a. bordered on all sides; इत्य चिराय चतुर्दशमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंतः, the earth. अशीत a. eighty-fourth. अशीति- a. or f. eighty-four. -अश्र, -अश्र a. (for अश्रि-चि) 1 four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. 2 symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चक्षुष नत्साश्र-तुल्य शोभि वयः Ku. 1. 32. (अश्र, -चः) a square. -अहं period of four days. -आ-वनः an epithet of Brāhmā; तत्साधव्यतादि षडेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb -आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmana. -उत्तर a. increasing by four. -कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only. -कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. -गतिः 1 the supreme soul. 2 a tortoise. -गुण a. four-times, four-fold, quadruple. -चत्वारिंशद् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशद्) a. forty-four; रित्ता forty-fourth. -नवत (चतुर्नवत) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्नवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety-four'. -द्वंद्वः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -दश a. fourteenth. -दशान् a. fourteen. -रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीं कौस्तुभ-पारिजातकहारा धन्वंतरीश्वरमा गावो कामदुषाः सुरेश्वर-गजो रंभादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिभुजः शंखोऽश्वत्थं चांशुपे रत्नानिह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिव कुर्युः सदा मंगलं) ॥ -विंशः (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—इदं गच्छित्वा वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमणि व रता विद्याश्चतुर्दश) ॥. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. -दिश ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. -दोलः, -लं a royal litter. -द्वार 1 a house with four entrances on four sides, 2 four doors taken collectively. -नवति a. or f. ninety-four. -पंच a. (चतुः पंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. पंचाशत् f. (चतुः पंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. -पथः (चतुः पथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-थः) a Brāhmana. -पद् a. (चतुष्पद्) 1

having four feet. 2 consisting of four limbs. (द्वः) a quadruped. (-र्षिः) a stanza of four lines; एवं चतुष्पदी तत्र वृत्तं जनिविति द्विजा Chand. M. 1. पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repealed. -वाणिः (चतुष्वाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पाद्-द्व (चतुष्पाद्-द्व) a. 1 quadruped. 2 consisting of four members or parts. (-म्.) 1 a quadruped. 2 (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence rejoinder and judgment. -वाहुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-हु न्.) 1 a square. -भङ्ग the aggregate of the four ends of human life (गुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -भागः the fourth part, a quarter. -भुज् a. 1 quadrangular. 2 having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-म्.) an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. (-म्.) a square. -मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). -मुख having four faces. (-म्.) an epithet of Brahmin; रत्नः सर्वं चतुर्मुखम् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1 four faces; Ku. 2. 17. 2 a house with four entrances. -युग् the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. -चारं (चतुरारं) an aggregate of four nights. -ब्रह्मः an epithet of Brahmin. -वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (गुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश a. 1 twenty-four. 2 having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंश ज्ञातं (124). -विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. -विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. -विद्या the four Vedas. -विध a. of four sorts or kinds, fourfold. -वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-द्वः) the supreme soul. -व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-र्षः) medical science. -शालं (चतुः शालं, चतुर्शालं, चतुर्शाली, चतुर्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -षष्टि a. or f. sixty-four. -कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. -द्वयन-य a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -शेवकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर a. 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरैव इती Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15, 44; सुगया जहार चतुरैव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. 2 Quick, swift. 3 Charming, beautiful.

lovely, agreeable; न पुनरिति वनं चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. -र 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुर्थ a. (र्थ f.) The fourth. -र्थ A quarter, a fourth part. -Comp. -आश्रयः the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, *Sannyāsa*. -भाज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. -कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The dative case (in gram.). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

चतुर्था ind. In four ways, fourfold.

चतुष्क a. 1 Consisting of four. 2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च ज्ञातं सन् Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -उक् 1 A collection of four. 2 A crossway. 3 A quadrangular courtyard. 4 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 69, 7. 9. -उकी 1 A large four-sided pond. 2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टय a. (री f.) Four-fold, consisting of four; ग्रामस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टयं समीरितम् । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. -यं A group or collection of four; एकैकमन्यनर्थोयं किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. 2 A square.

चत्वरं 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. 2 A place where many roads meet; सख्युः श्रेष्ठिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. 3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice.

चत्वारिंशत् f. Forty.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. 2 Kusa grass. 3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. (चतुति-त्) To ask, beg.

चदिरः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3 An elephant. 4 A snake.

चन ind. Not, not also, even not (not used by itself but used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क्व, कदा, कुत्र; to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note-Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. (चंद्ति, चंद्ति) 1 To shine, to be glad or rejoiced.

चंद्रः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

चंद्रा-नं Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अतल्लया गुरुचंदनवरी R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंद्रं शुभं शिथं राति जनस्य सेवना R. 1. 2; एवं च भावते लोकश्रेष्ठं किल शीतलं । पुष्पावस्य मय्यश्रेष्ठं नानातिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20, विना मलयमन्यत्र चंद्रं न प्रवेति 1. 41. -Comp. -अच्छल, -निरिणः, -अग्निः the Malaya mountain. -उदकं sandal-water. -रुद्रं cloves. -साराः the most excellent sandal-wood.

चंदिरः 1 An elephant. 2 The moon; अथि च माससंयुतिविशेषा विमलसारश्चंदिरचंदिरः Bv. 1. 113; सुहृदमुखचंदिरं विरभिद् चकोरा-यतां 4. 1.

चंद्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रलदनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; हनचंद्रा तमभव चंद्रोदरी 8. 37; नहि संदरे ज्योत्स्ना चंद्राङ्गालवेदमभि H. 1. 61; मुखं, चन्द्रं &c.; पदोत्पन्नचंद्रं सारविद्याना Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विष्णुनस्त्राविकचंद्रमागताविभावना-चापललाप पांडुरा N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as गुरुचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). -द्रा 1 the cardamoms. 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -Comp. -अंशुः a moonbeam. -अर्धः the half-moon. -चूडामणिः, मोलिका, शैखरः epithets of Siva. -आतपः 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof. -आत्मजः, ओरतः, -जः, -जातः, -जनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आमन a. moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. आपीडः an epithet of Siva. -आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्वयः camphor. -इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. -उदयः moon-rise. -उपलः the moon-stone. -कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च तिमिराद्वायुने चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 53; Anurag. 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (-तः -तं) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal-wood. -कला a digit of the moon; राहोऽक्षयकला-विधानचरी द्वास्तमासाय मे Māl. 5. 28. -कांत 1 a night. 2 moon-light. -कांतिः moon-light. (-म्.) silver. -क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. -युद्धं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -मोक्षः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. मोलिका moon-light. -महर्ष

an eclipse of the moon. -चंचला a small fish. -चूडः, -मौलिः, -लेखरः, चंद्रावलिः epithets of Siva; रहस्यपालचन्द्रावलिः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 8. 34. -दुखः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Duksha and married to the moon. -द्युतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -नामन्. m. camphor. -पाद्ः a moonbeam; Mo. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -प्रभा moonlight. -चाला 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -विह्वः the sign for the nasal (ः). -भस्मन् n. camphor. -भामा N. of a river in the south. -भ्रासः a sword; see चंद्रहान. -भूति n. silver. नभिः the moon-stone रेखा, -लेखर the digit or streak of the moon. -रेणुः a plagiarist. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लोहः, -लोहक Silver. -वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -वदन् a. moon faced. -व्रतं a kind of vow or penance =चांद्राण q. v. -शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); R. 13.40. 2 moonlight. -शालिका a room on the top of a house. -शिला the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor. -संभवः N. of Budha or Mercury. (-वर) small cardamoms. -सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. -हन् n. an epithet of Rāhu. -हासः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvana; हे पाणवः किमिति बाणश्च चंद्रहासं B. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārmika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse]

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिन् n. A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमन् m. The moon; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलाविष्ठीभर्ता चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः सृतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यदभिमन्वुत्तरीकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; काशुकेः कुम्भीलकेश परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौस्तुभ. 3 Illumination. 4 A large cardamom. 5 The river Chandrabhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper. -COMP. -अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. -द्रावः

the moon-stone. पाचिन् m. the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

चप् 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe -II. 10 U. (चपयति ते) To grind, pound, knead.

चपटः=चपट q. v.

चपल a. 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कल्याणोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनी पतित-मुखा S. 1 15; चपलावली Ch. P. 3. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलमति &c. 3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदल-गतजलमतिनरलं तद्रूपीविवर्तमानश्चपल Mcha M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गत) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत K. 11. 8. 5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चानल. -लः 1 A fish. 2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird. 4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुशककुपुम चपला-सुपमं रतिपतिद्वयकानने Glt 7. 2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 5 The tongue. -COMP. जनः a fickle or unsteady woman; Si. 9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. 2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open hand; लङ्किकोपायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चप् 1 P (चपति, चात) 1 To drink sip, drink off; चवान मधु माषाक Bk. 14. 94. 2 To eat. -WITH आ (आचामति) 1 To sip, drink off, lick; नाचिरे हिममपि वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4. 1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदनामुखे ने R. 15. 20, 9. 68. चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः f. 1 Admiration, surprise 2 Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चैतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कपितेवग्ग Bv. 3 1. तदपेक्षया पाच्यस्थेव चमत्कारित्वा K. P. 1.

चमरः A kind of deer. रः -रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. -री The female Chamara; यस्मार्थयुक्तं गिरियजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमरः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 60. Me. 53. -COMP. -मुच्छुं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (-च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकाः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी).

चम् 1 An army (in general). रथेता पंडितराजनामाचार्यं महतीं चम् Bg. 1. 3; वासवीनां चमूनां Me 43; गजवती जवतविहया चमूः R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot. -COMP. -चरः a soldier,

warrior. -वधः-वः, -वतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander R. 13. 74. -वृः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरः A kind of deer; चवानतं चमूर-चमूरमेषा Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U (चपयति ते) To go, move.

चंरुः 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of perfume. -कं-A flower of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपकदानांशी Ch. P. 1. -COMP. -माला 1 N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. 2 a garland of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of metre (see App.). -रंरत a species of plantain.

चंपकातुः The jack or breadfruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चंपूः f. A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यमं काव्यं चंपूरित्वमिधीयते S. D. 569; for instance भोजचंपू, मलचंपू; भारतचंपू &c.

चम् 1 A. (चयने) To go to or towards, move.

चयः 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass, चयविषयमित्यव-धाति इतर Si. 1. 3; मुद्रा चयः U. 2. 9 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 कुसुमचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. 3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). 2 Pilling, heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander; नष्टा शंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कपयश्चेष्टवर्तस्य राम-स्यैव मनोऽर्थाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; R. 8. 236; 10. 306; 10. 55. 2 To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. 3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc of the person) चरतीनां च कामताः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्ववृत्तेषु यश्चेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर). 4 To graze; मुचिरं हि चरन् हासं H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume. 6 To be engaged in, be busy with. 7 to live, continue to be, continue in any state. -Caus. (चारयति) 1 To

cause to move or go. 2 To send, direct, move. 3 To drive away. 4 To cause to perform or practice. 5 To cause to copulate. WITH अति 1 to transgress, violate, disobey. 2 To offend. -अनु to follow. -अन्वा to imitate, follow. -अप 1 to transgress, offend. 2. to disregard. -अभि 1 to offend, trespass. 2 to be faithless to (as a husband), betray; Ms. 5. 162; 9. 102. 3 to conjure, charm; तथैवाभिचरन्ति Y. 1. 235; 3. 239. -आ 1 to act, practise, do, perform; तपरिचरन्त्यास्वयिन्यमाचरति S. 1. 25; त्वं च तस्येष्टमाचरे V. 5. 20; R. 1. 89; Ms. 5. 156; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैरेव धर्मः Mb. 2 to act or behave towards, treat; पुत्रमिवाचरेत् शिष्यं Sk.; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chan. 11. 3 to wander, roam over or about. 4 to resort to, follow; R. 4. 44. -उद् 1 to go upwards; rise, issue or go forth; Si. 17. 52. 2 to rise, appear forth, rise (as a voice); उच्चार निन्देऽसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलध्वनिरुच्चरत् K. 27. 3 to utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव मामगत् R. 11. 73. 4 to empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृतोच्चरालोक्षवृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. 3 (Used in the Atm). (a) to transgress; stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (b) to rise upto, ascend; N. 5. 48. (-Caus). to cause to utter, pronounce. -उप 1 to serve, attend, wait upon; गिरिसमुपचार प्रत्यक्षं सा तुकेषी Ku. 1. 60; सममुपचार भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; R. 5. 62; Ms. 3. 193. 2 to attend on (as a patient), treat (medically), nurse. 3 to act or deal towards. 4 to approach. -दुस् to cheat, deceive. -परि 1 to go or walk about. 2 to serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh 3. 40. 3 to take care of, nurse, tend. -प्र 1 to walk about, stalk forth. 2 to spread, be prevalent or current. 3 to prevail (as a custom). 4 to set about (anything), proceed, to work; Ms. 9. 284. (-Caus). to cause to wander about. -वि 1 to wander about, roam over; R. 2. 8; Me. 115. 2 to do, perform, practise. 3 to act, deal, behave. (-Caus.) 1 to think, reflect or meditate upon. 2 to discuss, debate; R. 14. 46. 3 to calculate, estimate, take into account consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. व्यभि 1 to go astray, deviate from. 2 to transgress against, be faithless to. 3 to act crookedly. -सं (Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 to move, walk, go, pass, walk about; सन्नेः सप्तचरान्ये Bk. 8. 32; कविस्यथा संचरते

सुराणां R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57; संचरतां वनानां Ku. 1. 6. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to pass over, be transferred to. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to go about, lead, conduct; S. 5. 5. 2 to cause to spread, circulate. 3 to transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). 4 to turn out to graze.

चर a. (री. f.) 1 Moving, going, walking (at the end of comp.). 2 Trembling, shaking. 2 Moveable; see चाचर below Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. 4 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. 5 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich'; so द्वादशचर, अयापकचर late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. 2 A wag-tail. 3 A game played with dice and men. 4 A cowrie. 5 The planet Mars. 6 (Hence) Tuesday. -Comp. -अचर a moveable and immovable; चराचरणां भूतानां कृत्रियानां मतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. (-रः) 1 the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. 2 the sky, the atmosphere. -द्रव्यं a moveable thing. -मूर्तिः an idol which is carried about in procession.

-चरकः 1 A spy. 2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः -ण 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एव न्यस्यते वारधेन Ve 3. 38; जात्या कामनव्यभि चरणं विदुमुद्गं 39. 2 A support, pillar, prop. 3 The root of a tree. 4 The single line of a stanza. 5 A quarter. 6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas. 7 A race. -ण 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. 2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. 3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). 4 Accomplishment. 5 Eating, consuming. -Comp. -अमृतं -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmana or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविन्दः -कमलं -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आरुधः a cock. -आसकन्दनं trampling, treading under foot. -गङ्गिः m. -पर्वत् n. the ankle. -न्यासः a footstep. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -शुश्रूषा, -सेवा 1 prostration. 2 service, devotion.

चरम a. 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony'. 2 Posterior, back; उष्टं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. 3 Old (as age). 4 Outermost. 5 Western, west. 6 Lowest, least. -सं ind. At last; at the end. -Comp. -अचलः -अदिः -श्माभूत m. the western mountain

behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death.

चरिः An animal.

चरित pp. 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. 2 Performed, practised. 3 Attained. 4 Known. 5 Offered. -तं 1 Going, moving, course. Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मनुजैः कथंति 1. 81. 3 Life, biography, adventures, history, story; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराजयोः युद्धं चरितार्थमिवाभवत् B. 12. 87; 10. 36; 2. 17. Ki. 13. 62. 2 satisfied, contented. 3 effected, accomplished.

चरित्र 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds, 2 performance, observance. 3 History, life, biography, account, adventure. 4 Nature, disposition. 5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7.

चरिष्यु a. Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरुः An oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; R. 10. 52, 54. 56. -Comp. -व्याली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the manes.

चरु 1. 10 U. (चर्ययति-ते, चर्यते). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्यति, चर्यन्ते) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. 2 To discuss, consider.

चर्यन् 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. 2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चिका, चर्चरी 1 A kind of song. 2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). 3 The recitation of scholars. 4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. 5 A festival. 6 Flattery. 7 Curled hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading. 2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. 3 Reflection. 4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चाचर्यं K. 157; श्रित्वं चर्चा विप्रं Git. 9.

चर्चियं 1 Anointing the body. 2 An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चन्दनचर्चित-नीलकण्ठचरपतिमन्त्रवमाली Git. 1; Ra. 2. 21. 2 Discussed, considered, investigated.

चर्पटः The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended, cf. चोद

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (विष्टकेन).

चर्मटः A kind of cucumber.

चर्मटी 1 Noise of merriment. 2 Cucumber.

चर्मै A shield.

चर्मवती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् १. 1 Skin (of the body). 2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. 3 The sense of touch. 4 A shield; Si. 18. 21. -Comp. -अंभस् n. lymph.

-अवकर्तनं working in leather. -अवकर्तनं, अवकर्तृ m. a shoe-maker.

-कारः, कारिन् m. a shoe-maker, currier. -कीलः -लं a wart. -चित्रकं white leprosy. -जं 1 hair. 2 blood. -तरंगः a wrinkle. -दंडः, नालिका a whip.

-धूमः, धूय the Bhūrja tree. -पट्टिका a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat. -पादुका a leather shoe. -नभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl.

-प्रसेवकः, प्रसेविका a bellows. -बंधः a leather band or strap. -सुंदा an epithet of Durgā. -यष्टिः f. a whip.

-वसनः 'clad in skin,' N. of Siva. -वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -संभवा large cardamoms. -सारः lymph. serum.

चर्मयय a. Leathern.

चर्मयः, चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a. Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् a जी. f. 1 Armed with a shield. 2 leathern. -म. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. 2 Plantain. 3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्या 1 Going about, moving, walking about. 2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्या. 3 Behaviour, conduct deportment. 4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या 5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. 6 Eating. 7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चते) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लायन् गाढनं चर्चित्माख्यवान् Pt. 4; यस्मिन्तच्च न कुक्कुटिरहरजघातं चर्चते Mk. 2. 11.

2 To suck np. 3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, चर्वा 1 Chewing, eating. 2 Sipping. 3 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणेश्वरं स्वाभिने विद्युतां मत S. D. 57; (com.) चर्वणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादामानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तकारः; so also; लिङ्गस्या चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

चर्वा A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् m.)

चर्वित् p. p. 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. 2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology; useless repetition. -पात्रं a spitting pot.

चर्च 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चलितं) 1 To shake, tremble, throb, palpi-

tate, stir; डिङ्गश्चलुः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षोद्गिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. 2

(a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदालयनमि चालितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chān, 32; चवाल बाला स्तनाभिन्नवलकला Ku. 6. 84; Mk. 1. 56.

(b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेलुश्चात्परिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 93. 3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; सुनरपि यस्तस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लेभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. 4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नवात्र जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 360.

-Caus. (च-चालयति, चालित, चालित 1 To cause to move, shake, stir 2 To drive away, remove or expel from. 3 To lead away from. 4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -With उद् 1 to start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलभित्तस्यो वशी 11. 51; नगरावेच्छलं Dk. 2 to go away, move from, or leave one's place; स्थानाद्मुच्चलन्ति S. 1-29; युष्मोच्चलित्पदं R. 12. 27. -प्र 1 to shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. 2 to go; walk, move on, set out, start off. 3 to be affected, disturbed or agitated. 4 to swerve, deviate. -वि 1 to shake, move; पतति पतते विचलति पते शक्तिमवदुषयानं Git. 5. 2 to go, proceed, set out. 3 to be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea); व्यचालीर्दंभसां वतिः Bk. 15. 70. 4 to deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -II. 6 P. (चलति, चलितं) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.); चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; चला रूपक्षैरमारयन्ति R. 3. 28. waving; Bh. 1. 6. (b) Moveable; (अप-विदर), moving; चले लक्ष्य S. 2. 5. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unsteady. इषितास्वनस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रन चलं सुहृज्जे Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गीस्वमा शेतु 3. 1; 3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चल जीवितशीघ्रं 4 Confused. -लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. 2 Wind. 3 Quicksilver. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल a 1 moveable and immovable. 2 fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचल); चलाचलं च संसारी यमं रको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128. लक्ष्मीवि चलाचलां Ki. 11. 30. (चल/चला=चला Malli.) N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. -अंतकः rheumatism. -आत्मन् a. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इंद्रिय a. 1 sensitive. 2 sensual. -इक्षुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -कर्णः the true distance

of a planet from the earth. -चक्रुः the Chakora bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded. -द्वलः -पत्रः the Asvattha tree.

चलन् a. Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. -नः 1 A foot. 2 A deer. -नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनान्नकं कर्म T. S.; हस्तं, जातु &c. नरलक्ष्यं चलचलनमनोहरवदन-जनितरातिगमं Git. 11. 2 Roaming, wandering. -नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. 2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं A short petticoat worn by low women.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चलित p. p. 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. 2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः. 3 Attained. 4 Known, understood; (see चल). -नं 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Going, walking. 3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंत्येण M. 1.

चलुः A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. 2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. डुडु.

चक्ष 1. 1. U. (चक्षति-ते) To eat. II. 1. P. (चक्षति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चक्षकः -कं A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; च्युनः शिरस्त्रैश्चक्षकौ चोरं R. 7. 49; मुचं लाल-त्रिं पिबति चक्षकं सारवमिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57. -कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 Honey.

चक्षतिः 1 Eating. 2 Killing. 3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चचालः A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. 2 A hive.

चह 1 P., 10 U. (चहति चहयति ते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To be proud or haughty.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चक्र a. (की f.) 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). 2 Circular. 3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. (की f.) see चाक्र above.

-कः 1 A potter. 2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165. (=नैलिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रियः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्षुष a. (वी f.) 1 Depending on, or produced from sight. 2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. 3 Visible, to be seen. -चं Knowledge dependent on vision. -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. 2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Ev. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness. 3 Transitoriness.

**चाटः** A rogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चाटाः = प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य वे परममपहरन्ति Mit.).

**चाटुः** -टु *n.* 1. Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं lis. 8. 14; विरचितचाटुचरचनं चरणरचित-प्रणिपातं Git. 11; Amaru. 33; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of Rāmāyaṇa consists of such coaxing). 2. Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* flattery or coaxing language.

-वह्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिवावातः शिवतनू इव पाथनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. -वदु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -वदुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -स्रतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पद्मचाटु-शिररुद्रलं Git. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरे विद्वेकगति चाटुशेषं श्लोके Bh. 2. 31.

**चाणक्यः** N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विश्वयुक्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

**चाणूरः** A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

**चांडालः** (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमपि द्विजानिरुद्धा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

**चांडालिका** = चंडालिका *f.*

**चातकः** (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; मृदना एव पतन्ति चातकमुसे द्विजाः पयो-विद्वजः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनन्दनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

**चातनं** 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

**चातुर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -रं A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्रथचातुरीद्विरी N. 1. 12.

**चातुरस्र** Four casts in playing at dice. -कः A small round pillow.

**चातुरर्थिकः** (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

**चातुराश्रमिक** *a.* (की *f.*), **चातुराश्रमि** *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

**चातुराश्रम्ये** The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

**चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्यिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

**चातुर्यार्हिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

**चातुर्दश** A demon (Sk.)

**चातुर्दशिकः** One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of abstyness *q. v.*)

**चातुर्मासिक** *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

**चातुर्मास्ये** N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

**चातुर्वै** 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; चचातुर्वै Bh. 1. 3.

**चातुर्वर्ण्य** 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं यमं चातुर्वर्ण्यं त्वदीयमुः Ms. 10. 63; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

**चातुर्विधं** Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

**चात्वातः** 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (द्रव्यं).

**चांदनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

**चांद्र** *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाश्यानुना विप्रतद्दीपमिदमः श्रिये Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (सुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्रो 1 the vow called चाद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called वृश्चिक. -द्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

**चांद्रकं** Dried ginger.

**चांद्रमस** *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लक्ष्मोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता वयमणालं श्लोके पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमसिद्धौ 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation वृश्चिक.

**चांद्रमसायनः**, -निः The planet Mercury.

**चांद्रायण** A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

**चांद्रायणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

**चापं** 1 A bow; तति चापद्वितीये वहति रणभूयं को भयस्यावकाशः Vo. 3. 5; so चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In gram.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

**चापलः**, -ल्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; चिह्नं चापलं U. 4; तद्वयः कणनायक्य चापल्यं प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तमुद्विग्नं चाप-लेख्यं निवारणीयं -K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः स्वनिषिद्धं चापलं R. 3. 42.

**चामरः**, -रं (also -रा -रि sometimes) 1 A *chorrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याघ्रवते निचल-तर्हमिजगीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अदंभमातां चव-मेव धृपतिः शशिचमे वृत्रघ्ने च चामरं R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Ma. 35; चिन्मय-मिवाचलं द्यौःशस्त्रायामयामा V. 1. 4; N. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहि *m.* a person who carries a *chorrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chorrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.: यं ग्रीवाकण्ठयामिने चामरग्राहिणीति Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

**चामरि** *m.* A horse.

**चामीकरं** 1 Gold; तनवासीकरादयः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhātthāra plant. -Comp. -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

**चामुंडा** A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25.

**चांपिला** The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chumbal).

**चापेयः** 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhātthāra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

**चाप** 1 U. (चापनि-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

**चारः** 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारः Si. V. 5. 2; क्रीडाश्लेषे यदि च विचरेत् पदचरणं गौरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरितः a spy. ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmandaka: गारा पश्यति येन वेदेः पश्यति च द्विजाः । चारेः पश्यति राजान-

श्रुतुर्विनिर्जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्या-  
वस्थेति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थानाधिपाः। चारणं तस्या-  
दुच्यते राजानश्चारक्षुषः—चण,—चण्डु a.  
graceful in gait, of graceful car-  
riage. —चणः a place where two roads  
meet. —भट्ट a valorous warrior.  
—वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman.  
3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate.  
5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison;  
निगडितचरणं चारके निरोद्धव्यं Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim.  
2 A wandering actor, or singer, a  
dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 14.  
3 A celestial singer, heavenly  
chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of  
scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थ्य Attainment of an object,  
successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1  
Conduct, behaviour, manner of act-  
ing. 2 Good name or character, repu-  
tation, probity, uprightness, good  
conduct; अद्भुत नामिवास्मि चारित्र्यश-  
कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयो-  
पि च दुर्गता भवन्ति 1. 43. 3 Chastity,  
purity of life (of women). 4 Dis-  
position, temperament. 5 Peculiar  
observance or practice. 6 Heredi-  
tary observance. —Comp. कवच a.  
cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (र or वी f.) 1 Agreeable,  
welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear  
(with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे  
चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful,  
elegant, pretty; त्रिये चारुशिले भुञ्ज मयि  
मानमविदानं Git. 10; सर्वं त्रिये चारुतरं वसते  
Rs. 6. 2; चकारसन् चारुचमुरचमणा Si. 1.  
8; 4. 49. —रः An epithet of Brishas-  
pati. —रः n. Saffron. —Comp. —अंभी  
a. beautifully formed woman. —वेष  
a. handsome-nosed. —दर्शन a. good-  
looking, lovely. —धारा Sachi, Indra's  
wife. —नेत्र, लोचन a. having beauti-  
ful eyes. (—त्रः, —नः) a deer. —फला  
a vine, grape. —लोचनः a woman with  
lovely eyes. —वक्त्र a. having a beau-  
tiful face. —वर्धना a woman. —व्रता  
a female who fasts for a whole month.  
—शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful  
slab of stone. —शील a. of a lovely  
disposition or character. —हसिन् a.  
sweet-smiling.

चाचिचयं 1 Perfuming the person,  
bmeuring with sandal &c. 2 An  
unguent.

चार्म a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2  
Covered with leather (as a car).  
3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण (पी f.) Covered with skin  
or leather. —जं A multitude of hides  
or shields.

चारिक a. (की f.) Made of lea-  
ther; Ms. 289.

—चारिकः A number of men armed  
with shields.

चारिकः 1 N. of a sophistical phi-  
losopher (said to have been a pupil  
of Brihaspati), who propounded the  
grossest form of atheism or materia-  
lism (for a summary of the doctrines  
of Chārīvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2  
N. of Rākshasa described in the  
Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryo-  
dhana and an enemy of the Pānda-  
vas. [When Yudhishtira entered Hasti-  
napura in triumph, he assumed the  
form of a Brahmana and reviled him  
and the assembled Brahmanas, but he  
was soon detected, and the real Brah-  
manas, filled with fury, are said to have  
killed him on the spot. He also tried  
to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the  
great war by telling him that Bhīma  
was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2  
Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splen-  
dour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of  
Kubera.

चारुः 1 The thatch or roof of a  
house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking,  
moving. 4 Being moveable.

चारुलः A restive elephant.

चारुलं 1 Causing to move, shak-  
ing, wagging (as a tail). 2 Cau-  
sing to pass through a sieve, sifting.  
sieve. —नी A sieve, strainer.

चारुः—सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5;  
Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (विभोति, चिबुते, चित; caus.  
चाययति, चाययति, also चययति, चययति desid.  
चिर्चायति—चिर्चायति) 1 To collect, gather,  
accumulate (said to govern two ac-  
cusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this  
use is very rare in classical litera-  
ture); वृक्षं वृषाणि चिच्यती. 2 To pile  
or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि  
ते भूमावर्चयुवानरोचमान् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To  
set, inlay, cover or fill with; see  
चित्. —pass. To bear fruit, grow,  
increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते  
चैव लता दुष्प्रकलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears  
fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सख्यवपतिता कृषिः  
Mu. 1. 3; राजहंसं तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च  
न चापचीयते K. P. 10. —WITH अप् to  
diminish, lose, be deprived of;  
chiefly in pass. (—pass.) 1 to de-  
crease, diminish, become less; राजहंसं  
तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P.  
10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste  
away. —अप् 1 to accumulate, heap up.  
Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. —उद् to gather,  
collect; Bk. 3. 38. —उप् to add to,  
increase; उपचिच्यमानं तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः  
Ku. 6. 25. (—pass.) to grow, in-  
crease; अयोधः परश्वतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते  
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. —नि  
to cover or fill with, strew, over-  
spread (chiefly in p. p.); निचितं खसु-

वेत्य सीधेः Ghaṭ. 1; सङ्कुतपीडनचितं विभ्रज-  
दमंडके S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. —चिन्त् to  
determine, resolve, ascertain. —परि  
1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire.  
(—pass.) to increase; Bk. 3. 24. —च  
1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to,  
increase, develop. (—pass.) to grow,  
be developed; प्रवर्धमानाद्यया राज्ञा सा R.  
3. 7. —चि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to  
search for, look out for; चिचितश्चैव सम-  
ताह इन्द्रज्ञानदातः Māl. 5. —चिन्त् to de-  
termine, resolve, ascertain; चिन्तिश्रुतु  
शक्यो न दुस्त्विति वा दुस्त्वमिति वा U. 1. 35.  
—स 1 to gather, collect, board; रत्ना-  
योगद्वयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिन्तानि S. 2. 14;  
R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange,  
put in order, put or place; Bk. 3.  
35. —सङ् to collect, heap up

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor;  
उचितवेदानिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरन्ति M. 2;  
Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedie  
or medicine, medical treatment, cur-  
ing, healing.

चिन्तिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.  
चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (any-  
thing), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired,  
purposed. —तं Design, intention, pur-  
pose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing any-  
thing, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23;  
3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous,  
fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate,  
rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head;  
मम रुचिरे चिकुरे दृढ मानद्....कुसुमानि Git. 12,  
80 वनचरशर्चिरे रञ्जयति चिकुरे तरलिततृणानने  
7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake.  
—Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः —निकरः,  
—पक्षः, —पाशः, —भारः, —हस्तः a mass or  
tuft of hair; यस्याश्चौराश्चिकुरानिकरः कर्णपूरा  
मयूः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair

चिकः The musk-rat.

चिकण a. (गा or पी f.) 1 Smooth,  
glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unc-  
tuous, greasy; लघु परित्रायतामेनां भावन् मा  
कस्यापि तपस्विन इष्टशीतेलचिकणशीर्षस्य हस्ते  
पतिष्याति S. 2. ७. —नः The betel-nut tree.  
—जं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिकणा—पी 1 The betel-nut tree.

2 A betel-nut.

चिकसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रा—चिकणा q. v.

चिक्रिः A mouse.

चिक्रिदं Moisture, freshness.

चिक्रिदः A sort of gourd.

चिक्रिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a coun-  
try and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its  
fruit. 2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति—ने)  
To send forth or out (as a servant).

चित् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित)  
1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;



**चाटः** A rogue or cheat, one who was the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 335; (चाटः चानाकाः विश्वासं ये पश्यन्मपहन्ति Mit.).

**चाटुः** -टु *n.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); द्वियः द्वियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं R. 5. 14; विरचितचाटुवचनरचन चरणरचित-प्रणिपातं Gīt. 11; Anaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविन्द consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लोलः, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; क्षिमावातः द्वितय इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. -पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -चटुः a jester, buffoon. -होल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटु-शतमुल्लूलं Gīt. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च मुने Bh. 2. 31.

**चाणक्यः** N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुधनुः, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

**चाणूरः** A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

**चांडालः** (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमपि द्विजानिश्चय Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

**चांडालिका** -चंडालिका *f.*

**चातकः** (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूक्ष्मा एव पतति चातकमुने द्विजाः पयो-विनः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनन्दनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

**चातनं** 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

**चातुर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -र *a.* A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; वदद्वाचातुरीति N. 1. 12.

**चातुरक्ष** Four casts in playing at dice. -अः A small round pillow.

**चातुरर्थिकः** (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

**चातुराश्रमिक** *a.* (की *f.*), **चातुराश्रमिक** *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

**चातुराश्रम** The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

**चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्यिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

**चातुर्यार्थिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

**चातुर्दश** A demon (Sk.)

**चातुर्दशिकः** One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनव्याय *q. v.*)

**चातुर्मासिक** *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

**चातुर्मास्य** N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, काल्युग and आश्विन.

**चातुर्य** 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; अचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

**चातुर्यवर्ण** 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सानासिक धर्मं चातुर्यवर्णसंविम्वतः Ms. 10. 62; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

**चातुर्यविध** Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

**चात्वालः** 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (दण्ड).

**चांदनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

**चांद्र** *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; यमुकाव्यानुगं विप्रवादीमसिनमः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (सुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्वे 1 the vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called सुगर्भा. -द्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

**चांद्रकं** Dried ginger.

**चांद्रमस** *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लभ्येदया चांद्रमसीं लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता पश्यन्गुणं मुने पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमिच्छन् 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation सुशिरसः.

**चांद्रमसायनः**, -निः The planet Mercury.

**चांद्रायण** A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

**चांद्रायणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

**चार** 1 A bow; तति चापद्वितीये वहति एषुपुं की मयस्साकाकाः Vā. 3. 5; 80 चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

**चापलं**, -ल्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; चिह्नं चापलं U. 4; तद्वलं कर्णमागल्य चापत्रय प्रचांदनः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चाप-लेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः वृत्तिनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42.

**चापरः**, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A chourie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुयते निचुल-तरुमिजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अद्वयमासीत् वव-मेव ध्रुपतेः शशिप्रभं वृक्षधुमे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रमस्त-मिवाचलं हयशिरसायामवज्ञाम् V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a chourie. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chourie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पते मीलावलगराणि चामराहिणिनि Dk. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

**चामरिन्** *m.* A horse.

**चामीकर** 1 Gold; तत्रचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhātthra plant. -Comp. -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

**चासुंडा** A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25.

**चापिला** The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

**चापेयः** 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhātthra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

**चार** 1 U. (चापति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

**चार** 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारःशिरः V. 5. 2; कौंडशिले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गीरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षु below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरिहः a spy, ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्हीनपतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmāndaka: गावः पश्यति मीमेव देवैः पश्यति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यति राजान-

शुश्रूषामितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मात्तस्यैति इत्यस्याः सर्वानथारविषाः । चारेण तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः—चरण, —चंचु a. graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. —पथः a place where two roads meet. —भट्टः a valorous warrior. —वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman. 3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate. 5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison; निगदितवर्णा चारके निरेद्व्या Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. 2 A wandering actor, or singer, a dancer, mimic, burd; Ms. 12. 14. 3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थ्य Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्र्य (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. 2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनुत्त नामिवास्यामि चारित्र्यंशकारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयोऽपि च दुर्गते भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). 4 Disposition, temperament. 5 Peculiar observance or practice. 6 Hereditary observance. —Comp. कवच a. cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (च or ची f.) 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; त्रिये चारशीलं शुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 10; सर्वं त्रिये चारुतरे वसते Rs. 6. 2; चकासते चारुचसूर्यमणौ Śi. 1. 8; 4. 49. —रः An epithet of Brishaspati. —रः n. Saffron. —Comp. —अंगी a. beautifully formed woman. —चोण a. handsome-nosed. —दृशेन a. good-looking, lovely. —धारा Sachi, Indra's wife. —नेत्र, लोचन a. having beautiful eyes. (—त्रः, —नः) a. deer. —फला a vine, grape. —लोचनः a woman with lovely eyes. —वदत्र a. having a beautiful face. —वर्धना a woman. —व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. —शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful slab of stone. —शील a. of a lovely disposition or character. —हसिन् a. sweet-smiling.

चारिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. 2 An unguent.

चार्य a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2 Covered with leather (as a car). 3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्यण (मी f.) Covered with skin or leather. —अं A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्यिक a. (मी f.) Made of leather; Ms. 289.

—चार्यिणः A number of men armed with shields.

चार्यिकः 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2 N. of Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [When Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhīma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2 Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of Kubera.

चारुः 1 The thatch or roof of a house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking, moving. 4 Being moveable.

चारुकः A restive elephant.

चारुनं 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). 2 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting, sieve. —नी A sieve, strainer.

चारुः—सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चिनेति, चितुने, चित; caus. चायति, चापयति; also चयति, चययति desid. चिचिषति-चिचिषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पुष्पाणि चिचिदी. 2 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि ते सुमावचंचुवानरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To set, inlay, cover or fill with; see चित. —pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लना पुष्पफलश्रद्धा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते शालिशस्यापि संस्त्रवपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; राजहंसं तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. —With अप् to diminish, lose, be deprived of; chiefly in pass. (—pass.) 1 to decrease, diminish, become less; राजहंसं तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste away. —आ 1 to accumulate, heap up. 2 to fill or cover with, cover over; Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. —उद् to gather, collect; Bk. 3. 38. —उप to add to, increase; उपचिच्यन्ते तर्ज्वी प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25. (—pass.) to grow, increase; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Śi. 4. 10. —चि to cover or fill with, strew, spread (chiefly in p. p.); चिचितं सद्यः

पेय नीलेः Ghat. 1; शकुन्तलीनिचितं विभ्रज्ज-दामदं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. —निच् to determine, resolve, ascertain. —परि 1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire. (—pass.) to increase; R. 3. 24. —प्र 1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to, increase, develop. (—pass.) to grow, be developed; प्रचीयमानावयवा राज्ञा R. 3. 7. —वि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to search for, look out for; विचितश्चैव सम-ताहं रमज्ञानपादः Māl. 5. —विनिच् to determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चिनुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35. —सं 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रक्षा-योगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिचिन्ति S. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35. —समुद् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor; उचितवेदानिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषशुद्धारिणः M. 2; Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing.

चिचिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire. चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, purposed. —तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कृष्णं मानन्द... कुरुमानि Gīt. 12, 80 वनचररुचिरे रक्ष्यति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणाने 7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake. —Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः —चिकरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —भारः, —हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोराश्चिकुरानंकरः कर्णपूरं मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक्कः The musk-rat.

चिक्कण a. (पा or पी f.) 1 Smooth, glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परित्रायतामेनां मानव मा कस्यापि तपसिन् ईक्षीतेचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. ७. The betel-nut tree. —जं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut. चिक्कण-पी 1 The betel-nut tree. 2 A betel-nut.

चिकसः Barley-meal.

चिकान्-चिक्कण q. v.

चिकिरः A mouse.

चिकिद्वं Moisture, freshness.

चिकिद्वः A sort of gourd.

चिकिलः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिच्चा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. 2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चिन् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतितं) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

**चाटः** A rogue or cheat, one who was the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 326; (चाटाः = चाटाः विश्वास्य दे परधनमवहति Mit. ).

**चाटुः** -ट् *a.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं *lit.* S. 14; विरचितचाटुचनरचनं चरणरचितं प्रणियतं Git. 11; Amaru. 33; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of मीतमादि consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -**Comp.** -उक्तिः *f.* flattering or coaxing language.

-उल्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिवावतः पित्रत इव प्रथमाचाटुकः *Me.* 31. -चटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -चटुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पद्मचाटु-शतेरुल्लूलं Git. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीर विलोकयति चाटुशतं धुके Bh. 2. 31.

**चाणक्यः** N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विश्वकुप, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

**चाणूरः** A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

**चांडालः** (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमपि द्विजानिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

**चांडालिका**=चंडालिका *q. v.*

**चातकः** (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; मृगमा एव पतति चातकमुने द्विजाः पयो-विद्वजः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -**Comp.** -आनन्दनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

**चातनं** 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

**चातुर *a.* (री *f.*)** 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -र *a.* A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; वन्द्यचातुरीति N. 1. 12.

**चातुरस्र** Four casts in playing at dice. -कः A small round pillow.

**चातुरथिकः** (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

**चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (गी *f.*)** Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

**चातुराश्रम्य** The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

**चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्यिक *a.* (की *f.*)** 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

**चातुर्यह्निका *a.* (की *f.*)** Belonging to the fourth day.

**चातुर्दश** A demon (Sk.)

**चातुर्दशिकः** One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनव्याय *q. v.*)

**चातुर्मस्रक *a.* (सिका *f.*)** One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

**चातुर्मास्यं** N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, श्रवण and आश्विन.

**चातुर्यं** 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; अचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

**चातुर्यवर्ग** 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं च चातुर्यवर्गव्यवस्थामुः Ms. 10. 6; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

**चातुर्विधं** Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

**चात्वारः** 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (द्रव्यं).

**चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*)** 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

**चांद्र *a.* (डी *f.*)** Relating to the moon, lunar; एतद्वायुना विप्रवादीममितमः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्री 1 the vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called शुभशर्प. -द्री Moonlight. -**Comp.** -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

**चांद्रकं** Dried ginger.

**चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*)** Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धेद्या चांद्रमसीयं लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता पश्यमानं धुके पद्याभिता चांद्रमसीमिच्छां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation शुभशिरः.

**चांद्रमसायनः**, -निः The planet Mercury.

**चांद्रायणं** A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

**चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*)** 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

**चापं** 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरं को मवस्यवाकाः Ve. 3. 5; 80 चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodine called Sagittarius.

**चापलं**, -र्यं 1 Quick motion, swift-ness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विश्व चापलं U. 4; तद्वर्णः कर्णमागम्य चापलाय प्रचादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तद्वानिच चाप-लेभ्यो निवारणीयाः K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः स्वनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42.

**चामरः**, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A chourie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुवते विजुल-तर्हमिजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अद्वयमासति वय-मेव ध्रुपतेः शशिप्रभं ह्रस्वमे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Ms. 35; चित्रवस्त-मिवाचलं ह्यशिरस्यायामवधाम V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -ग्राहः -ग्राहित्र *m.* a person who carries a chourie. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chourie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पुरुं श्रीलाचलवर्णानि चामरग्राहिणीनां Dh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

**चामरिन् *m.*** A horse.

**चामीकरं** 1 Gold; तनचामीकरागदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhātthra plant. -**Comp.** -प्रलस्य *a.* like gold.

**चातुंडा** A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25.

**चांपिला** The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

**चापेयः** 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhātthra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

**चाय्** 1 U. (चायि-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

**चारः** 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारश्चित्रः V. 5. 2; कीडाशेले यदि च विचरन् पादचारण गीरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षु below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -**Comp.** -अंशरिः a spy. ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुदीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmandaka; गावः पश्यति मेषं वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यति राजान-

श्रुत्वाभितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मात्तस्यैति दूरस्थाः सर्वार्थात्प्राणिनाः । चारेण तस्मादुच्यते राजनश्चारकश्चुवः -चण, -चंचु a. graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -पथः a place where two roads meet. -भटः a valorous warrior. -वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman. 3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate. 5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison; निगदितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्य Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. 2 A wandering actor, or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 14. 3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थ्य Attainment of an object, success, fullness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. 2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनुन नामिवास्माभि चारित्र्यंशकारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयोऽपि च दुर्गते भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). 4 Disposition, temperament. 5 Peculiar observance or practice. 6 Hereditary observance. -Comp. कचच a. cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (च or ची f.) 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; श्रिये चारशीले मुंच मयि माननिदानं Git. 10; सर्व श्रिये चारतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; चकासतं चारचक्रचमेण Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brishaspati. -रु n. Saffron. -Comp. -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -बोण a. handsome-nosed. -दर्शन a. good-looking, lovely. -धार Sachi, Indra's wife. -नेत्र, लोचन a. having beautiful eyes. (-त्रः, -नः) a deer. -फला a vine, grape. -लोचनः a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely disposition or character. -हासिन् a. sweet-smiling.

चारिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. 2 An unguent.

चार्य a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2 Covered with leather (as a car). 3 Shielded provided with a shield.

चार्यण (मी f.) Covered with skin or leather. -जं A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्यिक a. (की f.) Made of leather; Ms. 289.

-चार्यिणः A number of men armed with shields.

चार्यिकः 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chârâka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2 N. of Râkhasa described in the Mahâbhârata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pândavas. [When Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhîma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2 Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of Kubera.

चारुः 1 The thatch or roof of a house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking, moving. 4 Being moveable.

चारुकः A restive elephant.

चारुनं 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). 2 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चारुः-सः The blue jay; Mâl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चिनोति, चिहुते, चित्; caus. चायति, चापयति, also चयति, चययति desid. चिर्चायति-चिर्चायते) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं उप्याणि चिच्यती. 2 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानिव ते सुमाचर्चुवानरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To set, inlay, cover or fill with; see चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लना पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बाळिशस्यापि सस्त्रेणपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; राजहंस तव सेव सुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -With अप् to diminish, loss, be deprived of; chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to decrease, diminish, become less; राजहंस तव सेव सुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste away. -आ 1 to accumulate, heap up. 2 to fill or cover with, cover over; Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. -उद् to gather, collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उच् to add to, increase; उपचिच्यन्मां नन्वी प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow, increase; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. -नि to cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in p. p.); निचितं सद्गु-

पेयं चिन्देः GLt. 1; सङ्कुतनीडनिचितं विभ्रज्ज-दमंडं S. 7. 11; Bk. 16. 4. -निच् to determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि 1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire. (-pass.) to increase; R. 3. 21. -प्र 1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to, increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow, be developed; प्रवीक्षमानवयवा राज्ञा R. 3. 7. -वि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to search for, look out for; विचितश्चैव समंतात् इमंज्ञानपाटः Mâl. 5. -विनिच् to determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चिनु शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35. -सं 1 to gather, collect. hoard; रक्षा-योगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिन्तां S. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35. -सद्गु to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor; उचितवेदानिद्रमे विक्रिस्तका दोषमुग्रहर्तन M. 2; Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing.

चिजिलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire. चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, purposed. -तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate, rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कृह मानद्...कुसुमानि Git. 12, 80 वनचरुचिरे रक्ष्यते चिकुरे नालितरुणानने 7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake. -Comp. -उच्छयः, -कलापः -निकरः, -पक्षः, -पाशः, -भारः, -हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरानेकरः कर्णयूरो मयः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair.

चिक्कः The musk-rat.

चिक्कण a. (ण or जी f.) 1 Smooth, glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परित्रायतामेनां मावन् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इक्षुदितेलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. णः The betel-nut tree. -जं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिक्कण-णी 1 The betel-nut tree. 2 A betel-nut.

चिकेसः Barley-meal.

चिकान्चिक्का q. v.

चिक्किरः A mouse.

चिक्किव् Moisture, freshness.

चिक्किहः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. 2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेति, चेतयति) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चिद् 1 P. 10, A. (चेति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

चाटः A rogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 380; (चाटः = चाटः विनाशकः च पश्यन्महर्षिः Ms.).

चाटुः -टु *a.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); विटः विपदाः वरुदेति चाटुः Ms. 3. 14, विरचितचाटुचत्तुश्च चत्तरचित्तुश्च नवितानं Git. 11; Anura. 33; Pt. 1. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of शतशतपथ consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लोहः, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; विप्रवचनः विप्रवचनं च चत्तरचाटुकारः Ms. 31. -वटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -वटुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous -जलं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पञ्चाशत्तुर्वटुलं Git. 2; गजुगुगुगु चर विरोधयति चाटुल्लोहं इमे Bh. 2. 31.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विश्वगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चापूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (ही *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमयं द्विजानिखनः Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका = चंडालिका *f.* v.

चातकः (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; यक्ष्मा एव पतन्ति चातकमुने द्विजाः पयो-विन्दः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आनन्दनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 injuring.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -रं A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; वदन्तचातुरीद्वी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक्ष Four casts in playing at dice. -क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुरिह-चातुर्यक, चातुर्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Quartern, occurring every fourth day. -क्षः A quartern ague.

चातुराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्वेदः A demon (Sk.).

चातुर्वेदिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनश्वर *q. v.*)

चातुर्वेदिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who performs the Chaturvedya sacrifice.

चातुर्वार्यं N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, श्रवण and अश्विन.

चातुर्वै 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; चातुर्वै Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवै समाधिकं यमं चातुर्वर्ण्यं ब्रह्मवैतन्तः Ms. 10. 68; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विधं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (इमे).

चातुर्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुद्याद्यादुर्गा विप्रनांद्रीमनिनः श्रियः Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month.

2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्रं 1 The vow called चांद्रापण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called दृगर्क्षपं.

-द्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month.

-व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रापण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लघ्वेद्या चांद्रमसीयं लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं गता पश्यन्नात्र भुंक्ते पश्चाच्छिता चांद्रमसीयमिच्छां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25.

-सं The constellation मृगशिरसः.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); of Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; तात चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरं की मयसावकाः Vo. 3. 5; so चाप-

राणि: 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called *Napiltarius*.

चापलः, -ल्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विह चापलं U. 4; तद्वृत्तः कथंममय चापलाय प्रचादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचिन्तानिखि चापल्येनो निवारणीयः K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः स्वनिदिद्धचापले R. 3. 42.

चामरा, -रं (also -रा -रि sometimes) 1 A *chourra* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याघ्रपते निचल-नरुमिभजोचामराणि V. 4. 4. अद्वयमातीत् चामरे वृषतेः शक्तिमं वृषभं च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Ms. 25; चित्रवस्तु-निवाचलं दक्षिणस्यामवद्याम V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chourie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chourie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.: पणं श्रीनारदमणिदे चामराग्रिणिनि Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् *m.* A horse.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; तनचामीकरभद्रः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -ग्रह्य *a.* like gold.

चाहुंदा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25.

चांपला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -रं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चाय् 1 U. (चायन्ति-रे) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीलः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाशिले यदि च विचरन् पादचारं गीरी Ms. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः शनिचारः &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चाचक्षुस् below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरितः a spy. ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 of. Kāmandaka: गावः पश्यति श्वेन वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः चारैः पश्यति राजान-

श्रुतमिति जनाः ॥ also Rām:—यस्मा-  
दस्येति दूरस्थाः सर्वान्तरायापिः । चारेण तस्मा-  
दुच्येते राजानश्चरक्षयः -चण, -चंचु a.  
graceful in gait, of graceful car-  
riage. -पथः a place where two roads  
meet. -महः a valourous warrior.  
-वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman.  
3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate.  
5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison;  
निगडितचरणं चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim.  
2 A wandering actor, or singer,  
a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 14.  
3 A celestial singer, heavenly  
chorister; S 2. 14. 4 A reader of  
scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थ्य Attainment of an object,  
successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1  
Conduct, behaviour, manner of act-  
ing. 2 Good name or character, repu-  
tation, probity, uprightness, good  
conduct; अतुल्यं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्र्यश-  
कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदवे-  
पि च दुर्गतिं भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity,  
purity of life (of women). 4 Dis-  
position, temperament. 5 Peculiar  
observance or practice. 6 Heredi-  
tary observance. -COMP. कवच a.  
cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (रू or री f.) 1 Agreeable,  
welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear  
(with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे  
चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful,  
elegant, pretty; त्रिषु चारुशीले भुव मयि  
मानवनिदानं Git. 10; सर्वं त्रिषु चारुतरे वसते  
Rs. 6. 2; चक्रसंतं चारुचक्रचरणं Si. 1.  
8; 4. 49. -रु An epithet of Brishas-  
pati. -रू n. Saffron. -COMP. -अंगी  
a beautifully formed woman. -वोण  
a. handsome-nosed. -दर्शन a. good-  
looking, lovely. -धारा Sachi, Indra's  
wife. -नेत्र, लोचन a. having beauti-  
ful eyes. (-त्र, -नः) a deer. -कला  
a vine, grape. -लोचनः a woman with  
lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beauti-  
ful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a  
female who fasts for a whole month.  
-शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful  
slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely  
disposition or character. -हासित a.  
sweet-smiling.

चाचिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person,  
bmeasuring with sandal &c. 2 An  
unguent.

चार्य a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2  
Covered with leather (as a car).  
3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्येण (मी f.) Covered with skin  
or leather. -जं A multitude of hides  
or shields.

चार्यिक a. (की f.) Made of lea-  
ther; Ms. 289.

-चार्येण A number of men armed  
with shields.

चार्यकः 1 N. of a sophistical phi-  
losopher (said to have been a pupil  
of Brihaspati), who propounded the  
grossest form of atheism or material-  
ism (for a summary of the doctrines  
of Chârâka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2  
N. of Râkshasa described in the  
Mahâbhârata, as a friend of Duryo-  
dhana and an enemy of the Pânda-  
vas. [When Yudhishtira entered Has-  
tingapura in triumph, he assumed the  
form of a Brahmana and reviled him  
and the assembled Brahmanas, but he  
was soon detected, and the real Brah-  
manas, filled with fury, are said to have  
killed him on the spot. He also tried  
to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the  
great war by telling him that Bhîma  
was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2  
Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splen-  
dour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of  
Kubera.

चारुः 1 The thatch or roof of a  
house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking,  
moving. 4 Being moveable.

चारुकः A restive elephant.

चारुनं 1 Causing to move, shak-  
ing, wagging (as a tail). 2 Cau-  
sing to pass through a sieve, sifting.  
sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चारुः-सः The blue jay; Mâl. 6. 5;  
Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चिनोति, चिजुते, चित; caus.  
चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति desid.  
चिचिपति-चिकीपति) 1 To collect, gather,  
accumulate (said to govern two ac-  
cusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this  
use is very rare in classical litera-  
ture); इक्षुं उपपाणि चिच्यती. 2 To pile  
or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानि  
ते सुतादर्थं बुवान् सोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. 3 To  
set, inlay, cover or fill with; see  
चित. -pass. To bear fruit, grow,  
increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते  
चैव लना पुष्पफलवदा Pt. 1. 222 bears  
fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि संक्षेपपतिता कृषिः  
Mu. 1. 3; राजहंसं तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च  
न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -WITH अप्  
to diminish, lose, be deprived of;  
chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to de-  
crease, diminish, become less; राजहंसं  
तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P.  
10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste  
away. -आ 1 to accumulate, heap up.  
2 to fill or cover with, cover over;  
Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. -उद् to gather,  
collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उप् to add to,  
increase; उपनिबन्धनो तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः  
Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow; in-  
crease; अयोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिना नोपचीयते  
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. -नि  
to cover or fill with, strew, over-  
spread (chiefly in p. p.); चिचितं समु-

पेयं नारदः Ghat. 1; शकुन्तलीनिचितं विभ्रज-  
दामंडलं S 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -निच्  
to determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि  
1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire.  
(-pass.) to increase; R. 3. 24. -द्र  
1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to,  
increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow,  
be developed; प्रचीयमानायया राज्ञा सा R.  
3. 7. -वि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to  
search for, look out for; विचितश्चैव समं-  
तात् स्मशानपादः Mâl. 5. -विनिच् to de-  
termine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चि-  
तश्चो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35.  
-स् 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रत्ना-  
योगाद्यमपि तयः प्रत्यहं संचिन्तति S. 2. 14;  
R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange,  
put in order, put or place; Bk. 3.  
35. -सद् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor;  
उचितथेलाधिक्रमे चिकित्सका दौषमुदाहर्तते M. 2;  
Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies  
or medicine, medical treatment, cur-  
ing, healing.

चिह्निलः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (any-  
thing), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired,  
purposed. -त्तं Design, intention, pur-  
pose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing any-  
thing, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23;  
3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous,  
fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate,  
rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head;  
मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मान्द....कुसुमानि Git. 12,  
80 वनचररुचिरे रुच्यते चिकुरे तंलिततृणानने  
7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake.  
-COMP. -उच्चयः, -कलापः -निकारः,  
-पक्षः, -पाशः, भारः, हेस्तः a mass or  
tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरानेकरः कर्णपूरं  
मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair.

चिकुः The musk-rat.

चिकण a. (जा or जी f.) 1 Smooth,  
glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unc-  
tuous, greasy; लघु परित्रागतामेनां मान्द मा  
कस्यापि तपस्विन इक्षुडीलेचिकणशीर्षिक्य हस्ते  
पतिष्यति S. 2. 7. The betel-nut tree.

-जं A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिकणा-जी 1 The betel-nut tree.

2 A betel-nut.

चिकसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रा-चिकणा q. v.

चिक्रिः A mouse.

चिक्रिदु Moisture, freshness.

चिक्रिदः A sort of gourd.

चिक्रिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a coun-  
try and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its  
fruit. 2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति-ते)  
To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतितं)  
1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

वेदवेनवस्यं Bk. 17. 16; चित्रं रम-  
लङ्घ्य 14. 62; 15 38; 2. 29. 2 To  
know, understand, be aware or consi-  
cious of; वैरलङ्घ्यमगमनं च चेतये  
Bk. 154 3 To regain consciousness.  
4 To appear, shine.

चित्र *f.* 1 Thought, perception.  
2 Intelligence, intellect, understand-  
ing; Bh. 2 1; 3 1. 3 The heart,  
mind. 4 The soul, spirit, the anima-  
ting principle of life. 5 Brahman.  
-Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the thinking  
principle or faculty 2 pure intelli-  
gence, the supreme spirit. -आत्मकं  
consciousness. -आमातः the indivi-  
dual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to  
worldly defilements). -उल्लासः glad-  
dening the heart of spirit. -चनः the  
supreme spirit or Brahman. -प्रवृत्ति  
*f.* reflection, thinking. -शक्तिः *f.*  
mental power, intellectual capacity.  
-स्वरूपं the supreme spirit. -*ind.* 1  
A particle added to किं and its deri-  
vatives (such as कद्, कथं, कः कदा, कुत्र,  
कुतः &c.) to impart to them an in-  
definite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere;  
केचन some &c. 2 The sound चित्.

चित् *p. p.* 1 Collected, piled up,  
heaped, gathered. 2 Hoarded, accu-  
mulated 3 Got, acquired. 4 Cover-  
ed with full of; कुमिकुलचित् Bh. 2. 11.  
5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चित्ता A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु  
समने तावदाहु मे प्रणिपाताजलियाचिनश्रितां Ku.  
4. 35; चित्ताधितोहम् R. 8. 57; चित्तात्मन्  
Ku. 5. 69. -Comp. -अग्निः the funeral  
fire. -चूडकं a pyre.

चित्तिः *f.* 1 Collecting, gathering.  
2 A heap, multitude, quantity.  
3 A layer, pile, stack. 4 A funeral  
pile. 5 An oblong with quadrangular  
sides. 6 The understanding.

चित्तिका 1 A pile, stack. 2 A  
funeral pile. 3 A small chain (or  
girdle) worn as an ornament round  
the loins.

चित्त *a.* 1 Observed, perceived. 2  
Considered, reflected or meditated  
upon. 3 Resolved. 4 Intended,  
wished, desired. -तं 1 Observing,  
attending. 2 Thought, thinking,  
attention, desire, intention, aim;  
मच्चित्तं सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तचिन्तित  
16. 16. 3 The mind; यदाही दुर्वारः प्र-  
सूति मच्चित्तकणिः Sānti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त  
and comp. below. 4 The heart  
(considered as the seat of intellect).  
5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty.  
-Comp. -अनुचित्ति *a.* acting according  
to one's will, humouring. -अपहारकः,  
-अपहारिन् *a.* 'heart-stealing', attrac-  
tive, captivating. -आभोगः attention  
of the mind to its own feelings,  
exclusive attachment to one thing.  
-आसक्तः attachment, love. -उद्वेकः

pride, arrogance. -सहय agreement,  
unanimity. -उन्नतिः, सहजतिः *f.* 1  
noble-mindedness. 2 pride, arro-  
gance. -चारिन् *a.* acting according  
to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन्  
*m.*, -यः, -योनिः 1 love, passion. 2 Cupid,  
the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्भवः  
R. 3. 46; मोक्षं प्रमिद्विजयः खलु चित्तजन्मा  
Māl. 1. 20. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind  
of another. -नाशः loss of conscience.  
-निर्वृतिः *f.* contentment, happiness.  
-प्रसन्न *a.* composed, tranquil. (-सः)  
tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy,  
pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view.  
2 inconsistency, inconstancy. -मोहः  
infatuation of the mind. -विकारः  
change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः  
distraction of the mind. -विषयः,  
विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or  
derangement of mind, madness, in-  
sanity. -विश्लेषः breach of friendship.  
-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 disposition or state of the  
mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभि-  
प्रायमभाविष्टजनाचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वन्मते S.  
2. 2 inward purpose, emotion. 3 (in  
Yoga phil.) inward working of the  
mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः  
Yoga. S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety.  
-वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind,  
distraction. -हारीन् *a.* fascinating,  
attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed  
with reason. 2 Kindhearted, amiable.

चित्त्यं The place at which a corpse  
is burnt. -स्या 1 A funeral pile. 2  
Piling up, building (as an altar).

चित्र *a.* 1 Bright, clear. 2 Varie-  
gated, spotted, diversified. 3 Inter-  
esting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. 4 Vari-  
ous, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136;  
Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. 5 Surprising,  
wonderful, strange. -त्रः 1 The  
variegated colour. 2 The Asoka  
tree. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting,  
delineation; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा  
S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रकृता कता S. 6. 20,  
13, 21 &c. 2 A brilliant ornament  
or ornament. 3 An extraordinary  
appearance, wonder. 4 A sectarian  
mark on the forehead. 5 Heaven,  
sky. 6 A spot. 7. The white or  
spotted leprosy. 8 (In Rhet.) The  
last of the three main divisions of  
Kāvya (poetry.) (It is of two  
kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and  
the poetical charm lies mainly in  
the use of figures of speech, depen-  
dent on the sound or sense of words.  
Mammata thus defines it:—शब्दचित्रं  
वाच्यचित्रमर्थार्थं त्वत्वं स्तुतं K. P. 1.) As  
an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited  
the following verse from R. G.:—  
निशाचिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रीणिशत्रवःशत्रवे । गोत्रारिगोत्रजेत्राय  
गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥—त्रं *ind.* Oh! how  
strange! what a wonder! चित्रं यदि

नाम व्याकरणमध्यस्थे Sk. -Comp. -अक्षी,  
-जेष्ठा, -लोचनः a kind of bird com-  
monly called Śārika. -अंश *a.* striped,  
having a spotted body. (-शं) vermi-  
lion. -अक्षं rice dressed with coloured  
condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूपः a kind  
of cake. अपूर्ति *a.* committed to a  
picture, painted °आरंभ *a.* painted;  
R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a  
painted resemblance, portrait. -आयसं  
steel -आरंभः a painted scene, out-  
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 उक्तिः *f.*  
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse;  
जयंति ते पंचमनादमित्रविजोक्तिसंघर्षविशेषेषु  
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven.  
3 a surprising tale. -आद्वनः boiled  
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कंदः  
a pigeon. -कथालापः telling agreeable  
or charming stories. -कंचलः 1 painted  
cloth used as an elephant's housing.  
2 a variegated carpet. -कारः 1 a  
painter. 2 an actor. -कर्त्तव्य *n.* 1 an  
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,  
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic.  
(-मः) 1 magician who works  
wonders. 2 a painter. चित्र *m.* 1 a  
painter. 2 a magician. -कायः a tiger  
in general. 2 a leopard or panther.  
-कारः 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed  
tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिका चित्रकारो व्याजत  
Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and  
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 13.  
47; U. 1. -कृत *m.* a painter. -क्रिया  
painting. -ग, -गत् *a.* painted. -गंधं  
yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the  
beings in Yama's world recording  
the vices and virtues of mankind;  
Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room.  
-जल्पः a random or incoherent talk,  
talk on various subjects. -स्वच्छ *m.*  
the Bhūrja tree. -द्वंद्वः the cotton-  
plant. -स्वस्त *a.* painted, drawn in  
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the fran-  
coline partridge. -पटः, -हः 1 a paint-  
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-  
quered cloth. -पटु *a.* 1 divided into  
various parts. 2 full of graceful  
expressions. -पादः the bird called  
Śārikā. -विच्छकः a peacock. -पक्षः  
a kind of arrow. -पुष्टः a sparrow.  
-फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-  
board. -पर्शः a peacock. -भाजः 1  
fire. 2 the sun; (चित्रभाजुर्भातीति विने  
स्वो राजो वही K. P. 2. given as an  
instance of one of the modes of  
अंजन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka  
plant. -संढलः a kind of snake. -सुवः  
the spotted antelope. -सेखरः a pea-  
cock. -योधिन् *m.* an epithet of  
Arjuna. -रयः 1 the sun. 2 N. of a  
king of the Gandharvas, one of the  
sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife  
Muni; अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रनेतादीनां पंचपुत्राणां  
भातुणामधिको ह्यनेः गोदशश्चित्ररथो नाम सहस्रवर्णः  
K. 136; V. 1. -लेख *a.* of beautiful  
utlines, highly arched; शक्तिस्तत्र कलापती



रुचिचित्रलेखे भूषो Gft. 10. (-खा) N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāna. [When Ushā, related to her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitraklekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिकः a painter's brush. -विचित्र a. 1 variously coloured, variegated. 2 multi-form. -चित्रा the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. शिखिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: -मरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -संस्थ a. painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रकः 1 A painter. 2 A tiger in general. 3 A small hunting leopard. 4 N. of a tree -कः A sectarian mark on the forehead.

चित्रलः A. Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिम-निर्मुक्तयेति चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R 1. 46. -COMP. -अर्दिरः, -ईशः the moon.

चित्रिकः The month called Chaitra. चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women: -रात्रिणी, चित्रिणी, शिखिणी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी: -भवति रतिरमज्ञा नाति खर्वी न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमज्जनासा क्षिप्रनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घन-कटिनकुचाख्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलपुण्यविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रितः a. 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Painted.

चित्रितः a. (नी. f.) 1 Wonderful. 2 Variegated.

चित्रियते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरमावश्चिष्यते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17 64; 18. 23. 2 To wonder.

चिन्तु 10 U (चिन्तयिते, चिन्तितं) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा किंलोकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चिंतय तावदे-नापदेशेन पुनराश्रयपदं गच्छामः S. 2. 2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चिन्तं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य बंधं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4, 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. 3 To mind, take care of, look to; R. 1. 64. 4 To call to mind, remember. 5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्यप्रायश्चित्ततां H. 1. 6 To regard as, esteem. 7 To weigh, discriminate. 8 To discuss, treat of, consider. -WITH अद्भु to think over or about, call to mind,

ponder over; S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8. -परि 1 to think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिन्तय स्वयं कदाचिदेति यदि योगमर्हति Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. 2 to think of, remember, bring before the mind. 3 to devise, find out. -चि 1 to think, consider. 2 to think of, ponder over, call to mind; S. 4. 1. 3 to take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्मायु विचिन्तय संयमयनादुद्येः कुलं चारुमनः S. 4. 16. 4 to intend, fix upon, determine. 5 to devise, find out, discover. -सं 1 to think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 359; Ch. P. 32. 2 to weigh (in the mind), discriminate.

चिन्तनं, -ना 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसा निश्चितं Ms. 12. 5. 2 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता 1 Thinking, thought. 2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचित्तः 12. 3 Reflection, consideration. 4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चानं चिन्ता हितानामिः श्रुत्यताश्चास्तपकृत् S. D. 201. -COMP. -आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. -पर a thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काच-सूत्रेण विक्रीति इत चिन्तामणिर्मा Sānti. 1. 12; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेवसि लब्धु चिन्ता न चिन्तामणि-मप्यनर्च्य N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -वेदमन् n. a council-hall.

चिन्तिडी The tamarind tree.

चिन्तितः a. 1 Thought, reflected. 2 Devised, found out.

चिन्तितः f. चिन्तिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिन्त्यः pot. p. 1 To be considered or thought over. 2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. 3 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable; अथ कचिदस्कुट लंकारत्वे उदा-हृतं (यः कौमारदरः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्मयः a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the supreme spirit). -यः 1 Pure intelligence. 2 The Supreme spirit.

चिपटः a. Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिटः a. See चिपट. -COMP. -शीवः a. short-necked. -नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिडु (डु) कं The chin; चिडुकं वृद्धः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिसिः A parrot.

चिरः a. Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिर-विदः चिरकालः चिरदिने &c. -रं A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be

used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पवने वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजापतिं चिरमात्मना धृत्वा R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; किञ्चिच्चिरायां पुनः प्रविपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतास्मि न सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरम-स्थनस्पर्शरनज्ञता यवो R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 67; चिरस्य वाच्यं न मतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरं कुप्यंत Sat. Br. -COMP. -आयुः a. long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थः a. existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन a. of long standing, old, long-continued, chronic (as a disease). -जातः a. born long ago, old. -जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अमृत्यानां बलिष्यसि हनुमांश्च विभीषणः । कुपः परशुरामश्च सवैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -पाकिन् a. ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् m. an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. -उषितः a. having lodged for a long time. -विमोषितः a. long banished, a long sojourner. -वृत्ता, -वृत्तिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थितः a. lasting, long-enduring, continuing, durable.

चिरंजीवः a. Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kāna.

चिरिदी, चिरिदी 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. 2 A young woman (in general).

चिरन्तः a. (नी. f.) Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरन्तः a. (नी. f.) Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वस्त्यस्तुते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चित्तनस्तावद्भिन्मयीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरन्तः गृह्ण &c.

चिरयति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry: कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विरोधः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरः The shoulder-joint.

चिरिंदी A sort of cucumber.

चिरु 6. P. (चिरिति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. 2 A fire-fly. 3 Lighting.

चिल 1. P. (चिहिति, चिहितं) 1 To become loose, be slack or flacid. 2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्लः-हा The (Bengal) kite. -COMP. -आना a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिह्निका: चिह्नी A cricket; of चिह्निका.  
चिह्नि: The chin.

चिह्नं 1 mark, spot, stamp, symbol, emblem, badge, symptom; प्रसिद्ध चिह्नं Pt. 1. 48; 3. 55; चिह्नानस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. 2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुनः कदाचि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्नं 2. 58. 3 A sign of the zodiac. 4 Aina, direction. -Comp. -कारिन् u. 1 marking, spotting. 2 striking, wounding, killing. 3 frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित a. 1 marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 86; 1. 318; दिवा चिह्नः कार्यार्थं चिह्नित राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170. 2 Branded. 3 Known, designated.

चीन्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स चिह्नी-वनि चीन्कारप्रदमस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वेनायकाधिपेयं वदन्विदुतयः पानु चीन्कारखलः Mā. 1. 1.

चिनिः 1 N. of a country, the modern China. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A sort of cloth. -नः (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. 2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. 3 Lead. -Comp. -अञ्जकं, -वासत् u. China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनीशुक्रमिव केतोः प्रतिवर्तते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Amaru. 75. -कपूरः a kind of camphor. -जं steel. -पिष्टं 1 red lead. 2 lead. -बनं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.  
चीरं 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long strip of garment; Ms. 6. 6. 2 A bark. 3 Clothes or garment in general. 4 A neckluc of pearls consisting of four strings. 5 A stripe, stroke, line. 6 A manner of writing with strokes. 7 Lead. -Comp. -परिमह, -वासत् a. 1 clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 101. 2 dressed in rags or tatters.

चीरिः f. 1 A veil for covering the the eyes. 2 A cricket. 3 The hem of an under-garment.

चिरि (क) का A cricket.

चीर्णं a. 1 Done, performed, observed. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Split, divided. -Comp. -पर्णः the Kharjura tree.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीरु 1 U. (चीरति-ने). 1 To w cover. 2 To take or receive. 3 To seize.

चीरत 1 A garment (in general). a tatter, rag; प्रतपीरतस्य रूपमेषा R. 11. 16. 2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चरितानि परिचये Sk.; चीरपीरतपरिच्छद Mā. 1; प्रसादितवस्त्रमेषा चीरतलं Mk. 8.

चीरति m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina

mendicant. 2 A mendicant (in general).

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुक्रः 1 A kind of cane or sorrel.

2 Sourness. -ज्ञ Sourness; acidity.

-Comp. -फलं the tamarind fruit.

-वास्तुकं wood sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् m. Sourness.

चुचुकः-कं, चुचुकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c.

चुदा-दा A small well or reservoir.

चुद 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle; see चुत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद 10 U. (चोदयति-ने, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयामा S. 1. 2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24; to lead, induce; R. 10. 67. 3 To hasten, accelerate. 4 To question, ask. 5 To press with a request. 6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. -With परि 1 to push on, direct, send. 2 to incite, prompt. -च 1 to impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापल्य प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. 2 to drive or urge on, push on. 3 to direct. -सं 1 to direct, incite, impel. 2 to throw, send forth.

चुदी A procuress, bawd.

चुर 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चुचुकः The chin.

चुर 1. 10. U. (चुचयति-ने, चुचयति-ने, चुचित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); चिन्त्यति चुचयति जलप्रकल्पे हरिकृपमत इति तिमिरनलं Git. 6; विद्यासुखं किञ्चिदुचयते Ku. 3. 38; Amaru. 16; H. 1. 132. 2 To touch softly, graze; U. 4. 19. -With परि to kiss; Ra. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

चुचुः-चा A kiss.

चुक्का 1 A kisser. 2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. 5 A loadstone.

चुचनं Kissing, a kiss; चुचनं वेदि मे माये कामचाङ्गलान्ये R. G.

चुर 10. U. (चोरयति-ने, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. 2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचुरत्तद्वनसोभिरामता Si. 1. 16

चुरा Theft.

चुरिः-रि f. A small well.

चुलका 1 Deep mud. 2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; मनी स मन् चुल के सहस्रः N. 8. 45; जाला पिपातुमुलकां विक्रं Vikr. 1. 87. 3 A small vessel.

चुलकित m. A porpoise.

चुलं 1 P. (चुलयति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -With उद् 1 to swing. 2 to agitate; अम्बेगोलीकैरसमिन् चुलंरुचुलंरुचयते Mv. 5. 8.

चुलंयः Fondling children.

चुलपा A she-goat.

चुल 1 P. (चुलति) To play, sport, to make amorous gestures.

चुलिः A fire-place.

चुली 1 A fire-place. 2 A funeral pile.

चुचुकं, चुचुकं The nipple of a breast, Si. 7. 19.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51. 2 The ceremony of tonsure. 3 The crest of a cock or peacock. 4 Any crest, plume or diadem. 5 The head. 6 Top, summit. 7 A room on the top of a house. 8 A well. 9 An ornament (like bracelet worn on the wrist).

-Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरकं Ms. 65. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1 a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). 2 best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.).

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. 2 Crested.

चूतः 1 The mango tree. ईषद्वज्रजः-कणायकविशो चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूतोडुरा-स्वादकपायकः Ku. 3. 82; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -सं The anus.

चूर्णं 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ने, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. 2 To bruise, crush. -With. -सं to bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि यस्या न हयोपनीस Ve. 1. 15.

चूर्णः-णी 1 Powder. 2 Flour. 3 Dust. 4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विकल्पेणा चूर्णमुद्रिः Ms. 68. -नी 1 Chalk. 2 Lime. -Comp.

-कारः a lime-burner. -कुलः a curl, curly hair; समं केलकतायां चूर्णकुलवदिति Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडं gravel, pebble. -वारदः vermillion. -योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः Grain fried and pounded. -सं 1 A fragrant powder. 2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अक्षरान्तरं सत्यमनां चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः-णी f. 1 Pounding, powder. 2 A sum of hundred cowries.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. 2 A style of prose composition.

**चूर्णित** *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

**चूलः** Hair. -**ल** 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

**चुलिका** 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear. 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage. अंतर्जनिकाग्रस्थेः सूचनार्थस्य चुलिका S. D. 310. *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of *Mv.*

**चूर** 1 P. (चूरति, चूरित) To drink, suck up or out.

**चूषा** 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle.

**चूप्यं** Any article of food to be sucked.

**चूत्** 1. 6. P. (चूति, चूति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together -II. 1. P., 10. U. (चूति चूति-ने) To light, kindle.

**चेकितानः** 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

**चेदः** (-हः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

**चेदि** (हि) का, **चेदि** (ही) *f.* A female slave or servant.

**चेतन** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; बुलुक्यति मदीया चेतना चंचरकिः R. G.; R. 12 14; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमायामिनीयामावसादमि चेतना R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

**चेतसः** *n.* 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 21; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चाद-संस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -COMP. जन्मन्, -भवः, -सुः *m.* 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -विकाः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

**चेतोमत्** *a.* Living, sentient.

**चेद्** *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अथि रोषिस्त्रीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वा प्रतिवारिषे वदामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् -न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सन्निधान-मणे राजप्रभृतीनां इष्टं कर्तुमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

**चेदिः** (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तथीशितारं चेदिनां भवात्समभ्यस्त मा Si. 2. 96, 68. -COMP. -वतिः, -सूच्य *m.*, -राज *m.*,

-राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see शिशुपाल.

**चेष्ट** *c.* 1 To be piled up. 2 To be gathered or collected.

**चेष्ट** 1. P. (चेष्टति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

**चेले** 1 A garment; कुम्भकर्णं चारु चेले दधाना Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; मयाचितं 'a bad wife' -COMP. -प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

**चेलिका** A bodice.

**चेष्ट** 1 A. (चेष्टते, चष्टि) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स द्वौ जागर्ति तदेतं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -WITH -ति 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

**चेष्टकः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

**चेष्टनं** 1 Motion. 2 Effort, exertion.

**चेष्टा** 1 Motion, movement; किमस्माकं स्वनिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारिश्च लक्ष्यतेऽनर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -COMP. -नाशः loss or destruction of the world. -निरूपणं observing a person's movement.

**चेष्टित** *p. p.* Moved, stirred &c. -तं 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादोश्च बभूव रुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

**चेतन्यं** 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

**चेत्तिक** *a.* Mental, intellectual.

**चेत्यः** -स्य 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Buddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (रम्यावृक्ष Malli.) -COMP. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. -मुखः a hermit's water-pot.

**चेत्रः** 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -तं 1 A temple, monument for the dead. -COMP. -आवलिः *f.* the full-moon day of Chaitra. -सखः an epithet of the god of love.

**चेत्ररथं** (रथं) N. of the garden of Kubera; एको यतो चेत्ररथदेशान् सीतारज्यस्थान-च्छेदिवर्मान् R. 6. 60. 60.

**चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन्** *m.* The month called Chaitra.

**चैत्री** The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

**चेष्टः** N. of Sisupāla; अलिचेष्टं महिदत्त Si. 2. 1.

**चैल** A piece of cloth, garment. -COMP. -प्रक्षः a washerman.

**चोक्ष** *a.* 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

**चोच** 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The cocoa-nut.

**चोटी** A petticoat.

**चोडः** A bodice.

**चोदना** 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward. 3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -COMP. -गुहः a ball for playing with.

**चोदित** *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed. 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

**चोद्यं** 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder.

**चो** (चो) *r:* A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इंदिवरुद्रप्रभाचोरं चतुः Bh. 3. 67.

**चो** (चो) रिक्ता Theft, robbery.

**चोरित** *a.* Stolen, robbed.

**चोरितकं** 1 Petty theft, larceny. 2 Anything stolen.

**चोरः** (*m. pl.*) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore.

**-लः** ली- A short jacket, a bodice.

**चोरकः** 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

**चोरकिन्** *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

**चोर** (लौ) हुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

**चोषः** 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

**चोष्यं** -चूष्य *q. v.*

**चौड** (ही *f.*) **चौल** (ली *f.*) *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -हं-लं The ceremony of tonsure.

**चौर्य** 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -COMP. -रतं secret sexual enjoyment. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.

**स्ववनं** 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

**चु** 1 A. (च्यते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also); S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं यद्विभवाद्भिर्बुधः R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or averse from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); अस्माद्धर्मात् चक्षत Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose, be deprived of: अच्योष्ट स्वान्नुपति: Bk. 3. 20, 7. 32. 5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12. 96. 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1 to go away or fly off from, to escape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve, fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -प्र to fall off from, drop down &c. (nearly the same as च्यु with परि).

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योति) 1 To drop flow; ooze, trickle stream forth; इत् सोमिन् मय्यं स्रग्धरिच्युत्तयो: Bk. 6. 28 2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कथंचमच्योतिन् Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or stream forth.

च्युत p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed erred. 4 Lost. —Comp. -अधिकार a. dismissed from office. -आत्मन् a of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युति: f. 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping, oozing 4 Losing, deprivation; येनच्युतिं कुर्वा Ku. 8. 10 5 Vanishing, perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus. च्युत The mango-tree.

## ४

ह्र: A part, fragment.

ह्रग: (गी f.) A goat.

ह्रगल: (ली f.) A goat. -लं A blue cloth.

ह्रगलक्ष: A goat.

ह्रग 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सदाच्छदामिषधनेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A continuous line, streak; कतितरुबुच्छटा K. P. -Comp. -आभा lightening. कल: the betel-nut tree.

ह्रग: A mushroom. -ञ्च A parasol, an umbrella; अदेवमासीत्यमेव भूपते: शशि-भने ह्रगमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -Comp. -धर:, -धार: the bearer of an umbrella. धारण 1 carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. 2 carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पति: 1 a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. -भंग: 1 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilfulness. 4 a forlorn condition, widowhood.

ह्रगक: A temple in honour of Siva. -कं A mushroom.

ह्रगक ह्रगक: A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176.

ह्रगिक: The bearer of an umbrella. ह्रगिन् a. (गी f.) Having or bearing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

ह्रग्वर: 1 A house. 2 A bower, arbour.

ह्र 1. 10. U. (ह्रयति-ने, ह्रायति-ने, ह्रय, ह्रायित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil; हैमिच्छता Me. 76; चक्षु: खेदासलिलमुपति: पद्मभिक्षादयन्ती Me. 90; उद्योपात....काननदि: 18. 2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal, eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; जानयुर्ध्वं कर्म छाद्यते ह्रासायव: Mb. 3. 28. 4 -WITH अय to hide, conceal, cover. -आ 1 to cover (in general); नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. 2 to hide, conceal; भानोराच्छादयन्मा Mb. 3 to clothe, put on clothes; Ms.

3. 27; वस्त्रमाच्छादयति &c. उद् 1 to uncover, undress. -उप 1 to cover, 2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover, clothe; द्यैस्तं परिच्छाय Pt. 2; द्विचिर्म-परिच्छात: (गर्दभ:) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide, conceal. -प्र 1 to cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वनं) प्राच्छादयद्देवायता नदीरेणैव चन्द्रमा: Mb. 2. 12 to hide, conceal, disguise; प्राच्छादय स्वात् गुणान् Bh. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नं 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on clothes. 4 to stand in the way, become an obstacle. -प्रति 1 to hide, conceal. 2 to cover, wrap up. -सं 1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

ह्रद: ह्रदं 1 A covering, cover; अलच्छद उत्तरच्छद &c. 2 A wing; ह्रद्वेन कपशिवालसन् N. 2. 60. 3 A leaf. 4 A sheath, case.

ह्रदि: f., ह्रदिन् n. 1 The roof of a carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a house.

ह्रदन् n. 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्महत्या सामर्थ्यसा: Mv. 2. 25; पलितह्रदना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; ह्रदना परिद्वामि ह्रद्वे U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -Comp. तापस: a religious hypocrite, -रूपेण ind. incognito, in disguise. -वेदिन् m. a player, a cheat, dressed in disguise

ह्रदिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणच्छदिन् disguised as a Brāhmana.

ह्रदच्छद ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; ह्रदच्छदिति भाष्यकणा: पतति Amaru. 89.

ह्रद 10 U. (ह्रयति-ने, ह्रदित) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax. 3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. —WITH उप 1 to flatter, coax, invite; लयोपच्छदित उदकेन S. 5. coaxed to drink water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to persuade one to do a thing. 4 to give one something.

ह्रद: 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विशिष्टतां देवि यत्ते ह्रदं इति V. 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षष्ठे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छद्वर्ति V. 2. 1; Gt. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वह्रदं according to one's own free will, independently. 3 (Hence) subjection, control. 4 Meaning intention, purport. 5 Poison.

ह्रद्वन् n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृहीयात्) ह्रद्वं ह्रद्वोद्भूतेन यथातथ्येन पठिते Chan. 33. 2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. 3 Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick, deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिरायह्रद्वन् यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं ह्रद्वि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवच्छद्व-सामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. 6 A metre; ऋह्रद्वसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री ह्रद्वसाम् Bg. 10. 35; 13. 14. 7 Metrical science, prosody; (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Comp. -कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions यद्योदितेन विविधं निर्यं ह्रद्वकृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100; -ग: (ह्रद्वो:ग:) 1 a reciter in Metre. 2 a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (ह्रद्वो:ग: सामवेदाध्यायी) -यंग: a violation of the laws of metre -विचिन्ति: f. 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Dandin; ह्रद्वेविचिन्ता सकलस्तवर्षी निदाशित: Kāv. 1. 12.

ह्रद्व a. 1 Covered. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c; see ह्रद्व.

ह्रद्वन्: An orphan.

ह्रद्व 10 U. (ह्रयति, ह्रद्वित) To vomit. ह्रद्व:, ह्रद्वेन, ह्रद्वि: f., ह्रद्विका, ह्रद्विक् f. Vomiting, sickness.

ह्रद्व -लं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विच्छेदे शत पलायनच्छद्वानि R. 19. 31; छलमच न गृह्णते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उपेक्षा); परित्यागवच्छद्वेन वा न परेन ग्रहणस्य

मेषरा N 2. 95; प्रत्ययं पुनश्च पदाच्छलन R. 7. 30. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru 15; Mā 9. 1. 4 Intention. 5 Wick- edness. 6 A fallacy. 7 Design, device.

छलयति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Glt. 1; शैवाललोलाश्च- लयति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिक A kind of drama or dancing, छलिकं दुष्ययाज्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलने, -ना Deceiving, cheating, out- witting.

छलिन m. A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लि, -ली f. 1 Bark, rind. 2 A spreading creeper. 3 offspring, pro- geny, posterity.

छविः f. 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपादुमुलच्छविः R. 9. 38; छविः पादुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33. 2 Colour in general. 3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकं मुखपूर्ण- सुश्रियः R. 9. 45. 4 Light, lustre. 5 Skin, hide.

छाग a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणश्चागतो यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं The milk of a she-goat. -COMP. -भोजन m. a wolf. -शुलः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथा, ब्राह्मणः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल a. (-ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -ल A goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided, 2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छे q. v.).

छात्रः A pupil, disciple. -न्त्रे A kind of honey. -COMP. -नंदः an in- different poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -वर्धनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसंकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छादं A thatch, roof.

छादनं 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञायाः Bh. 2. 7. 2 Concealing. 3 A leaf. 4 Clothing.

छादित a. see छात्र.

छादिकः A rogue; Ms. 4. 195.

छादस a. (सी f.) 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छादसः प्रयोगः. 2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. 3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छाया 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छां when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इत्युच्छायनिषादित्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायायः- साद्रुता निवेद्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46, अनुभवति हि स्पर्शा पादपत्तीप्रसृज्य क्षमयति परितः छायाया संक्षितायां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75. 2. 6, 3. 70; Me. 67. 2 A reflected image, a

reflection; छाया न सूक्ष्मति मलोपहतप्रसादे छद्रे तु दृग्गतले छलभाषकाया S. 7. 32. 3 Re-semblance, likeness. 4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination 5 blending of colours. 6 Lustre, light; छायायं हल- लक्षणे R. 4. 5; स्वच्छायाव्यापिकरः Me. 15, 35. 7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. 8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न हृषति S. 3; मेघेतरितः त्रिये तव सुलच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D. 9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me. 80. 104. 10 Protection. 11 A row, line. 12 Dark- ness. 13 A bribe, 14 N. of Durgā. 15 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा the wife of the sun; conse- quently when -संज्ञा went to her father's house, without the know- ledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place, छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvarni and Sani, and one daughter Tapant). -COMP. -अंकः the moon. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः Saturn, son of छाया. -तकः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone -पथः the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भूत m. the moon -मानः the moon. -नं measure of a shadow. -निर्जं a parasol. -सृगधरः the moon. -यन्त्रं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छिः f. Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित a. see छात.

छित्तिः f. Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर a. (सी f.) 1 Fit for cutting. 2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद्र 7. U. (छिवति, छिंदे, छिन्न) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिंदति राज्ञाणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 61, 70; Y. 2. 302. 2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). 3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; तृष्णां छिद्रि Bh. 2. 77; वन्ये संशयं छिद्रि मतिर्मे सप्रसूयति Mb.; राघवो रथम- प्राणां तामारां च हतद्विषां । अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्छिन्दे कवलीमुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -WITH.

-अव to cut off, tear to pieces, sepa- rate, divide. 2 to distinguish, dis- criminate. 3 to modify, define, limit (frequently used in Nyāya in this sense), see अवच्छिन्न. -आ 1 to cut off or away, tear, out in pieces 2 to snatch away, tear from, take away; Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28. 3 to cut off, exclude; Ms. 4. 219. 4 to remove, pull off. 5 to draw or pull off, ex- tract, draw out, 6 to disregard, take no notice of. -उद् 1 to cut off, destroy, extirpate, eradicate; नोच्छिद्या- द्वात्मनो ब्रह्मं परमां चातिवृण्व्या Mb.; किं वा रिपूस्तव हृदः स्वयमुच्छिन्नादि R. 5. 71, 2. 23;

Pt. 1 47. 2 to interfere with, in- terrupt, stop; अर्थेन तु विहीनस्य पुत्रवत्याल्पमे- धसः । उच्छिद्यन्ते द्विजाः सवा शीघ्रं कुसरीनो यथा ॥ Pt. 2 84; Ms. 3. 101. -परि 1 to tear, cut off, tear to pieces. 2 to wound, mutilate. 3 to separate, divide, part; ज्ञेतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. 4 to fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, dis- tinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तमहति M. 1; (न) यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तामिवत्थालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -प्र 1 to cut off, cut to pieces. 2 to take away, withdraw. -वि 1 to cut off, break, tear asunder, divide; वदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. 2 to interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); वच्छिद्य- मातेरिषि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52; Amaru. 74. -सं 1 to cut, cut off, divide 2 to drive off, clear, solve, remove (as a doubt &c.).

छिद्र a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, re- moving, splitting &c; अमच्छिद्राक्षम- पादयानां R. 5. 6; वक्छिद्रः कलस्य M. 2. 8.

छिद्रकं 1 Indra's thunderbolt. 2 A diamond.

छिद्रा Cutting, dividing.

छिद्रिः f. 1 An axe. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छिद्रिः 1 An axe. 2 A word. 3 Fire. 4 A rope, cord.

छिद्रुर a. 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Easily breaking. 3 Broken, disorder- ed, deranged, संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रुरोऽपि हातः R. 16. 62. 4 Hostile. 5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र a. Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit, cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नवच्छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्मायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं पटश्छिद्रोऽस्तेरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9. so काष्ठं, सूतिर् &c. 2 A defect, flaw, blemish; खं हि सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि । आत्मनो वित्त्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नापि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. 3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विशा- द्रियाच्छिद्रं परस्य तु । एतेह् कुर्वन् इवांगानि रक्षेद्विर- मात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 115, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सदसां प्रविशत्यशोकः H. 1. 81 (where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39. -COMP.

-अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेयिन् a. 1 looking out for faults or flaws. 2 seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censori- ous; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परिच्छिद्राऽनुजीविना Pt. 1. -अंतरः a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -वर्धन a. 1 exhibiting faults. 2 seeking the weak points.

छिद्रित a. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated.

**छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. 2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -**का** A whore, bailot. -**Comp.** -**केश** *a.* shorn, shaven. -**ह्रस्व** *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -**नासिक** *a.* noseless. -**भिक्ष** *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -**मस्त**, -**मस्तक** *a.* decapitated. -**मूल** *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -**श्वास** *a.* kind of asthma. -**संशय** *a.* 'one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

**हृदयदरः** ( *रि. f.* ) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

**हृत्** *G. P.* ( *हृपति* ) To touch.

**हृत्** 1 Touch. 2 A shrub, bush. 3 Combat, war,

**हृत्** I. I. P. ( *होति*, *हुरित* ) 1 To cut, divide. 2 engrave. -II. 6. P. ( *हुरति* ) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. 2 To intermix. -**WITH** -**वि** to smear, anoint, cover, coat; **मनः** शिलाविच्छुरिता निषेधः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11; V. 4. 45.

**हुरणं** Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-भस्मच्छुरणचक्रा राजिकपालिकीयं K. P. 10.

**हुरा** Lime.

**हुरिका** A knife.

**हुरित** *p. p.* 1 Set, inlaid. 2 Over-spread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराः Si. 3. 4. 7; इदुकि-णच्छुरितसुखी K. 10. 3 Blended, inter-mixed; परस्परं हुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22.

**हुरी**, **हुरिका**, **हुरी** A knife.

**हृत्** I. 1 P., 10. U. ( *हृदति*, *हृदगति* ) To kindle. -II. 7. U. ( *हृगति*, *हृत्* ) 1 To play. 2 To shine. 3 To vomit.

**हृत्** *a.* 1 Tame, domesticated ( as a beast ). 2 Citizen, townbred. 3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -**Comp.** -**अनुमासः** one of the five kinds of अनुमास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring *once* ( or singly ) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आदाय बहुल-मंथानधीकुर्वन्वदे पदे भ्रमरात् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कावे-रीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -**अपच्छुरितः** *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपच्छुरित. The Chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it:—**एकापच्छुरितन्यस्य शक्यतस्तस्य निह्वे । प्रजल्पन्-तदे लग्नः कातः किं न हि युयुः 5. 27. उक्तिः** *f.* insinuatory, insinuating, *double entendre*.

**छेदः** 1 Cutting, felling down, break-  
ing down, dividing; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातनां  
क्रियते नन्दनद्रवाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य बाहो  
वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370;  
Y. 2. 223, 240. 2 Solving; removing,  
dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद.  
3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छे-  
दाभिताम्रा Mu. 3. 21. 4 Cessation, end,  
termination, disappearance as in  
धर्मच्छेद. 5 A piece, bit, cut, fragment,  
section; विसृक्तिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Ms. 11.  
59; अभिनवकारिदत्तच्छेदपादुः कपोलः Māi. 1.  
22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 7; R. 12. 100. 6  
( in math. ) A divisor, the denomin-  
ator of a fraction.

**छेदनं** 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting  
off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280,  
292, 322. 2 A section, portion, bit,  
part. 3 Destruction, removal.

**छेदिः** A carpenter.

**छेदंडः** An orphan.

**छेदकः** A goat.

**छेदिकः** A cane.

**छो** 4. P. ( *छवति*, *छात*, or *छिन*, *caus.*  
*छापयति* ) To cut, cut asunder, mow,  
reap; Bk. 14. 101; 15. 40.

**छोदिका** Snapping the thumb and  
fore-finger together ( Mar. चुटकी ).

**छोरणं** Abandoning, leaving.

## ज.

**ज** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Born  
from or in, produced or caused by,  
descended from, growing in, living  
or being at or in &c.; अनिनेत्रज, कुलज,  
जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, रुद्रिज &c. -**जः** 1 A  
father. 2 Production, birth. 3  
Poison. 4 An imp or पिशाच. 5 A con-  
queror. 6 Lustre. 7 N. of Vishnu.

**जकुटः** 1 The Malaya mountain.  
2 A dog.

**जक्ष** 2 P. ( *जक्षति*, *जक्षित* or *जग्ध* ) To  
eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk.  
4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19.

**जक्षणं**, **जक्षि**: Eating, consuming.

**जगत्** *a.* ( *ती. f.* ) Moving, moveable;  
सर्वे आत्मा जयतस्तत्स्थुषत्र Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं  
विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि यद्वेत् Mb. -*n.*  
Wind, air. -*n.* The world; जगतः पितरौ  
वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -**Comp.** -**अंब**,  
-**अंबिका** *a.* N. of Durgā. -**आत्मन्** *m.* the  
supreme spirit. -**आदिजः** an epithet  
of Siva. -**आधारः** 1 time. 2 air, wind.  
-**आयुः**, -**आयुस्** *m.* wind. -**ईशानः**, -**पतिः**  
'the lord of the universe', the su-  
preme deity. -**उद्धारः** salvation of  
the world. -**कर्तुः**, -**धातु** *m.* the creator  
of the world. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun.  
-**नाथः** the lord of the universe.  
-**निवासः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an  
epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो बहुदेवसन्नि-  
हि. 1. 1. 3 worldly existence. -**प्राणः**

-**बलः** wind. -**योगिन्** 1 the Supreme  
Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of  
Siva. 4 of Brahmā. ( -*निः* *f.* ) the  
earth. -**बृहत्** the earth. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* 1  
the supreme spirit. 2 the sun.

**जगती** 1 The earth; ( *समीहते* ) नयेन  
जेतुं जगतीं हृषीकेशः Ki. 1. 7; समतल्य माति  
जगती जगती 5. 20. 2 People, mankind.  
3 A cow. 4 A kind of metre; ( See  
App. ). -**Comp.** -**अधीश्वरः**, -**ईश्वरः** a king;  
N. 2. 1. -**रुद्र** *m.* a tree.

**जगत्** ( *जु* ) 1 Fire. 2 An insect.  
3 An animal.

**जगरः** An armour.

**जगल** *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish.  
-**लं** 1 Cowdung. 2 An armour 3 A  
kind of liquor ( *m.* also in the last  
two senses ).

**जग्ध** *a.* Eaten.

**जग्धिः** *f.* 1 Eating. 2 Food.

**जग्मिः** Wind.

**जघनं** 1 The hip and the loins, the  
buttocks; वटय जघने कांचीमं च सजा कवरीमं  
Git. 12. 2 The pudenda. 3 Rear-  
guard, the reserve of an army. -**Comp.**  
-**कूपको** ( *dual* ) the hollows of the  
loins of a handsome woman. -**चपला**  
an unchaste or libidinous woman;  
पशुर्विदेशगमने परमहंसं जघनचपलायाः Pt.  
1. 173.

**जघन्य** *a.* 1 Hind-most, last; Bg.  
14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. 2 Worst, vilest,  
base, lowest, censurable. 3 Of low  
origin or rank. -*न्यः* A Sūdra. -**Comp.**  
-**जः** 1 a younger brother. 2 a Sudra.

**जग्मिः** A weapon ( offensive ).

**जच्छु** *a.* Striking, killing.

**जंगम** *a.* Moving, living, moveable;  
चितागिरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकागिरिव  
जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -**म** A  
moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**Comp.**  
-**ह्वतर** *a.* immoveable. -**कुटी** an  
umbrella.

**जंगलं** 1 A desert, dreary ground,  
waste land. 2 A thicket, forest. 3  
A secluded or unfrequented place.

**जंगालः** A ridge of earth running  
along the edge of a field to collect  
water and to form a passage over it,  
landmark.

**जंशुलं** Poison, venom.

**जंघा** Leg from the ankle to the  
knee; the shank. -**Comp.** -**आरः**,  
-**कारिकः** a runner, courier, an express.  
-**त्राणं** an armour for the legs.

**जंघाल** *a.* Running swiftly, rapid.  
-**लः** 1 A courier. 2 A deer, an  
antelope.

**जंघिल** *a.* Running swiftly, rapid,  
quick,

जङ्ग, जङ्ग 1 P. ( जङ्गति or जङ्गति ) To fight.

जङ्ग 1 P. ( जङ्गति ) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जङ्ग 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंख्यायि शङ्कुतीडनिचितं विप्रजङ्गमडलं S. 7. 11; जङ्गाश्च विप्रयान्त्रिय Ms. 6. 6; Mā. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The शतावरी plant. -COMP. -चीरः, डंकः, -डीरः, -धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटयौ यदसि विनिबद्धा दुरभिः G. L. 14. -ज्वालः a lamp. -धर a. wearing matted hair.

जटाशुः A son of Syent and Arupa, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rāma that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

जटाल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

जटिः (टी) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिर a. (नी f.) Having twisted hair. -m. 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (हुल्ल).

जटिल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेक कश्चिजटिलस्तपोवने Ku. 5. 30; ( जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानतीत्येते वयमिह विप्र-जटिलजटिलान् न मुच्यामः कामानन्द गह्वरो मोह-महिमा Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -लः 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

जठर a. Hard, stiff, firm. -रः, -रं 1 The stomach, belly; जठरं को न विमर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -जग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आसयः dropsy. -ज्वाला, -व्याधः belly-ache, colic. -रक्षणः, -पातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जड a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं वशेन S. 4. 5; पराजडश्च हर्ष-जनेन वाणिजा R. 8. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; अज्ञानभावं पश्यन्...वातु G. L. 15, 80 जडवी, जडमति &c.; Y. 2. 25; Ms.

2. 110. 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विप्रव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying, 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -डं 1 Water. 2 Lead. -COMP. -क्रिय a. slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

जडिमन् m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

जटु n. Lac. -COMP. -अश्मकं red arsenic. -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

जटुकी, जटुका A bat.

जङ्गु n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

जन् 4 A. ( जायते, जात; pass. जन्त्यते or जायते ) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणद्वारज्जायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिद्विभक्तिषु न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6; रक्तेनोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. ( जनयति ) To give birth, beget, cause to produce. -WITH अज्ज 1 to be born after; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽज्जायते Ms. 9. 134. 2 to be born similar to; असी कुमारस्त-मज्जोऽज्जातः R. 6. 78 ( तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अभिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामास्त्रोद्योऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -उप 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; उष्णश्लोषजायते Mā. 1. 45; संगलेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again; Y. 3. 256; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -प्र, -वि, -सं 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

जनः 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व वयं क्व परीक्षमन्मयो वृक्षार्थैः समनेषितो जनः S. 2. 18; न तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि दस्य सियो जनः U. 2. 19; 80 सखीजनः a female friend; दास-जनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker-whether male or female-in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः प्रहृष्टमासतोषेण Ku. 5. 40. (म. 9); भगवन्परमात्मनो जनः प्रतिबुद्धाचारितं क्षमन्ने 9.

8. 81 (female); पश्यान्मशारातुं जनमिमं वानापि नो रक्षसि Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो वृक्षाति M. 1; सतीमपि ज्ञातिदुल्लेकसंश्रयां जनो-ज्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशङ्कते S. 5. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -COMP. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman, अधि-तः, अधिनाथः a king. -अंतः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) ( -ind. ) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— विपताकारेणान्या-नपवाप्यतरा कथा । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्वाज्जाति तज्जाति ॥ 425. -अर्द्धः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अक्षतः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आचारः a popular usage or custom. -आश्रयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king. इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. ( -इष्टः ) a kind of jasmine. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओवः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् a. 'the people's eye', the sun. -ज्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -पदः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधी R. 9. 4; दाक्षिणार्धे जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town घर, नगर); जनपदबूलोचनेः पयमानः Me. 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign). 5 mankind. -पदिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -पदाद् 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1 philanthropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -सर्वाद् established custom. -रंजने gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1 rumour, 2 calumny, scandal. -लोकः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. -वादः ( also जनेवादः ) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known (among people, famous). -श्रुतिः f. rumour, report. -संघात a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 12; 13. 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनक a. ( निजा f. ) Generating, producing, causing; हेतुजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Śītā. He was remarkable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the



abandonment of Sītā, by Rāma he became anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage वासुदेव was his priest and adviser.—Comp. आत्मजा, -सन्ध्या, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of Sītā, daughter of King Janaka.

जननम्: A Chāṇḍāla. जनता 1 Birth. 2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स जनता दिनाख्ये पार्वणी शशिदिवाकरादि B. 11. 82; 15. 67; Si. 9. 14.

जननम्: Producing, causing, &c. -नं 1 Birth, being born; दावजननं नावम-रं Mha. 13. 2 Causing, production, creation; सोमाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. 3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. 4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने ज्ञाते सा वक्ष्येष्टास्तुतिं ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. 5 Race, family, lineage.

जननिः f. 1 A mother. 2 Birth. जननी 1 A mother. 2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. 3 A bat. 4. Lac. जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampāyana related the Mahābhārata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahman'a].

जनयितुम् a. (शी f.) Producing, begetting, creator, —m. A father.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनस् m. See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. 2 A woman. 3 A mother. 4 A wife. 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनिता a. 1 Given birth to. 2 Produced, created, caused.

जनिवृत् m. A father.

जनिवित्री A mother.

जड (ङ्) f. Birth, production.

जडस् n. 1 Birth; पिशाचिणी जडः Bv. 1. 16. 2 Creation, production. 3 Life, existence; जडः सर्वथाप्यं जयति ललितोत्तमं भवतः Bv. 2. 55. —Comp. -जडबाधः blind from birth, born blind.

जडुः 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 71. 2 The (individual) soul. 3 An animal of the lowest organization. Comp. -कडुः 1 a snail's shell. 2 a snail, -कलः the Udumbara tree.

जडुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्म Birth.

जन्मन् n. 1 Birth; अजन्मे, ब्रह्मवर्षे प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21 2 Origin, arise, production, creation; आकारे पदरागां जन्म कावचमे: कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5: 60; (at the end of comp). arising or born from; हरलक्ष्मणसंबद्धजन्मा द्वाग्निः Me. 53. 3 Life, existence; पूर्वजपि हि जन्मम् Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. 4 Birth place. 5 Nativity. —Comp. -अधिपः 1 an epithet of Siva 2 the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं another life. अंतराय a. belonging to or done in another life. -अंध a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvana, the birthday of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कृत् m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m. f. -दिनं, -दिवसः birth-day. -दृः a father. -नक्षत्रं-म् the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पञ्च, -पञ्चिका a horoscope. -प्रतिष्ठा 1 a birth-place. 2 a mother; S. 6. -भाज् m. a creature, living being; भोक्तो जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यन् क्षीयामपि किमपरं जन्मभाषादेव प्रयासात् विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमि f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोग्निम् a. sickly from birth. -लक्ष्मी the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वल्गुम् n. the vulva -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -सफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence, —स्थानं 1 birth-place, native country, home. 2 the womb.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being

जन्म a. 1 To be born or produced. 2 Born, produced. 3 (At the end of comp) Born from, occasioned by. 4 Belonging to a race or family. 5 Vulgar, common 6 National. -ज्यः 1 A father. 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride groom. 3 A common man. 4 A report, rumour.

-ज्यः 1 Birth, production, creation. 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक) जन्मानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Śabdak. 3 The body. 4 A portent occurring at birth. 5 A market, a fair. 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्मे रोषोर्ध्वं पार्वतीविर्गेश्वर R. 4. 77. 7 Censure, abuse. -ज्य 1 The friend of a mother. 2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति

जन्मानवबन्धुमारो R. 6. 30. 3 Pleasure; happiness. 4 Affection.

जन्तुः 1 Birth. 2 A creature, living being 3 Fire. 4 The creator or Brahman.

जप 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपयति तैववालापमंश्रावाहं Gt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 259. —With उप to whisper into the ears of, to win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear, to instigate or rouse to rebellion; उपज-प्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

जपः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. 3 A muttered prayers. —Comp. -परायणः a. engaged in muttering prayers -माला a rosary of beads.

जपा The China rose (the plant or its flower); (नम्यं तेजः प्रतिपद्यजपापुष्पकं दधानः Me. 36.

जप्यः -त्वे A muttered prayer.

जश्, जंश् I. 1. P. (जमति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यश्. —II. 1. A (जमते, जंमते) To yawn, gape.

जश् I. P. (जमति) To eat.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and a descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study and said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Revuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and dallying in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wretted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons as they came in to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जमनं-जमन q. v.

जयंती m. du. Husband and wife; cf. दयंती and जयपती.

जंबालः 1 Mud, 2 Moss. 3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river.

जंभीरः The citron tree. -र A citron.

जंभु-वृक्षः The rose apple and its fruit. -Comp. -खंडः द्वीपः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जंभु (वृ) कः (की) १ A jackal. 2 A low man.

जंभूलः A kind of tree. (जंभु). -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जम्बः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Eating. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः, -द्विष्टः, -भेदिनः, -रिपुः epithet of Indra. -अग्निः 1 fire. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जम्बता, जम्ब, जम्बिता A yawn, gaping.

जम्ब (जी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजयः. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. -या 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory. -उज्जुर a. exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. -घोषः, -घोषणं -या a proclamation of victory. -दहका a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahṃā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रक a kind of dice. -मंगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachi. -शब्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. -स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निष्कान जयस्तम्भं मंगलातीतान्तरं च R. 4. 36, 69.

जयन्त 1. Conquering, subduing. 2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युद्ध a. caparisoned. 2 victorious.

जयन्त 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेन जयन्तं पुत्रं V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2, R. 3. 23, 6. 78. 2 N. of Siva. 3 The moon. -ती 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -पत्नी (in law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhsalā, daughter of Dhritarāshtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *sthāli*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरुणास्य जयिषीताः सुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयिन्सि ते भावा नवेदुल्लासः Māl. 1. 36. -म. A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्त्यानेवमाकारमस्तान्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जय).

जरट a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरटः प्रकामययीः परिणतविक्रिकास्तटीर्विभर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरट means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरटकमल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. -रः N. of Paṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. -Comp. -कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika] -नवाः an old ox; दारिद्र्य परा मुर्तिर्विमानद्विगलता । जरद्रवणः शर्वस्तथापि परेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo. जरा (The word जरत् is optionally

substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशुक्रयेवाह पलितच्छयना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मतेरासद् दृढस्य जरा (जरा) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरासंध below. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. -जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rākshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jara-sandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna, had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishtira performed the great Rājāsya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jara-sandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jara-sandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma.].

जरायुगिः N. of Jara-sandha.

जरायु n. The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. -Comp. -ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm.

जरित a. (णी) f. Old, aged.

जरुश्च Flesh.

जर्जर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed. 2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाण-कोटयो मृगाः K. 21; गौर् जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विषण्णं घराभिर्दुर्जितं घर्णी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -र The banner of Indra.

जर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरारजर्जरितापि सा प्रमते Git. 8.

जर्जरिक a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant.

जल a. Dull, cold, frigid जल q. v.

-लं 1 Water; तातस्य ह्योषमिति त्रयमिति श्वरं जलं कायुरथाः विवेति । Pt. 1. 322. 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (हर्षिक). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पुष्यराशः -Com. -अञ्जलि 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 moss. -अञ्जलिः 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमन्त्राय कुञ्जो जलञ्जलिः Chān. 35; मानस्यपि जलञ्जलिः सर-मन लोकं रक्षते दया Amaru. 97 (where जलञ्जलिं दत्तं means 'to leave or give up') अदमः a heron. -अदमी a leech -अदकः a shark. -अद्वयः autumn (द्वयः). -अधिदेवतः -तं an epithet of Varuṇa. (तं) the constellation called पुष्यराशः. -अधिपः an epithet of Varuṇa. -अधिका a well. -अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. अर्कः 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. अधिर् *a.* thirsty. अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. -अवली a large square pond. -अयुका a leech. -आकरः a spring, fountain, well. -आकाशः, -काशः, -काशिनः *m.* an elephant. आलुः an otter. आलिका a leech. आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र *a.* wet. (-र्द्र) wet garment or clothes (र्द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलका a leech. -आवर्तः eddy, whirlpool. -आशयः 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean -आश्रयः 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आश्वः a lotus. -इन्द्रः 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. -इन्द्रनः the submarine fire. -इमः a water-elephant. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Varuṇa 2 the ocean. उच्छ्वातः 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. परिश्रवः). 2 overflow of a river. -उद्धः dropsy. -उद्ध *a.* aquatic. उष्मा, -ओकश् *m.* ओकतः a leech. -ओदकः a crocodile. कपिः the Gangetic porpoise. -कपोतः a water-pigeon -करकः 1 a shell. 2 cocoa-nut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलकः mud. -काकः the diverbird. -कातः the wind. -कातारः an epithet of Varuṇa. किराटः a shark. -कुङ्कुटः a water-fowl. कुतलः, कोशः moss. -कूपी 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond 3 a whirlpool. कुर्मः the porpoise. -केलिः, *m.*, or *f.* -कीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. किरा presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -कुलमः 1 a turtle. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -कर *a.* (also जलकर) aquatic. -आजीवः जीवः a fisherman. -चारिन् *m.* 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish -ज *a.* born or produced in water. (-जः) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a shark. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-जः, कं) 1 a shell. 2 the conch-shell;

अयंष्ट निर्विष्य दमौ जलजं कुमारः R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-जं) a lotus. -आजीवः a fisherman. आसनः an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिकृष्णवेद प्राजलिर्जलजानं Ku 2 30. -जंतुः 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मद् a lotus. -जिह्वः a crocodile. -जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. -तरंगः 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रासः hydrophobia. -द्रुः 1 a cloud; जायं विरजा लोके जलद्रु इव सज्जनाः Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -अज्ञानः the dāla tree. -आगमः the rainy season. -कालः the rainy season श्रयः autumn. -दुहुरः a kind of musical instrument. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -द्रोणी a bucket. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four.' नगः a river. -जः the moon. जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. रजना the earth. -वकुलः an otter. -नरः a merman. -निधिः 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -निर्मलः 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलिः moss. -पटलः a cloud. -पतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथः a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -पारावतः a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पूरः 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -पृथजा moss. -प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -प्रलयः destruction by water. -प्रतः the bank of a river. -प्रवः a country abounding with water जलप्रपातदूरं स्यात् Ak. -प्रियः 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a fish. -प्रुवः an otter. -द्वावनं a deluge, an inundation. -प्रुधुः a fish. -वालका, -वालकः the Vindhya mountain. -वालिका lightning. -वेडालः an otter. -विनः, -वं a bubble. -विहवः 1 a (quadrangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -वृ *a.* produced in water. -वृ *m.* 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -वृत् *m.* 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -मलिका a water-insect. -मङ्गुकं a kind of musical instrument; (=जलमङ्गुर). -मार्गः a drain, canal. -दुहुर *m.* 1 a cloud; Me. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -वृतिः an epithet of Siva. -वृत्तिका bail. -वेदं 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -वृहः, निकेतनं, मन्दिरं, a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कविद्विविधं जलमयमन्दिरं R. 1. 2. -वाया a voyage. -वानं a ship. -वृकः a kind of gallinule.

-वृहः, -वृहः 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -रसः sea-salt. -रशिः the ocean. -रहः, -हं a lotus. -रूपः a crocodile. -लता a wave, billow. -वायतः a diverbird. -वासः residence in water. -वाहः a cloud. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विषुवं the autumnal equinox. -वृश्चिकः a prawn. -व्यालः a water-snake. -शयः, -शयनः, -शाविन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -शूकं moss. -शूकरः a crocodile. -शोषः drought. -शरिणी a leech. -शृङ्गिः *f.* 1 the Gangetic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थायः a pond, lake, reservoir. -हं a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् *m.* a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हासः 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलमयः A chāṇḍāla.

जलमसिः 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलुका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजानं A lotus.

जलेजायः 1 A fish. 2 N. of Vishnu.

जल्प 1. P. (जल्पति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकण्ठं जलतोरक्रमण U. 1. 81; एकं जलं यन्मयाहं Pt. 1. 116; Bh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -With अभि to talk, talk with. -न 1 to speak, say, talk; Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -सं to talk, converse.

जल्पः 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Babble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक *a.* (ल्लिपका *f.*) जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous.

ज्व *a.* Swift, expeditious. -वः 1 (*a*) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सते परमं विद्युपणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुःखितश्च्युतः Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -Comp. -अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. -अनिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

ज्वन *a.* (जी *f.*) Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. -नः A courser, a swift horse. -ने Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिका, जवनी 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नरः संसारिणि विराति यमवर्तिजवनिका Bh. 3. 112.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जवा.

जर् 1. U. (जर्तिने) To injure, hurt, kill.

जर् 1. 4. P. (जर्त्तुः) To hurt, release. -II. 1. 10. P. (जर्ति, जर्त्तुः) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard, slight. -With. -वृ

to kill; निजौजौजासियतु जगद्गुह Si 1. 37; Bk. 8. 120.

जहकः 1 Timor. 2 A child. 3 The slough of a snake.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. —COMP. —लक्षण, —स्वार्थ a kind of लक्षण (also called लक्षणलक्षण) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e.g. in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगाट; cf. अजरहस्वार्थ also.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जन्तुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Gangas when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnū, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी. जन्तुतनया, —कन्या, —सुता, नदीति &c.; cf. R. 6. 85, 8 95].

जागरः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रजिजागरयो दिवाश्वः R. 9. 34. 2 A vision in a waking state. 3 An armour, mail.

जागरणं 1 Waking, wakefulness. 2 Watchfulness, vigilance.

जागरा See जागरण

जागरिता *a.* One who has been long awake —तं Waking.

जागरितु *a.* (ती *f.*) जागरक *a.* 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेदं कतव्यं R. 10. 24. 2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेषणजागरकः R. 14. 15; Si. 20. 36.

जागति, जागया, जागिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जायुडं Saffron.

जायु 2. P. (जागति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सौप्तर्पिते जागर यथाकाले स्वपन्ति R. 17. 51; युरो वाद्युष्णान्तायामर्षे चाये च जायति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निद्रा सर्वधनानां तस्या जागर्ति सयनी Bg. 2. 69. 2 To be roused from sleep, awake. To foresee, be provident.

जायनी 1 A tail. 2 The thigh.

जायल *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Rural, picturesque. 2 Wild. 3 Savage, barbarous. 4 Arid, deserts. —लः The francoline partridge. —रुः Flesh of deer &c.

जहले Poison, venom

जायुलिः जायुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जायिकः 1 A courier, an express. 2 A camel

जाजिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जौनौजाजिजिजाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाडर *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal. —रः The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.

जाड्यं 1 Coldness, frigidity. 2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. 3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तजाड्यं बहुधाधिरस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं विधे हति 2. 23; जाड्यं हीनति गजते 54. 4 Tastelessness of the tongue.

जात *p. p.* 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. 2 Grown, arisen. 3 Caused, occasioned. 5 Felt, affected by; oft. in comp; see जद्. —नः A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अवि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy' 'oh my darling &c.'). —तै 1 A creature, living being. 2 Production, origin. 3 Kind, sort, class, species. 4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभाणितकौजजातं R. 5. 1. all that goes to form wealth i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; ह्यत् everything included under the name of ह्यत् or pleasure. 5 A child, a young one.

—COMP. —अपत्या a mother. —अतर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. —अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. —हृदि *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —जङ्ग *a.* young bullock. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3.

18. —कलाप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). —काम *a.* enamoured. —रक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. —वाञ्छ *a.* fettered. —प्रसव *a.* inspired with confidence. —वसव *a.* fallen in love. —मात्र *a.* just born. —रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (—वं) gold; अन्वा-कसमुष्णमा भणितानिरसंस्कृता। जातलोप कल्याणि न हि मयोगमर्हन्ति M 5. 18; N. 1. 129.

—वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire; Ku 2. 46. Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72.

जातक *a.* Born, produced. —कः 1 A new-born infant. 2 A mendicant.

—कौ 1 ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). 2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. 3 An aggregate of similar things.

जातिः *f.* 1 Birth, production; Ms. 2. 148. 2 The form of existence fixed by birth. 3 Race, family, lineage. 4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे ब्रह्म जात्या वेदव्योम्बं तथा सा जातिः परितेजसा Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). 5 A class, genus, kind, species; वक्ष्यजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. 6 The

properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्र अग्न्य of cows, horses &c.; see पुष्प, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. 7 A fire-place. 8 Nutmeg. 9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मृतेन रचितो नो ब्रह्म-जन्मविधिः Amaru. 40. (written also as जाती in these two senses). 10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. 11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. 12 A class of metres; see App —COMP.

—अंध *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90 —कोशः, —रः —नूत *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90 —कोशः, —रः —नूत *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90

—कोशी, —वी the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1 the duties of a caste. 2 a generic property.

—ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पवी the outer skin of the nutmeg.

—जाह्नवः a Brāhmana only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmana; (ततः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्वं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं। ततः श्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ श्रद्धाश्चिन्तामणि).

—अश्रुः loss of caste; Ms. 9. 67. —ब्रह्म *a.* outcast. —मात्रं 1 'mere birth', position in life obtained by mere birth.

2 caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class.

—वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. —वेरं instinctive hostility. —वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c.

—संकरः admixture of caste, mixed blood. —संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. —स्यारं nutmeg. —स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो क्षत्रियसि जात्या K. 355. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, over, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जितेन मातुर्धैर्यवहादिना Pt. 1. 26;

2 जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शान्तिः Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. 2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. 3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day 4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting forth'; जातु तत्रैवमात्रं न जातेत्येवमात्रं तत्रैव (तत्रैव-यति) Sk. 5 Used with present indicative it denotes censure (गर्ह); जातु तत्रैवमात्रं वृत्तं वाजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुच *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. 2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातुच *a.* 1 Of the same family, related. 2 Noble, well-born, spreading

from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing.

जानकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma. जानपदः 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. शूर). 2 A country. 3 A subject. -दा A popular expression.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the end of Bah. comp.

जाहु n. The knee; जाहुन्यामवनि गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. -Comp. -द्वय a reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. -फलक, -मंडल the knee-pan. -संधि: the knee-joint.

जापः 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. 2 A muttered prayer.

जामातुः A goat-herd.

जामदग्न्य N. of Parasurāma q. v.

जामा 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-in-law.

जामातृ m. 1 A son-in-law; जामातृयेन वयं निवृद्धः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमे यदः Śrībhāṣ. 2 A lord, master. 3 The sun-flower.

जामिः f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter. 3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसर्पिडकी Kull.); Ms. 8. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and respectable woman.

जामित्रः The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); तिस्रै च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1 (जामित्रं लग्नस्त्वमं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good-luck of one's wife (जामात्रिः?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामित्रः A sister's son.

जाम्बव 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

जामवत् m. N. of a king of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jāmbavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jāmbavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Praena, brother of Satrājī. Krishna vanquished Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jāmbavatī, at his entire disposal.]

जाम्बीर (हं) A citron.

जाम्बवद् 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. 2 A golden ornament; कृतवचनं जाम्बवद्: Si. 4. 66. 3 The Dhātūra plant.

जम्बा A wife. (The word is thus derived—पतिर्भायां संप्रविश्य गर्भे स्वेष्टे जायते। जम्बायाद्वि जायते वदन्तां जायते पुनः Ms. 9. 8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1.) An

last member of Bah. comp. जाया is changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who has Sītā for his wife'; so दुवजानि:, बामार्धजानि: -Comp. -अद्भुतजीविन् m., -आजनि: 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the husband of a harlot. 3 a needy man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are देवपत्नी and जंपत्नी q. v.).

जायिन् a. (नी f.) Conquering, subduing. -म्. The burden of a song (in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.

जारः 1 A paramour, gallant, lover; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसाबद्धः Pt. 4. 54. -Comp. -जः, जन्मन्, -जातः a bastard. -भर्रा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जाले 1 A net, snare. 2 A web, cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरेष्विति दृष्टित्या R. 7. 9; ध्रुवजालविनिःसृतेष्वेवमः संधिपरावचनाः V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass; चित्तसंतति-तंतुजालविनिःसृतेष्व Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7. 89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magic. 7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown flower. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-maker. 2 a spider. -गोचिका a kind of churning vessel. -पाद्, -पादः a goose. -प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं 1 A net. 2 A multitude, collection बद्धं कर्णमिरीपरोवि वदने वर्णमभां जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice, window. 4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिन्नैर्जालकैर्मालतीयां Me; 98; so द्यूचिकाजालकानि 26. 5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 (आभरणविशेषः) 6 A nest. 7 Illusion, deception. -Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिकः 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler, bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The governor or chief ruler of a province 5 A rogue, cheat. -का 1 A net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider. 4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with pictures.

जालम् a. (हनी f.) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -हम्: (हनी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम् हति V. 1. 2 A poor man, a low or degraded man.

जालम्क a. (लिकम्क f.) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जालम्बं 1 Speed, swiftness. 2 Haste, hurry.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear; so अङ्गि, ओष्ठि &c.

जाह्वी An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति तुलामधिकसुते मास्वानपि जलद्वपटलानि Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 13. 2. 2 To surpass, excel; गजिजानतरीं वृष्टिं सोमाम्बेन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghaṭ. 22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by conquest or in gambling), 'acquire by conquest; प्रागजितं दृष्ट्वा ततो गही R. 11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). 5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति परिजितः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; जितसुदुपतिना नमः सुत्प्याः Ratn. 1. 4; Bh. 2. 2; Git. 1. 1. -Caus (जायति) To cause to win or conquer. -Desid. (जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate. -With अति to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bh. 19. 2. -निच् 1 to conquer, defeat; R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y 3. 292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest; Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat, conquer; overcome, subdue; वै पराजयते दृष्ट्वा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose, be deprived of. 3 to be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अथवासर-राजयते Sk. finds it unbearable or difficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm.) 1 to conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; व्यजेत बहुर्भू Bk. 1. 2; ब्राह्मस्वसुख-सेवा विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुषः Git. 10; Bk. 2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel; चक्षुर्भेषकमैबुजं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. 3 to win, acquire by conquest; मुजविजित-विमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Śānti. 2. 13. 4 to be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विज्ञाप).

जिगहः Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्वार कौबेरं वैवस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 45. 2 Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence. 4 Exertion, profession, habit of life.

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering.

जिह्वसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 striving for. 3 Contending with.

जिह्वस्तु a. Hungry.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19.

जिघांसु a. Desirous of killing, murderous. -दुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा Desire of taking or obtaining.

जिज्ञा *a.* 1 Smelling. 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; *e. g.* मनोजिज्ञः सत्त्वोजिज्ञः S. D.

जिज्ञासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिज्ञासु *a.* 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; ताकजित्, कंसजित्, सहजित् &c.

जित् *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; कामजित्, वीरजित् &c. -COMP-अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. -अभिज *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् *a.* self subdued, void of passion. -अहम्ब *a.* victorious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श & शब्द); श्रुत्वा सृष्ट्वाथ दृष्ट्वा च धृत्वा प्राप्त्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति न क्षयति वा स विजितो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -आक्षिप् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्योऽपि जिज्ञासितवान् Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* -कोप, -क्रोध *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. -वेतिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. -अस *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्गः one who has won heaven.

जित् *f.* Victory, conquest.

जितुः, जितवः Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जितर *a.* (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; राजाधिराजस्य जितराणि Bk. 1. 16; कर्लीकृतश्चालो अतृभिर्जित्पदिता Si. 2. 9.

जित् *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant. 2 Very old. -नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Buddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jinas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu -COMP. -इन्द्र, -इश्वरः 1 a chief Buddha saint. 2 an Arhat of the Jinas. -सक *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवाजिः The Chakora bird

जिज्यु *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिज्युः कपालां च Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -स्युः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. 2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. 3 Tortuous, curved, going irre-

gularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; दुन्दुहितिर्यधुनि दमतिः Ki. 6. 24; मुदुर्धर्मोऽपि न जिह्वयिषा Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविधमन्दिमदीति संहार-जिह्वे Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -हो Dishonesty, falsehood. -COMP. -अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. -शः a snake. -गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. -मेघः a frog. -योधिन *a.* fighting unfairly. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; i. e. a flame. -COMP. -आश्वात् लicking, lapping -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निलेखनं a tongue-scraper. -पः 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ल and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रक्षः a bird. -रिह *m.* a dog. -लोलयं greediness. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जीन *a.* Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकामुक्कवस्तावीन् वृष्य द्यादिमुद्यते Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुसुममयं हारयित्वा वसुभिः Me. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -COMP. -कुलः a mountain.

-गहनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर) [He was the son of Jimtaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -बाहिन् *m.* smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीर्ण *a.* 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासाणि जीर्णानि यथा विशाव Bg. 2. 22. 3 Digested; हृजीर्णमनं हृविष-क्षुणः हृतः H. 1. 22. -र्णः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -र्ण 1 Benzoin, 2 Old age, decrepitude. -COMP. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्धारं ruined or

neglected garden. -उद्धारः a lingering fever. -वर्षः the Kadamba tree. -वादिगा a ruined house. -वज्रं a particular gem.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीव् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन् यः परावसादुःखद-न्योपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्यामृतं तु बाणिज्यं तेन वैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; अजिह्वानशमं युद्धं जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः इत्येवं जीवति व्यापितेऽपि विकल्पकाः । इमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु वाचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु रहिताः ॥ Mb. -Cause 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -WITH अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अत्यजीवद्मराल-केवरी R. 19. 15. -अहु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाणिग्रहणमुजीवयति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; या तां शिवमद्यामः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युधिष्ठिरे । अद्य तामहुजीवामः Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vl., (अन्वजीवन् or अनुजीवन्). 5 to survive. -उद्- to revive, return to life; उद्जीवन् हृमिनाहः Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, subsist, derive livelihood from; का वृत्ति-सुरजीवयार्थः; संवाहकवृत्तिमुपजीवानि Mk. 2; शेषात्समुपजीवयुर्गैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on; Si. 9. 32.

जीव *a.* Living, existing. -वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; मत्तजीव, जीवत्याम, जीवाज्ञा &c.; 2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence. 4 A creature, living being. 5 Livehood, profession. 6. N. of Karna. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -COMP. -अंतकः 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधारः the heart. -इवन् glowing fire-wood,

burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life', voluntary death, suicide -उष्णः the wool of a living animal. -ग्रहः, -नरिन्द्र 'the abode of the soul'; the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken alive -जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. -दुः 1 a physician. 2 an enemy -दृशा mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creature, livestock. -धानी the earth. -पतिः f. -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पुत्रा, -वत्सा a woman whose son is living. -मातुका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी धनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला । पद्मा वेति च विख्याताः सर्वेना जीवमातुकाः ) -रक्तं menstrual blood. लोकः 1 the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; स्वर्ग्याणि ज्ञानलोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mā. 9 37; जीवलोकः कलिलकः प्रलीकने 21. 80 स्वर्गजालमदृशः सतु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; Bg. 11 7; U. 4. 17. 2 living beings, mankind; दिवस इवाभ्रममस्त्वयायं जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आलोक्योदिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 55 -वृत्तिः f. breeding or keeping cattle. -शेष a. one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -संकर्मणः transmigration of soul. -साधने grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -सूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्वानं a joint, an articulation.

जीविकः 1 A living being. 2 A servant. 3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. 4 A usurer. 5 A snake-catcher. 6 A tree.

जीवत् a. (नी f.) Living, alive. -Comp. लोका a woman whose children are living. -पतिः f. -पत्नी f. a woman whose husband is living -मुक्त a. 'liberated while living', a man who being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः f. final liberation in the present state of life. मृत a. 'dead while alive'; one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost)

जीवैः 1 Life, existence. 2 A tortoise. 3 A peacock. 4 A cloud.

जीवन a. (नी f.) Enlivening, animating, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. 2 Wind. 3 A son. -न 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); स्वप्ति नमः शुभं स्वप्ति नमः जीवनं Git. 10. 2 The principle of life, vital energy. Bg. 7. 9. 3 Water; जीवाणां मयः नमोऽस्तु जीवः क्षयः R. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life)

होति प्राणान् हति उमीरणः Udb. 4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence. (fig. also); Ms. 11. 76; H. 3. 33. 5 Butter made from milk one day old. 6 Marrow. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आयतं poison. -आवासः 1 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. 2 the body -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधे 1 elixir vite. 2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवनकं Food.

जीवनीयं 1 Water. 2 Fresh milk. जीवितः 1 Life, existence 2 A drug, medicament.

जीवितिकः A fowler.

जीवा 1 Water. 2 The earth. 3 A bow-string; सुहृद्विवाधौ जीवितवति Mv. 6. 30. 4 The chord of an arc. 5 Means of living. 6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. 7 N. of a plant (चपा).

जीवानु m., n. 1 Food. 2 Life, existence. 3 Restoration to life, revival; र हस्तं दक्षिणं मृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवानुवे विभुजं मृदुमये कृपाण U. 2. 10. 4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका Means of living, livelihood. जीवित a. 1 Living, existent, -live; R. 12. 75. 2 Returned to life. 3 Animated, enlivened. 4 Lived through (as a period). -त 1 Life, existence; स्व जीवितं स्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3 26; कल्पेण कुलजीवित Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिन्देन मरणं नाभिन्देन जीवितं Ms. 6 45; 7. 111. 2 Duration of life. 3 Livelihood. 4 A living being. -Comp. अंतकः an epithet of Śiva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama; जीविनेष्वसति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) 3 the sun. 4 the moon -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life; jeopardy, danger to life; स आत्मा जीवितसंशये वनेते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीविन् a. (नी f.) (generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R. 1. 63. 2 Living upon or by; दास्यमिविन् आयुर्जीविन् &c. m. A living being.

जीव्या Means of livelihood.

जुष्टपन्नं, जुष्टपन्ना 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. 3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhata sentiment, thus defined.—दोषेष्टमादि-लेपेष्टं जुष्टपन्नं विषयोऽयम् S. D. 207.

जुष्ट 1. 6. A. (जुष्टे, जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. 2 To be favourable or propitious. 3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; इष्टं जुष्टाण्य मया इदं Bhaṅ. 4 To devote or attach oneself

to, practise, undergo, suffer; गौतमो-जुष्टं शुचं विपन्नयुः Bk. 17. 112. 3 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुष्टे पर्वत-श्रेष्ठयः पर्वतपिडु Mb. 6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; रयं च जुष्टे शुभं Bk. 14. 95. 7 To choose.—II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ने.) 1 To reason, think. 2 To investigate, examine. 3 To hurt. 4 To be satisfied.

जुष्ट a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. 2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, assuming, resorting to &c; परमोक्तं जुष्टा R. 8. 85; रजो-जुष्टे जन्मनि K. 1.

जुष्ट p. p. 1 Pleased, gratified. 2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c; Bg. 2 2. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

जुष्टः f. A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial butter into the fire.

जुष्टोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुष्टोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; सुरति सर्वो वेदिस्यो जुष्टोतिष्यति-क्रियः Ms. 2. 84 (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञानायन shortly renders जुष्टोति by उपवेष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठोम. See. Asvalāyana I. 2. 5 also).

जुष्टः f. 1 Speed. 2 Atmosphere. 3 A female (donsn). 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī.

जुष्टः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जुष्टः The mass of twisted or matted hair; मृतेसस्य यजंयद्विषयस्य जुष्टा जटाः Mā. 1. 2.

जुष्टकं Matted hair.

जुष्टिः f. Speed, velocity.

जुष्ट 4 A. (जुष्टे, जुष्ट) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To be angry with (with dat.). 3 To grow old. Bk. 11. 8 3 To grow old.

जुष्टिः f. Fever.

जुष्ट 1 P. (जुष्टि) 1 To make low or humiliate. 2 To excel.

जुष्ट. जुष्ट 1 A. (जुष्टे, जुष्टे जुष्टे, जुष्ट) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. 2 to open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परजुष्टिसुखं पञ्च जुष्टेयः Rs. 3. 22. 3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जुष्टा जुष्टानाम-ग्रहितवसः कोऽयंति Vc. 1; जुष्टे, जुष्टे (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3 5; भोगः कोपि स एव एव परमो निष्पत्तिः जुष्टे 3. 80. 4 To appear, rise show oneself, become visible or manifest; जुष्टो योऽभिमानयुक्तमात्मनोऽप्य मनुजं Ku. 3. 24. 5 To be a' esse. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand. -With उद् to appear, rise, spring up; N. 2. 105. -ने 1 to yawn, gape, open the



mouth; व्यजुम्भित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजुम्भितानिवांस्त्रिण Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्च ममलक्ष्मिः स्वना...न केवलं सन्नयि मागवीपनेः पथं व्यजुमत दिवोत्सामपि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; रजोपकारस्य विजुम्भितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, endeavour. -समुद्भूत to attempt, strive, endeavour; व्यालं बालवृत्तानेतुभिरसा रोद्धुं मद्यज्जुम्भे Bh. 2. 6.

जुम्भः, -म्, जुम्भणं, जुम्भा, जुम्भिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जुम्भा भवति K. 257; जुम्भारम्भविततद्वलोपांजाल-प्रविष्टे Ve. 2. 7; मालनी शिरसजुम्भोच्छली Bh. 1 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुदुर्धुजुम्भतस्तपानि Rs. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जरति, जीर्यति, जृणोति, जायति-ते, जर्णं or जारि) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीर्यते जीर्यतः केशा दंता जीर्यति जीर्यतः। जीर्यतश्च्युति ओत्रे तृणेषा तद्व्यापने Pt. 5. 83; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रसा दत्त शोकात्तयाः जतु Bk. 6. 30; जरुताशा दशास्तस्य 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रसोषीयात् Chāṇ. 79; उदरे चाजरकस्य Bk. 15. 50.

जेतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जेताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेमनं 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जेत्र a. (त्री. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इन्द्रिह मदनस्य जेमनसं विफलश्रुणातिशये भविष्यतीति Māl. 2. 5; वजुर्जेत्र रुद्रवी R. 4. 66. 16. 72. 2 Superior. -जः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -जे 1 Victory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जेनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जेमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती सुविमिषि Pt. 2. 31.

जेवातुकः a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जेवातुकं ननु श्रुते पतिरस्यः Dk. 2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon; राजानं जनयां बभूव सहसा जेवातुकं त्वं तु यः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जेवः An epithet of Kaśha, son of Brihaspati.

जेवृक्षः Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जोमदः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोतिर्यः An epithet of Siva.

जोषः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -इ. 1 According to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जोष-मास्त्ये S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषा, जोषित् f. A woman; cf. योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, विमि-यज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त a. Made known, in- formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Understanding 2 Intel- lect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानीते, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, be- come acquainted with; महा ज्ञासीत्वं सुखी रामो यदकर्षितस्तस्मात् Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; ज्ञानं तपसो धीर्यं S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेरावी जङ्गवहोः क आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञानतां- का कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, ex- perience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपस्तु भिन्नं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāṇ. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दुष्टा न पुनर- लका ज्ञास्यसे कामचारि Ms. 63. 7 To re- gard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वा प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपः भवतः Me. 6. 3 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिषा जानीति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषा = सर्पिषाः)', -Caus. (ज्ञाप- यति, ज्ञापयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm.). -Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -With अनु 1 to per- mit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अनुजानीहि मा ममनाय U. 3. 2 to betroth, alliance, promise (in marriage); मा ज्ञातमात्रा वन- निव्रतान्नेज्जजानाद्वायं मे पितरं Dk. 50. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); ज्ञानमपजानीते Sk.; आस्ता- नमपजानतः शशमात्रोऽनवहिनं Bk. 8. 26. -अभि 1 to recognise; नाम्यजानान्तं नृपं Mb. 2 to know, understand, be ac- quainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, con- sider, know to be. 4 to admit, ac- knowledge. -अव to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अवजानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11. -आ to know, understand, find out, as- certain. (-Caus.) 1 to order. com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; दुष्प्रभोज्यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; रूपस्मिभिः केन्द्रियपरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -प्रति (Atm.) 1 to promise हत्वापरोपणेन कन्वादान प्रति- जानीते P. R. 4, Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 99. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert -दि 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञातः (रायः) नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to commu- nicate, inform 3 to say, speak in general. -सं (Atm.) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा वितरं वा संजानीते Sk. 4 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to re- member, think of; मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, under- stood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. Cqm. -सिद्धांतः a man com- pletely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भ्रातः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातृणः Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An ac- quaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, profici- ency; सायस्य योगस्य न ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. 2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन दुष्प्राप्तं Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने धीर्न क्षमा सुवी R. 1. 22. 3 Consciousness, cognizance; know- ledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, con- sciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philo- sophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of in- telligence, sense, intellect. -Comp. -अनुत्पादः ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of per- ception; (these are five ज्ञन्, रसन, चक्षुः, कर्ण and ज्ञान the skin, tongue, eyes, ear and nose; see बुद्धीदिव under इन्द्रिय) -कर्मन् that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to

true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). -**ज्ञान** *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -**पश्य** *a.* attainable by the understanding. -**चक्षुः** *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुः); सव तु समवेक्ष्येद विविक्तं ज्ञानपुष्पम् Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -**तत्त्व** true knowledge, knowledge of god. -**तपस्** *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -**दा** a preceptor. -**दा** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**दुर्धरा** *a.* wanting in knowledge. -**निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment. -**निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -**यज्ञः** a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -**योगः** contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -**ज्ञास्त्रं** the science of fortune-telling. -**साधनं** 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

**ज्ञानतः** *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

**ज्ञानमयं** *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतो हृदये स्वस्वमेव यद्वे ज्ञानमेव बहिर्भा R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -**यः** 1 The Supreme spirit. 2-An epithet of Siva.

**ज्ञानिन्** *a.* (जी. f.) Intelligent, wise. -**म.** 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

**ज्ञापक** *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -**कः** 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -**कं** (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

**ज्ञापनं** Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

**अज्ञपित** *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

**ज्ञीप्सा** The desire of knowing.

**जरा** 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं छत्रमभिर्द्वं च शिथिलज्यायामस्मद्वजः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

**जरायुः** 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

**ज्यायस्** *a.* (जी. f.; compar. of प्रजस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; वसवक्रमेव स किल ज्यायस् U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Br. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; i. e. come of age, and responsible for his own actions.

**ज्येष्ठ** *a.* (Superl. of प्रजस्य or वृद्ध) 1 Elder, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -**पुत्रः** 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -**पुत्री** 1 An elder sister. 2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -**COMP.** -**अंश** 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the paternal property. 3 the best share. -**अंशु** *n.* 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the scum of boiled rice. -**आश्रम** 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. that of a householder. 2 a householder. -**पितृ** a father's eldest brother. -**वर्णः** 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas). -**वृत्तिः** the duties of seniority. -**व्यश्नुः** f. a wife's eldest sister.

**ज्येष्ठ** N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). -**पूरी** 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. 2 A small house-lizard.

**ज्येष्ठ्यं** 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

**ज्यो** 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

**ज्योतिर्मय** *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

**ज्योतिष** *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -**वः** 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). -**COMP.** -**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

**ज्योतिषी**, **ज्योतिषकः** A planet, star, luminary.

**ज्योतिष्मत्** *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रनारायणदंष्ट्रकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव राशिः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -*m.* The sun. -**नी** 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

**ज्योतिस्** *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्षिरुद्विष्टिर्विद्या Ku. 7. 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -**COMP.** -**हृगः**, **हृगणः** the fire-fly. -**कणः** a spark of fire. -**गणः** the heavenly bodies collectively. -**चक्रं** the zodiac. -**ज्ञः** an astronomer or astrologer. -**मंडलं** the stellar sphere.

-**द्यः** (ज्योतिर्यः) the polar star. -**विद्** *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -**विद्या**, **ज्ञास्त्रं** (ज्योतिर्ज्ञास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. -**स्वैद्यः** (ज्योतिर्होमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies.

**ज्योत्स्ना** 1 Moonlight; स्फुटस्फार-ज्योत्स्नायवलितने क्वापि पुलिने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावती विविचति प्रज्ञानम् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -**COMP.** -**ईशः** the moon. -**मयि** the Chakora bird. -**पुष्पः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

**ज्योत्स्नी** A moonlight-night.

**ज्योः** The planet Jupiter; (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

**ज्योतिषिकः** An astronomer or astrologer.

**ज्योत्स्नः** The bright half of a month.

**ज्वर** 1 P. (जरति, वर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. 2 To be diseased.

**ज्वरः** 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः काऽप्राप्य परिचिंचति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दग्धज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः J'Am.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. -**COMP.** -**अग्निः** the paroxysm of fever. -**अंकुशः** a febrifuge. -**प्रतीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

**ज्वरितः**, **ज्वरिन्** *a.* (जी. f.) Attacked with fever.

**ज्वल** 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिनेवगोष्ठीः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अयुधमधुसूदत-वचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजवचनेन Git. 7. 3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितं स राजा Bh. 1. 4. -**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ने, ज्वालयति-ने) 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -**WITH** उद् (Caus.) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; ककुभां मुखानि सहस्रोज्ज्वलयन् Si. 9. 42; त्वदपरचुचनलोहितकज्जलसुज्ज्वलय, त्रिपलोकने Git. 12. -**प्र** to burn brightly, blaze up; रणंगानि प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. (-**Caus.**) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

**ज्वलन्** *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -**नः** 1 Fire. तद्वद् ज्वलन् मदर्थं त्वस्येदं क्षिणवातवीजने Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. 2 The number three. -**न** Burning, blazing, shining. -**COMP.** -**अश्मन्** *m.* the sunstone.

**ज्वलित** *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. 2 Flaming, blazing.

**ज्वालः** 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch. **आज्वाला** A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. -**COMP.** **विह्वः**, **ध्वजः** fire. **धुस्वी** a volcano. -**वक्त्रः** an epithet of Siva.

**ज्वालिन्** *m.* An epithet of Siva

## झ.

झः 1 Beating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Bīhaaspati.

झगझगायति Den, P. To flash, sparkle.

झग ( नि ) ति ind. Quickly, at once; सायन्तर झगित्वासीचद्रूपाकुललोचना Mb.

झंकारः, झंकुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; ( अयं ) दिग्गतानाने मधुपकुलझंकारमरितान्. Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकुतिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंजनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -Comp. -अनिलः -मरुतः -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमाद्रुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य ( पद्मस्य ) Bv. 2. 69; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17

झटिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुक्ता-जालमिव प्रगति झटिति अर्यदृशोऽदृशना Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झगझगं, -जग Jingling sound.

झणझणावति a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झण ( न ) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments झणत्कारकूरकणितलणलंजद्वरुचुधृतप्रेमा वाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति वरिष्ठं परमुद्रागणनङ्गणत्कारः Udb.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

झंपाकः, झंपाकः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यक्षतजझरीनिवृत्त-पादः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

झर्झरिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour.

झल्लः 1 A prize fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -ली A kind of drum.

झल्लकं -की Cymbal.

झल्लकंठः A pigeon.

झल्लरी A cymbal.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

झषः 1 I fish in general; झषाणां मकर-आसि Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झष-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -षः A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -ध्वजः N. of the god of love; श्रीसुता-झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अज्ञानः a porpoise. -उदरी an epithet of Satya-vati, mother of Vyāsa.

झंकुतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्थाने स्थाने मुचरककुनो झंकुतेर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झावः 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

झितिः f. A kind of shrub.

झिरिका A cricket.

झिल्लीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

झिल्लिका 1 Oriet. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

झिल्लिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -Comp. -कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झीरका A cricket.

झुंढः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

झोडः The betel-nut tree.

## ट.

टंक् 10 U. ( टंकयति-ते, टंकित ) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover.-WITH उट् 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

टंकः, -कं 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; टंकैर्मनःशिलपुष्टेव विहार्यमाणे Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 9. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. पतिः a mint-master -शाळा a mint

टंक् ( नं ) Borax. -जः ( नः ) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people,

-Comp. -क्षारः borax. टंकारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

टंकारिन् a. ( जी f. ) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; टंकारिपमवुलकाशरक्षनजंपकावल्लिततारं Asvad 1.

टंकिका. A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

टंगः, -जं A spade, hoe, hatchet.

टंगणः -जं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टङ्गरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A joke, jest.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टिक् 1 A. ( टंक्ते ) To go, move.

टिदि ( टि ) भः ( भी f. ) A kind of bird; उडिन्व टिदिमः पादावाले भंजमवारिः

Pt. 1. 314; Ma. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिदिमक.

टिप्पणी ( नी ) A gloss, a comment, sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss,' as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. ( टीक्ते ) To move, go, resort to; काश्मयोः कृतमालमुद्रतत्वं कीर्ति-कटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -WITH आ to go, move, go about; आटीकतेज करिवोटीयति जुषि वाटीयति क्षितिमुजा Asvad. 5.

टीका A commentary, gloss; काश्म-प्रकाशस्य कृतो गृहे टीका तथाप्येव तथैव कुर्वन्

टुडुक a. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh.

## ३.

डः An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिके मधुविह्वलायाः कक्षाच्छुतो हनघटस्त-  
रुणाः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं डटं डटं ड डटं

डटं डः Subhāsh.

डकुः 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द-  
कुः the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

डालिनी A girdle.

## ड.

डमः A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डम् 10 U. (डम्बति-ते) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -WITH वि 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; (त) ऋतुविडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; वपुःकर्मण विडम्बितेश्वरः 3. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयति मद्यति विडम्बयति निर्भययति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्ब्यसे जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मा-  
भियायसंभविनेष्टजनचिन्तुनिः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

डम्बर a. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

डम् 10 U. (डम्बति-ते) To collect. डम्बनं 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डम्बिः A wooden antelope.

डालिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर a. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मायै रमणीयडामरसं संपद्ये गुणनल-  
प्रयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful). रतिमलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिह्नरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

डालिमः=दाडिम q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाभिरुपयति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डिम्बरः 1. A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (lig. also); इति चोद्यनीच डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरम्यं यशोनवडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरुनारुणडिडिममिसर सरसमलज्जे Git. 11; आर्यपालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन डिडिरे पिडम्किरदस्य Vikr. 4. 64, 2. 4.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मयैद्रजालसंगमकोधाद्भ्राताविचेष्टितः । उपरामश्च सुविष्टो डिमः स्वातोऽतिवृक्षः ॥ S. D 517.

डिम्बः 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror. 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg. 5 A globe or ball. -COMP. -आह्वः, -उद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

डिम्बिका 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

डिम्बः 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; जुम्ब रे डिम्ब देनास्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

डिम्बकः (डिम्बा f) 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go. -WITH उड् to fly in the air, fly up; संरुडयता H 1 (डैते) उड्डीयत वैकृताः हर-  
ग्रहादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5. -प्र to fly up; डैतेः प्रडीनेति Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोड् to fly up; प्रोडुयेव बलाकया सारभसं सोकंठमालिङ्गितः 23.

डीन p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उडुनीं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, बिडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c.

डुडुभः A kind of snakes, not poisonous, निर्विषाः डुडुभाः स्वताः ).

डुलिः f. A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste.

## ड.

डक्का A large or double drum, न त इडुक्कन न सोपि डक्कया न मवुल्लैः सापि न तेजपि डक्कया ॥ N. 15. 17.

डामरा A goose.

डालं A shield.

डालिन m. A warrior armed with a shield

डुडिः An epithet of Gajesa.

डौलः A large drum or tabor.

डौक 1 A. (१२ स्ते, डौकित) To go, approach; सतं को राभिचरी डुडौक Bk. 2. 23: 14 71, 15. 79.-Caus. (डौकयति-

न) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; तन्नातं चैव गोमायोस्तैः सुणादाह डौकितं Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -WITH उप to present, offer.

डौकनं 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

## ण.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be

changed to ण when preceded by prepositions, like न, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

## त.

तकिल *a.* Fraudulent, crafty, rogue.

तक्रं Buttermilk. -COMP. -अटः *a.* churning stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षणीति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति शेषं वनं परशुना यथा Mb.; निषाय तक्ष्यते यव काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्धनः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निस् to slice out of. -सं 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 to wound, hurt, strike; निक्षिपाम्यां सुतीक्ष्णाम्यामभ्योन्व संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bri S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (*i. e.* the हृस्वर). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 186.

तक्षन् *m.* 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तङ्कः 1 P. (तङ्कति, तङ्कित) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तङ्कः 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तङ्कन् Living in distress, miserable living.

तन् 1 P. (तन्ति, तन्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तन्च 7 P. (तन्चि, तन्चित) To contract, shrink; तन्चि च्योम विस्तृतं Bk 6. 38.

तटः 1 A slope, declivity, precipice.

2 The sky or horizon. -टः टा, टी, डे 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटावततु Bh. 2. 39; श्रेष्ठगच्छितातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिधेस्तटावीष इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; उच्चारणात्पक्षिणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पञ्चापथोभरतटीपरिमलम् Git. 1; नो हृषं सखि चंदनं स्नानते S. Tit. 7; 80 जवनतट, कटिनट, ओणीतट, कुचतट, कंटतट, ललाटतट &c. -ट A field. -COMP. -आघातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्सति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ *a.* (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2 (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् वदयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तटस्थं नेराश्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्व-मुपद्रुतासि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -क A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तडाग.

तटिनी A river; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनी-रोपसि वसन् Ph. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाढतां मष्टिषा निपातसलिलं क्षुण्णैर्मुह-स्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नैः) ताडिता मार्त्तयेथा Rām.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्पंचवर्षाणि दशवर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāp 11, 12; न ताडयेत्तृणानि Ms. 4. 169; पक्षेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. 3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताड्यमानाश्च भेरिश्च Mb.; अताडयन् वृद्धम् Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); ओतुर्धनंवीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. 5 To shine. 6 To speak.

तडगः See तडाग.

तडागः A pond, a deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोद्गलितसंजनयुग्मिष शरदि तडागं Git. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तडाघातः See तटाघात; (उच्चैः करिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्मुखाः Sabdak.)

तडित *f.* Lightning; वनं घनति तडितां यौरेवि Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; R. 6. 65.

-COMP. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वातिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -*m.* A cloud; Si. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तड् 1 A. (तडते, तडित) To strike.

तडकः The संजन bird.

तडुलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (शस्य, धान्य, तडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another:—शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते। निस्तुषः तडुलः प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥).

तत *p. p.* Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तत्); स तर्मां तमोभिरभिमग्न्य ततां Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. —*स्* Any stringed musical instrument.

ततस् (ततः) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निष्पादिव हृदयं निवर्तते ये ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. 2 There, thither. 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयादिवसापमे K. 110. Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. 5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अनेच्यमर्थं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाये &c. R. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मातुषमरण्यं K. 121. 7. Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः; ततोऽप्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. यतः ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वं यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः पदचरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राज्ञाः श्रियः सकलकाम-बुधास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there,' 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि मात्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्ततः Mb. (b) 'what, next,' 'what further,' 'well-proceed' (occurring in dramas); ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of

यतः प्रयति); तृष्णा ततः प्रयति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

तत्त्वस्य *a* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तत्ति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तत्ति) So many; *e. g.* तत्ति पुरुषाः सति &c. -ति: *f.* 1 A series, row, line; विलम्बं क्रियतां वराहनातिभिर्मुस्ताक्ष्रितः पल्लवः S. 2. 5. बलाहकतन्ती Si. 4. 54; 1. 5 2 A number, troop, group. 3 A sacrificial act.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्व) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषामधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. 3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य गहावाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. -Comp. -अभि-योगः a positive charge or declaration. -अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. -ज्ञः, -विद् *a.* 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. -न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वतः पण्यलक्ष्ये S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that; निर्दिष्टः सम्यग्दीपाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्तद्वत्प्रवर्तन्ते R. 1. 63. 4. Oft. used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of. यद्यपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अभ्युपनिविष्टान्कुप्यान् तत्रतत्र विप्रश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -Comp. -अवन्त *a.* (ती *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्रभवान्प्रभवाम्भक्ष भगवानपि); आदिश्रोत्रिणि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः S. 1 &c. -स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वचयित्वा S. 5; सततया करोति V. 1. 2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविभाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमिदं तथा Pt. 1.

315; R. 3. 21. 3 True, just so, exactly so; यदापि राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्ष्ये S. 5; वरं महात्माप्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोस्तुपासनां Chât. 2. 6; वयःप्रकषादित्यदुर्गं रघुस्तथापि नीचेर्विनयाद-दुस्वत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भन्तु-राज्ञामादाय सुवर्णा मदः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so' तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also,' 'and like wise', 'in like manner' 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', for this (it has been said); तं वेद्या विद्ये दूनं महाभूतसमा-धिना । तथाहि सर्वं तस्यासन् परार्थकला युगाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 31. -Comp. -कृत *a.* thus done. -गत *a.* 1 being in such a state or condition; तथागतायां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. 2 of such quality. (-तः) 1 Buddha; कलि मितं वाक्यमुदकं पश्यं तथागतस्यैव जनः ह्येताः Si. 20. 81. 2 a Jīna. -गुण *a.* endowed with such qualities or nature. 2 so circum-stantiated, in that condition; तथागता दृष्टा नृपसदृशि पांचजन्यां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिन् *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. -विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधिं *ind.* 1 thus, in this manner. 2 likewise, equally.

तथात्वं 1 Such a state, being so. 2 True state or nature, truth.

तथ्य *a.* True, real, genuine; त्रियमपि तथ्यमाह त्रियंवा S. 1. -थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहित्वा भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तद् *n.*) 1 That, referring to some-thing not present; (तद्विषयं परोक्षे विज्ञानी-यात्). 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. 3 That, *i. e.* well-known; सा रक्षा नगरी महान्तं नृपतिः सातवर्कं च तद् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुवृत्तार्थ); उत्कंपिनी भयपरिस्फलितांशुकाता ते लोकेन प्रति-दिशं विदुः क्षिपेती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. 5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तादृगिदामिपि सकलाणि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); सोमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा R. 1. 68; 'I that

very person,' 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst re-turn,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several' 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Māl. 1. 36. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then -*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्शनां भूमिमतपायः U. 5; Me. 7. 110; R. 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्क-थयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 45. -Comp. -अनंतरं *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेहं मे तदनु जलदं श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रेण Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Māl. 9. 26. -अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थीय *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning. -अर्ह *a.* meriting that. -अवधि *ind.* 1 so far, upto that period, till then; तदवधिं कुशली दुरणशास्त्रस्थितिशतचारविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; यत्नो दीर्घस्तदवधिं मुखे पांडिता Bv. 2. 69. -एकान्त्रिच *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. -कालः the current moment, present time. -धी *a.* having presence of mind. -कालं *ind.* instantly, immediately. -क्षणः 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -क्षणं, -क्षणान् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru 83. -क्रिय *a.* working without wages. -गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. -गुणः a figure of speech (in Rhetoric); स्वगुणस्य गुणं योगादयुज्यलक्षणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्वत्तमेति भण्यते स तु तद्गुणः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. -ज्ञ *a.* immediate, instantaneous. -ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philoso-pher. -तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. -यन *a.* miserly, niggardly. -वर *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 7 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतरोरुत्तम R. 2. 5, 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83. Ms. 3. 262. -परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1 the original or Supreme spirit. 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing its original





ment, ruling, administration; लोक-  
तंत्राधिकारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A  
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26  
Decoration. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-  
ness. —COMP. —काष्ठं=तंतुकाष्ठ q. v.  
वायः=1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वायः  
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached  
cloth).

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, dici-  
pline, Government.

तंत्रिः —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.  
4. 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The  
wire of a lute; तंत्रीमात्रां नयनसलिलेः सर-  
विरा कथंचित् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5  
A tail.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-  
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,  
sluggishness; तंद्रालस्यविजयन Y. 3. 158;  
Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2  
Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रीः, —द्री f. Sleepiness, drowsi-  
ness.

तन्मय a. (त्री f.) Made up of that.  
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1.  
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with  
that, become one with that.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman;  
इयमविक्रमनोवा तन्विलेनपि तन्वी S. 1. 20;  
तव तन्वि कुचवर्तनो निवर्त चक्रवर्तिनी Udb.

तप P. rarely A. (तपति, तप). 1  
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,  
blaze (as fire or sun); तपस्ययति वनमो  
कथमादिर्विषयति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.  
6 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or  
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer  
pain; तपति न सा किसलयशम्भेन Git. 7.  
(d) To mortify the body, undergo  
penance (with तपन्); अगणिततपतापं  
तपवा तपांसि अगौरयः U. 1. 23. 2 (Transi-  
tively used) (a) To make hot, heat,  
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)  
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;  
तपति तपुषाणि मदनस्वामिनां मां पुनर्दहन्तेव  
S. 3. 17. ओरुगतेः 3. 7. (c) To  
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; वास्यन्  
उतस्तपयति मां समस्तं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6.  
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते  
(regarded by some as a root of the  
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,  
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe  
penance (oft. with तपस्). —Caus.

(तापयति, तापित) 1 To heat, make  
warm; गगनं तापितपायितसिलम् Si. 20.  
75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरात्मन्मूलकया H.  
1. 86. 2 To torment, pain, disease;  
असां तापिनः कंदर्पेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13.—  
WITH अनु 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.  
2 To repent. —उद् 1 To warm,  
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)  
(Atm. when used intransitively in  
the sense of 'to shine', or when it  
has a limb of the body for its  
object); उदयति स्वर्णं तप्यताः Mbh.;

but उदयमान आतपः Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;  
उदयने पाणी Mbh. 2 To consume,  
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.  
9. 67. —उद् 1 to heat warm. 2 to  
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —निस् 1 to  
heat. 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.  
—परि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2  
to inflame, set on fire. —पश्चात्  
to repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine  
(Atm. like उद् q. v.); रविर्वितपतेऽर्थ  
Bh. 8. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —सं 1  
to heat, warm; संनवालीकर Bk. 3. 3;  
संनवायसि संस्थितस्य पयसा नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh.  
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer  
pain, be sorry; संनवानां त्वमसि शरणं Me.  
7 of the afflicted; दिवापि मयि निष्कान्ते  
मन्येने गुरुम Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to  
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warming, con-  
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or  
trouble, distressing. —एः 1 Heat,  
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The  
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,  
religious austerities. —COMP. —अत्ययः,  
—अंतः the end of the hot season and  
the beginning of the rainy season;  
रविर्पतितज्ज्वा तपत्यये पुनरोद्येन हि युज्यते नदी Ku.  
4. 44; 5. 23.

तपती The river Tapti.

तपनः 1 The sun; प्रतापतपनो यथा R.  
4. 12; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl.  
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-  
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An  
epithet of Siva. 6 The Arka plant.  
—COMP. आत्मजः —तनयः an epithet  
(1) of Yama (2) of Karna. (3) of  
Sugriva. —आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet  
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.  
—इष्टं copper. —उपलः, —मणिः the sun-  
stone. —हृद् the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the  
river Tapti

तपनीयं Gold; especially gold  
purified with fire; तपनीयाशोरः M 3;  
तपनीयोपाययुगलमयः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4;  
असंयुक्तौ तपनीयपीठे R. 13. 41.

तपन् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2  
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-  
gious austerity, mortification; तपः  
क्रिदे तद्वाहितायनं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-  
tation connected with the practice of  
personal self-denial or bodily morti-  
fication. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6  
Special duty or observance of any  
particular caste. 7 One of the seven  
worlds; i. e. the region above the  
world called जनम्.—m. The month  
of Māgha; तपति मंदगमस्तिभीषुमान् Si. 6.  
63.—m.—n. 1 The cold season;  
(शिशिर). 2 The winter (हेमन्त). 3  
The hot season (शीम). COMP.—अनु-  
भावः the influence of religious pen-  
ance. —अवतः the Brahmāvarta  
country. —केशः the pain of religious  
austerity. —करणं, —वर्षा the practice

of penance. —तपः an epithet of  
Indra. —धनः 'rich in penance,' an  
ascetic, devotee; रम्यसपोधनानां क्रियाः  
S. 1. 13; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 6; 4. 1;  
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242.  
—निधिः an eminently pious man, an  
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —प्रभावः, —बलं the  
power acquired by religious austeri-  
ties; efficacy or potency of devo-  
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the  
region above the world called जनम्.  
—वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove  
in which ascetics practice penance;  
कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे S. 1; R. 1;  
90. 2. 18; 3. 8. —वृद्ध a. very ascetic  
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-  
eminent religious austerities. —स्थली  
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.  
of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.  
3 A bird.

तपस्यः 1 The month of Phālguna.  
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्वा Reli-  
gious austerity, penance.

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise pen-  
ance; सुरासुराः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S.  
7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15 49; Bk. 18  
21.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance,  
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,  
pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु S. 4;  
Māl 3; N. 1. 135. —m. An ascetic;  
तपस्विनामात्मवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. —COMP.  
—पञ्च the sun flower.

तप p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-  
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-  
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practised  
(as penance). —COMP. —कांचनं  
gold purified with fire. —कृच्छ्रं a kind  
of penance. —रूपकं purified silver.

तप 4 P. (तापयति, तांत) 1 To choke,  
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted  
or fatigued; ललितशिरिषपुष्पहनैरेपि तापयति  
य् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed  
(in body or mind), be uneasy or  
pained, pain, waste away; प्रविसति मुहुः  
कुनं पुनस्तुमुहुः तापयति Git. 5; गाढाकंटा  
ललितलुलितिरगकेसाम्भतीनि Māl. 1. 15, 9.  
33; Amaru. 7. —WITH उद् to be im-  
patient; हृदयं किमेवमुत्तापयति S. 1.

तम 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the  
foot. —n. 1 An epithet of Rāhu.  
2 The Tamāla tree.

तमस् n. Darkness; किं वाग्मविषयदृग्ज-  
स्ममसा विभेता तं चेतसहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकारिभ्यत्  
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The  
gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4.  
242. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,  
error; मुनिवृत्तावणयस्मृतिरोपिना मम च मुक्-  
तिदे तमसा मनः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Sān.  
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one  
of the three qualities or constituents  
of every thing in nature (the other  
two being रास and रजः); Ku. 6. 61;  
Ms. 12. 24. 5 Grief, sorrow. 6 Sin.

**-m.** An epithet of Rāhu. —**COMP.**  
**-अपह** *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illuminating, enlightening; **Ki.** 5. 22. (**-हः**) 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. **-कांडः** **-हं** great or spreading darkness. **-धुमः** see तमस् above (4). **-घ्नः** 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 Vishnu. 5 Siva. 6 knowledge. 7 a Buddha. **-ज्योतिस्** *m.* a fire-fly. **-ततिः** spreading darkness. **-उद्** *m.* 1 a shining body. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. 5 a lamp, light. **-उद्** *1* the sun **2** moon. **-भिद्**, **-मणिः** a fire-fly. **-विकारः** sickness, disease. **-वर्**, **-हर** *a.* dispersing darkness. (**-m.**) 1 the sun, 2 the moon.

तमसः 1 Darkness. 2 A well.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तहणतमालनीलबहोद्यमदंबुवरा: Māl. 9. 19; R. 13. 15, 49; Git 11. 2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. 3 A sword, scimitar. —OMP. —पञ्चं a sectarial mark upon the forehead. 2 a Tamāla leaf.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially  
a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां  
Si. 9. 23. 2 A swoon, faint. 3  
Turmeric.

तमिष a. Dark. -सं 1 Darkness ; एतन्मालद्वन्द्वनिलतमं तमिषं Git. 11 ; कर्चरणी-  
रसि मागिगन्धूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमिषं 2 ; Ki.  
5. 2. 2 Mental darkness, illusion.  
3 Anger, wrath. -Comp. पक्षः the  
dark fortnight (of a lunar month) ;  
R. 634.

तमिस्रा 1 A (dark) night; सूर्य  
तपस्ववरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R.  
5. 13; Si. 6. 43. 2 Extensive  
darkness.

तमोमयः N. of Rahu.

तंथा, तंभिका A cow.

तद् 1 A. (तयने) 1 To go, move;  
अधुवास रथं तैयं पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 908.  
2 To guard, protect.

सर: 1. Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7 55. 2. Freight; दीर्घाञ्चि यथादेशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. 3 A road. 4 A ferry-boat. -Comp. -पयस् freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तदक्षः, -क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. 2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). 3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). 4 Cloth or clothes.

तरंगिणी A river.

सर्गित २. 1 Wavy, tossing with waves. 2 Overflowing. 3 Tremulous. —तं Waving; अथान्तर्गतानि वाणः Glt. 3.

तरणः 1 A boat, raft. 2 Svarga  
or heaven. -णं 1 Crossing over.  
2 Conquering, overcoming. 3 An ear.

तरणिः 1 The sun. 2 A ray of light. -णिः, -णी *f.* A raft, float, boat. -COMP. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरंड; -डं 1 A boat in general. 2 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. 3 An oar. -COMP. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरंडी, तरद् f., तरंती A boat, raft, float.

तरतः 1 The ocean. 2 A hard shower. 3 A frog. 4 A demon or Rākshasa.

तरल ०. 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous ; तारापतिसरलविद्य-  
विवात्रद्वं R. 13. 76 ; वन इव तरलवन्दाक  
Git. 5 ; Si. 10. 40 ; S. 1. 26. 2  
Fickle, unsteady, transient ; वैरायितार-  
स्तरला स्वयं मत्सारिणः परे Si. 2. 115 ;  
Amara. 27. 3 Splendid, sparkling,  
glittering. 4 Liquid. 5 Libidinous,  
wanton. —लः 1 The central gem  
of a necklace ; मुक्तामयेत्यमरलभ्यः Vās.  
35 ; or हारास्तरांस्तरलमुद्रिकां ( Malli-  
considers this as an interpolation in  
Meghadūta ). 2 A necklace. 3 A  
level surface. 4 Bottom, depth. 5  
A diamond. 6 Iron. —लः Gruel.

तरलयति Den. P To, cause to shake,  
to wave, move to and fro ; Amaru.  
87.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble,  
shake, move to and fro.

तरल्यित A large wave, surf.  
तरलित &. Shaking, tremulous. un-

दुलितः *Shaking, tremulous, undulating*; °तुगतरेण Git. 11; °हार 7.  
तस्वारिः *A sword.*

तरङ्ग *n.* 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; कैलासनाथं तरङ्गाजिगीउ: R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. 3 A bank, a place of crossing. 4 A float, raft.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

हरविन्  $\alpha$  (नी. f.) 1 Swift, quick.  
2 Strong, powerful, courageous;  
mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77.  
-m. 1 A courier, an express. 2 A  
hero. 3 Air, wind. 4 An epithet of  
Garuda.

तराणुः, -तराणुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तः -री *f.* 1 A boat; ज्ञाता तः मरिद-  
तीव गभीरतीव *Udd.*; *Si.* 3 76. 2 A box  
for clothes. 3 The end or hem of a  
garment. -*Comp.*, -रः an oar.

तरिका, -तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man  
तरिका, -तरिकं, -तरिकी, -तरिणी *A*  
boat, ship.

सर्व: 1 A raft, boat. 2 The ocean.  
3 A fit or competent person. 4  
Heaven. 5 Work, business, prac-  
tice, profession.

तपः A tree; तपःरोहिणीयिलस्तपःवि मुकः  
सहस्रं M. 1. 8. -Comp. -खंडः छं,  
खंडः -छं an assemblage or clump of  
trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree.  
-तलं the ground about the foot of a  
tree, foot of tree. -तपः a thorn.  
-मुगः a monkey. -रामः 1 a bud or  
blossom. 2 a young shoot, sprout.  
-राजः the Tāla tree. -रुहा a parasiti-  
cal plant. -विलासिनी the Nava-  
mallikā creeper. -आयिन m. a bird.

तर्हण a. 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). 2 (a) Young, newly born or produced, tender soft; Bh 3. 49 (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku. 3. 54. 3 New, fresh; तर्हण द्वि Chāṇa. 64; तर्हण सर्पपशाक नवादनं पिच्छलानि च दर्शयि । अत्यल्पयेन मुद्वि जायन्तरो भिन्नकदाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. 4 Lively, vivid. -णः A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bh. 2. 62. -णी A young or youthful woman; बृहस्प तर्हणी त्रिं Chāṇ. 98. -COMP. -द्वरः fever lasting for a week. -द्वि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पुतिका red arsenic.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्किन) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावक्तन्मत्तं तर्कयसि S. G; Me. 96. 2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. 3 To consider or regard as ( with two acc. ) 4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view ( पातुं ) त्वं वेदच्छस्त्रादिकविशदं तन्मयेस्तिशयः Me. 31. 5 To ascertain. 6 To abine. 7 To speak. -WITH य 1 to reason, reflect 2 to think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -वि I to guess, conjecture. 2 To think, suppose, believe. 3 to reflect, reason.

**तर्कः 1** Supposition, conjecture, guess प्रसक्तौ तर्कः V. 2. 2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning. कुतः पुनरिस्मिन्नावरिते आगमार्थे तर्क-  
 निमित्ताक्षेपस्यावकाशः इदानीं तर्कनिमित्तं आक्षेपः  
 परिह्रियते S. B.; तर्कोऽतिष्ठः स्मृतयो प्रवृत्तौ  
 Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. 3 Doubt. 4 Logic  
 the science of logic; यत्काञ्चै मनुष्यार्थं वर्ध  
 तपरासकेषु यत्कोक्यः N. 22. 155; तर्कशस्त्रं  
 तर्कद्वेषिका. 5 (In logic) Reduction to  
 absurdity, a conclusion opposed to  
 the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*.  
 6 Wish, desire. 7 Cause, motive  
 -Comp. -विद्या logic.

तर्ककः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. 2 A logician.

तर्कुः *m. f.* A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out  
तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -विंडः, पीठी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कः A Lyena.

सर्पः Nitre, saltpetre.

तर्जनी-P, 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित्) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; मन्वींम्युल्या तर्जयति S. 1; अहिताननिमोद्धतस्तर्जयति केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, ना 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्द 1 P. (तर्दि) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृ also.

तर्पणं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्ष 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्षणं Thirst.

तर्षित, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wish-ing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यदि तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तलः-ले 1 A surface; ध्रुवस्तलमिव ध्यौष कृत्रैर्ध्योमेव सूतः R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतले 'surface of the earth; i.e. earth itself; शुद्धे तु द्युगनले मूलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नमस्तले &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रत्नारोपसि वेनसीवरुनले चेतः समुद्रकण्ठे K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कृषी मयूरस्य तले निषिदति Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree. -ल 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तडा also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अत्रले the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog. -जहा a river. -घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः a kind of musical instrument. -जं, -जानं, -जानं a leathern glove of an archer. -जहातः a slap with the hand. -तारकं a martingale.

तलकः A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलितं Fried meat.

तलिन a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare.

2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. 5 Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement.

2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4 A large sword or knife.

तलुनः Wind.

तलकः A forest.

तल्पः-ल्पो 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पसुखाचकार R. 5. 751 'left the bed', rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in मरुतल्प q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant)

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारितल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.

तल्ली A youthful woman.

तल्ल a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split.

2 Fashioned; see तल्ल.

तल्ल m. 1 A carpenter in general. 2 The architect of gods (विष्णुर्मन्).

तल्लकरः 1 A thief, robber, मा संचर मनः पाथ तल्लस्मिन् स्मृतल्लकरः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -री A passionate woman.

तल्लु a. Stationary, immovable, stable.

तल्लण्यः, तल्लणः The son of a carpenter.

तल्लोलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्लकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्लस्थः 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तल्लस्थ.

तल्लः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2 Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

तल्लका N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples; see R. 11. 14-20].

तल्लक्यः An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तल्लकः, तल्लक्यं see तल्लक.

तल्लनं Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहावे दोषास्ताडने बहावे छणाः Chāp. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. -नी A whip.

ताडिः-डी f. 1 A kind of palm. 2 A kind of ornament.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck.

-नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

ताडनः-नं 1 Dancing in general; मर्दाडनोत्पत्तिः U. 3. 18. 2 Particularly the frantic or violent dance of Siva; श्यंकादि वस्ताडनं देवि भुयादमीदृश्यं च दृश्यं च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -Comp. -वियः N. of Siva.

तातः 1 A father; श्रुणुतु लवस्य बालिशतं तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातेति कदितमाकर्ष्य विष्णुः R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection, endearment, or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रप्रीतः K. 106; रत्नमभितस्तत तात तातो वनांतरे Mb. 3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; चंपिना हि बहवो नरेभ्यस्तान तात भुवना यदुभूतः R. 11. 40; तस्माद्युच्यं यथा तात सवि-यातु तथाहिंसि 1. 72. -Comp. -गु a. agreeable to a father. (-गुः) a paternal uncle.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातलः 1 A disease. 2 An iron club or spike. 3 Cooking, matur-ing. 4 Heat.

तातिः Offspring. -तिः f. Continuity, succession, as in अरिहताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Simultaneous. 2 Immediate.

तात्पर्यं 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अन्वे तात्पर्यं &c. 2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object intended, reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II 3. 43 Com. 4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुंछा तु तात्पर्यं परि-कृतितं Bhāṣhā P. 84; तात्पर्यं दुपपन्नितः 82.

तात्त्विक a. True, real, essential; किं चासीद्भूतस्य भेदाविषयः साविस्मिन् तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबन्धः &c.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमभिरुहं Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्प्राप्त्यनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृश a. (शी f.) तादृश a. तादृश a. (शी f.) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृशगुणा Ms. 9. 22. 32; Amar. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any body, whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशो तादृशो जने Pt. 1. 390.

तातः 1 A thread, fibre. 2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-

note; कदा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रदायिष्विभोपगन्तुं Ku. 1. 8. -न 1 Expanse, extension. 2 An object of sense.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हास्यभा तानवमासदा Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तान्त्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. 2 Troubled, afflicted. 3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तान्वं 1 Spinning, weaving. 2 A web 3 A woven cloth.

तान्विक a. (की f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. 2 Relating to the Tantras. 3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

तारः 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयुक्ततारः S. 4. 10; Māl. 1. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया बितर तानि सिंह चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मयिजिनिदापप्रसयोः S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. 3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i.e., अध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. cooling.

तारयः 1 The sun. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-stone. 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning 2 Distressing. 3 Chaastising.

तारय a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. 2 Devout. -सः (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -इष्टा a grapo. -तकः, -दुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इष्टी.

तारय्व Asceticism.

तारिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (n) प्रकुलतारिच्छनिर्मलपुष्पिः Si. 1. 22; ध्यान्मस्तापिच्छच्छापल्लिमिरिष तमोवह-रिनिर्विषये Māl. 5. 6 (तारिज used in the same sense).

तारी 1 N. of the river Tāpti which joins the sea near Surat. 2 The river Yamunā.

तारः 1 An object of terror. 2 A fault, defect. 3 Anxiety, distress. 4 Desire.

ताररं 1 Water. 2 Charified butter. ताररसं 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. 2 Gold. Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तारस a. (सी f.) 1 Dark. 2 Affected by or relating to तन्त्र or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. 3 Ignorant. 4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, villain. 2 A snake. 3 An owl. -सं 1 Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. 2 Sleep. 3 An epithet of Durgā.

तारसेक a. (की f.) 1 Dark. 2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with, तन्त्र.

तारिचः A division of hell.

तारुल 1 The areca-nut. 2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chewed after meals; तारुलभगद्वारं मलं जल्पते मानुषः K. P. 7; रागो न स्वलितस्त्वत्पापमुदे तारुलसं-धितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -करकः, -पेटिका a betel-box; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). -दः -धरः -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तारुल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तारुलिकः A seller of betel.

तारुली The betel-plant; तारुलीनां दले-स्तत्र रचितपापानुशयः R. 4. 42.

तारु a. Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता तारुस्तत्र एवास्तमेति व. -कं Copper. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a. crow. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्थः bell-metal. -अश्मन् m. a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). -उपजीविन् m. a copper-smith. -ओष्ठः (forming तारुष्ठ or तारुष्टी) a red or chorry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः -कुष्ठः a brazier, copper-smith. -कुम्भिः a kind of red insect (इंद्रगोप). -पर्यं sulphate of copper. -वृक्षः a cock.

-वज्रं brass. -वृक्षः the red sandal-wood. -पट्टः, -पर्णः a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 52. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -लितः N. of a country. (-सः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal.

तारुिक a. (की f.) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

तारु 1 A. (तावते, तावित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. 2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तार a 1 High (as a note). 2 Loud shrill (as a sound); Māl. 5. 20. 3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारंस्तारंस्तारंश्रिताम् (regarded as an interpolation in Mā. N. Malli.); उरसि निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28. 4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -रः 1 The bank of a river. 2 The clearness of a pearl. 3 A beautiful or big pearl; हास्यमलतरतारुश्रुति दूषतं Git. 11. 4 A high tone or note. -रः, -रः 1 A star or planet. 2 Camphor. -रः 1 Silver. 2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be m. also). 3 A pearl (said to be f. also). -Comp. -अम्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -दूषः the Kunda or Jasmine creeper. -दूषः loud-ounding wind, a whistling breeze. -दूषिकरं

lead. -हर a. having a loud or shrill sound. -हरः 1 a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. 2 a shining necklace.

तारक a. (रिका f.) 1 Carrying over. 2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. 2 A deliverer, saviour. 3 N. of a demon killed by Kārtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pāriyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārtikeya was born and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -कः, -कः A float, raft. -कः 1 The pupil of the eye. 2 The eye. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kārtikeya.

तारका 1 A star. 2 A meteor, falling star. 3 The pupil of the eye; सद्देवसमुद्रतारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a. Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारयः A boat, float. -यं 1 Crossing. 2 Rescuing, delivering, liberating. तारयिः, -णी f. A float, raft.

तारतम्यं 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. 2 Difference, distinction: निर्धनं निवर्तयेत्तयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तेतत्तां। बोधयाम विधिना विनिर्दिता रफ एव जयवे जयति का Udb.

तारलः A libidinous man, a lecher, libertine.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. 2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. 3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कृतान्तमनोवृद्धिपसदि मद्भ्रातृतारकः M. 9. 30; विस्मयसेततिः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. 4 A pearl. 5 N. of (a) the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva, and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tāra gave birth

son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa (also called Tāramati). -Comp. -अधिपः, -आधीः, -पतिः the moon: R. 13. 76; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. -वयः the atmosphere, firmament. -व्याप्य sidereal measure, sidereal time. -वृषा the night. -संज्ञक 1 the starry region, the zodiac. 2 the pupil of the eye. -वृषः the constellation मृगशिरसः. तारिकं Fare, freight. तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. 2 Freshness (fig.). तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. 2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli. तारिकः 1 A dialectician, a logician. 2 A philosopher. तारुणः 1 An epithet of Garuda; अस्तेन तारुण्यं हिन्व कालिनेन R. 6. 49. 2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruṇa. 3 A car. 4 A horse. 5 A snake. 6 A bird in general. -Comp. -ह्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. -नावकः an epithet of Garuda. तार्तीय a. The third. तार्तीयिक a. The third; तार्तीयिकतया विना यममनसस्य प्रवेष्टे N. 3. 136; तार्तीयिकं पुरस्तिष्ठन्तु मदनप्रोक्तं स्तेचनं वः Māl. 1 v. 1. तालः 1 the palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. 2 A banner formed of the palm. 3 Slapping or clapping the hands together. 4 Flapping in general. 5 Flapping of the eus of an elephant. 6 Beating time (in music); कदम्बसलवनादङ्गुल्या नयनान् U. 3. 19; Me. 79. 7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. 8 The palm of the hand. 9 A lock, bolt. 10 The hilt of a sword. -ल 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. 2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अञ्जः 1 N. of Balarāma. 2 the palm-leaf used for writing. 3 a book. 4 a saw. -अवचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Bhīṣma. -क्षीरक, -वर्णः the exudation of the palm. -ह्वजः, -ध्वज m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्रं 1 the palm-leaf used for writing. 2 a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -वज्र, -सुद्ध a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -वेद्यं a kind of surgical instrument. -वेद्य-नकः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वृक्ष a grove of trees. -वृक्ष a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35. तालक 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 A bolt, latch. -Comp. -आय a. green. (-यः) the green colour. तालकः A kind of ear-ornament (तालक q. v.).

तालव्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter; i. e. इ, ई, उ, ए, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and य. -ह्वरः a palatal vowel; i. e., इ and ई. तालिका 1 The open palm of the hand. 2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथेन न हस्तेन तालिका संवचने Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनायः कटाक्षिकानां दानादिनां भवतीभिः N. 3. 7. तालितं 1 Coloured cloth. 2 A string; tie. ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. 2 The common Toddy (tādi). 3 Fragrant earth. 4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वर्ण a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 87. तालु n. The palate; दया महत्या परिशुक्क-तालवः R. 1. 11. -Comp. -विह्वः a crocodile. -स्वान a. palatal. (-जः) the palate. तालूरः A whirlpool, an eddy. तालुषक The palate तालक a. (की f.). तालकीन a. Thy, thine: तयः क वस्ते क च तालक वयः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36. 96. तालु a. (Correlative of यावत् q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावन् वयाजी तावन् दृष्टे स ते: R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. 2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावन्ती संभवेद् वृद्धिस्तथा दानुमकी Me. 8. 155, 9. 249; Rg. 2. 46. 3 All (expressing totality); यावद् तालु G. M.—ind. 1 First (before doing anything else); तालु इत्यस्यावद्युक्तं S. 1; आह-यत् तावद्वदक (अङ्कानां विन V. 5. 11; Me. 13. 2 On one part, in the meanwhile; सवे रियतावन्वयं अत्र । अहं तावत् स्वाभिना विनयुक्तियुक्तं S. 2; R. 7. 32. 3 Just now; नव्य तावत्. 4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); त्वेव तावत्वनो राजद्वीपे Mu. 1 thou thyself; त्वेव तावत्सर्वविषय इव Ku. 5. 67. 5 Truly, really (to express assent); इत्येतद्वदः H. 1. 6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तानुसन्धनः H. 3; नव्ये नव तावद्भवेति विना भागवता भविष्यति Pt. 1. 7 Completely; तावत्कीर्णमिन्द्रोपचारा R. 7. 4 (तावत्कीर्णं तावत्केन प्रसारितं Malli.). 8 Surprise (oh! what a wonder). (For the senses of यावत्, see यावत्). -Comp. -कृतम् ind. so many times. -मत्रं just so much. -वर्ष a. so many years old. तावत्क a., तावत्क a., Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value. तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*). तिक a. 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. 2 Fragrant; Me. 33. -वत् 1 A bitter taste; (see under वत्). 2

The Kutaja tree. 3 Pungency. 4 Fragrance. -Comp. -नवा mustard. -धातुः bile. -कलः, -मरिचः the clearing-out plant. -सारः the Khadira tree. तिग्म a. 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon) 2 Violent. 3 Hot, scorching. 4 Pungent, acrid. 5 Fiery, passionate. -वत् 1 Heat. 2 Pungency. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the sun; विमंशुस्तं गतः Gīt. 5. 2 fire. 3 N. of Śiva -करः, -दीधितिः -रश्मिः the sun. तिष्ठ 1. 1 A. (Strictly desid. of तिष्ठ्) (नितित्ते, नितित्ति) 1 To endure, bear; to put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; नितित्तिमणस्य फेणं तिष्ठ M. 1. 17; नास्तित्तिस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ma. 6. 47; -H. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयते-ते, तेजति) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुटुम्बवापतेजस-दंशुः R. 9. 39. 2 To stir up, excite, instigate. तित्तिः A sieve. -n. A parasol. तित्तिरा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance. तित्तिशु a. Patient, forbearing, enduring. तित्तिशुः 1 A fire fly. 2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). तित्तिरः, तित्तिरः The francoline partridge. तित्तिरिः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the Krishna Yajurveda. तिथः 1 Fire. 2 Love. 3 Time. 4 The rainy season or autumn. तिथिः m. or f. 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. 2 The number '15'. -Comp. -अयः 1 the day of new moon. 2 the day which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises -पत्री an almanac. पूर्णः the moon. -वृद्धिः the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises). तिमिषः A particular tree; द्वायुह-स्तिमिषा कौरवनि रक्षे निर्लीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. तित्तिडः, -डी, तित्तिडिका, तित्तिडीकः The tamarind tree. तिडुः, तिडुकः, तिडुलः N. of a tree. तिड् 1 P. (तेजति, तिडि) To make wet or damp, moisten. तिमिः 1 The ocean. 2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -Comp. कोषः the ocean. -वज्रः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile.

**तिमिगल** *a.* A kind of fish which swallows a *tingi*; Bv 1. 55. **अशन**, **मिल** *a.* a large fish swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिगलमिलोऽयस्ति तद्विद्याऽयस्ति रावचः ।

**तिमित** *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. 2 Wet, moist, damp.

**तिमिर** *a.* Dark; विम्यश्यतीं दशा तिमिरे पथे Git. 5; बहुवृत्तिमिता दिशः Mb. -रः -रं Darkness; नक्षत्रं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. G. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. 2 Blindness. 3 Iron-rust. --Comp. अरिः, -वृद्धं, -रिपुः the sun

**तिरश्ची** The female of any animal, beast or bird.

**तिरश्चीन** *a.* 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमवृक्षसारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलानशाल्यं U. 3. 35. 2 Irregular.

**तिरस्** *ind.* 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिरस् यस्तिरोऽयति Ak. 2 Without; apart from. 3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature *तिरस्* is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) हृ to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. 6. 71, 11. 44]. --Comp. -करिणी, -कारिणी 1 a curtain, veil; तिरस्करिणी जलदा भवति Ku. 1 14; M. 2. 1. 2 an outer tent, screen of cloth. -कारः, -क्रिया 1 concealment, disappearance. 2 abuse, censure, reproach. 3 contempt, disdain. -कृतः *a.* 1 disregarded, despised, abused. 2 condemned. 3 concealed, covered. -दानं 1 disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरिषानमपि G. L. 18. 2 a covering, veil sheath. -भावः disappearance. -हित *a.* 1 vanished, disappeared. 2 covered, concealed, hidden.

**तिरयति** Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. 2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां शाकल्यं प्रमोदः Māl. 1. 40; वारिवारं तिरयति द्यौश्चक्षुर्न वायुः 35. 3 To conquer.

**तिर्यक्** *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a shanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Ms. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

**तिर्यक्** *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यश्ची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. 2 Crooked, curved. --*m.* -*n.* An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect); & lower or irrational animal;

बैवाय दिव्ये न निरश्चि कश्चिन् पाशादिरासादेनपेल्लः रान् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. --Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. -आतिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). --प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानिः *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यगेनौ च ज्ञायते Ms. 4. 200. -जोतस् *m.* the animal world.

**तिल** 1 The sesamum plant; नासा-भ्येति तिलप्रयत्नपद्वी Git. 10. 2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छादिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेतिताम् । तुषितानितर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 55. 3 A mole, spot. 4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. --Comp. --अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालुकः a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -कंद, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, or -चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंदुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तेलं sesamum oil. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्चं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1 the sandal tree. 2 frankincense. 3 turpentine. -रसः sesamum oil. --स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

**तिलतुदः** An oil-man.

**तिलशः** *ind.* In pieces as or all as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

**तिलवः** The Lodhra tree.

**तिलकः** 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आकांता तिलकक्रियाति तिलकलीनिद्विरेकान्तैः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स वनस्थलीं न हि कस्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41 2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -कः -कं 1 A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; मुखे गमुषीतिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तुरिकातिलकनालि विषयं सारं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. 2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. 2 The lungs. 3 A kind of salt. --Comp. --आम्रवः the forehead.

**तिलित्सः** A large snake.

**तिष्ठतु** *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (i.e., after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; आनिष्ठु उपरु संभ्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठतु=रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका).

**तिथ्यः** 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. 2 The lunar month Pausha. -द्वयं The Kali yuga.

**तीकृ** 1 A. (तीकृते) To go, move; cf. टीकृ.

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si 2. 109. 2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs 1. 18. 3 Fiery, passionate. 4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपान). 5 Rude, cross. 6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. 7 Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. 8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. 10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. 11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -क्ष्वः 1 Nitre. 2 Long pepper. 3 Black pepper. 4 Black mustard. --क्ष्वं 1 Iron. 2 Steel. 3 Heat, pungency. 4 War, battle. 5 Poison. 6 Death. 7 A weapon. 8 Sea salt. 9 Haste. --Comp. --अंबुः 1 the sun. 2 fire. --आयसं steel. --उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. --कदः the onion. --कर्मत् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1 the clove tree. 2 the Kotaka plant. -बुद्धिः *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1 salt-petre. 2 any poisonous liquid, a poison; सप्तयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णममृतमिव Mā 1. 2. -लौहं steel -लूकं barley

**तीक्ष्ण** 4 P. (तीक्ष्णि) To be wet or moist.

**तीरं** 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीरं, समुद्र-तीरं, &c. 2 Margin, brim, edge. --रः 1 A sort of an arrow. 2 Lead 3 Tin.

**तीरित** *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. † Completion of any affair.

**तीर्ण** *a.* 1 Crossed, passed over 2 Spread, expanded. 3 Surpassed excelled.

**तीर्थ** 1 A passage, road, way, ford. 2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. वाट); विष-मोपि विषादते नयः कृतदीपः पवसाभिराश्रयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणाम् K. 44. 3 A place of water. 4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); शुचि मनो ययति तीर्थेन हि Bh. 2. 55; R. 1 85 5 A channel, medium, means; तद्वत्न तीर्थेन वदेत &c. Māl. 1. 6 A remedy, expedient. 7 A sacred or hol. personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; स प्रसादात्पुनः तीर्थेन साधोः संभवः U. 1; Mā. 3 103.

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थदामिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy. 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmaṇa. 20 Fire. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्दीर्थः. -COMP. -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च बहिः श्रवणतः सुद्धिमर्तः U. 1. 13. -सरः 1 a Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थंकर in this sense). 2 an ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Viṣṇu. -काकः, -च्छाक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लोभ्य). -द्वय a. sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayāga. -राजा, -जी f. an epithet of Benares. -बाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as श्वेत. -सेवित्र a. a pilgrim. (-म) a crane. सार्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). तीवरः 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes). तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलंबिताधोरणतीव्रतराः R. 5. 48. strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Per- vading. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -त्रं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -COMP. -आनन्दः an epithet of Śiva. -गति a. quick, swift. -वीर्यं 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -संवेग a. 1 of strong impulse, resolute. 2 very poignant or sharp. तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An ad- versative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'never- theless'; स सर्वथा सुखानामर्तं ययौ । एकं तु हतसुखं सर्वथा न लेभे K. 59; विपरीतं तु पितृ- रस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and परं, and किंतु and अतः are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; रक्षता तु प्रदीक्ष्यते सुपुत्रस्यामनीत् K. 8; राजा तु तामर्षी सुत्याजर्षी 12. 3 As to, as regards,

as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुदित्य पाकः । चंदोप- रागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलम्ब्यात् Mu 1. 4 It sometimes marks a difference (वेद) or superior quality; सुहृदो सुहृदं तु दुष्यं G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रोद्रः G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तुहीत्यादि पूजैकः प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. तुक्सारः, तुक्सारः, तुवारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya moun- tain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93. तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; जलनिधिमिव विधुमंडलदर्शनतरलि- ततुंगतरं Gt. 11; तुंग नगोत्तममिवारुह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2. 48; Me. 12, 64. 2 Long. 3 Vaulted. 4 Chief, princi- pal. 5 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height, elevation. 2 A mountain. 3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mer- cury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The cocoa- nut tree. -COMP. -बीजः quicksilver. -भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇā. -वेणु N. of a river. -सेकरः a mountain. तुनी 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -COMP. -ईशः 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an epithet of Śiva. 4 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -पतिः the moon. तुण्ड a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. 2 Small, little, trifling. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignifi- cant, contemptible, worthless. 5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छं Chaff. -COMP. -तृः the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः straw, chaff. तुंजः Indra's thunderbolt. तुडुमः A mouse or rat. तुण्ड 6. P. (तुण्ति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudulen- tly, deceiver. तुंढ 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुंढैरातावृद्धिः (तुकाः) Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The point of an instrument. तुंढिः 1 Face, mouth. 2 A beak. -हिः f. The navel. तुंढिन् m. N. of the bull of Śiva. तुंढिन see तुंढिन्. तुंढिल a. 1 Talkative, loquacious. 2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talk- ing severely; cf. तुंढिल. तुत्याः 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -र्यं Sul- phate of copper usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -र्या 1 Small car- damoms. 2 The indigo plant. -COMP. -अंजनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as medical ointment. तुद् 6. P. (तुदति, तुज) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुजोद् गदगा चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick, goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; तुदीक्ष-

पाततनोत्रसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसमं प्रवाहिनां Re. 2. 4, 6. 28. -WITH आ to strike, beat; Ma. 4. 68. -घ्न to strike, hurt, wound. (-Caus.) to urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repea- tedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतीयमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशामेवक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. तुंद The belly, a corpulent or pro- tuberant belly. -COMP. -कूपिका, -कूपी the cavity of the navel. -परिमार्य, -परिमुज, -मुज a. lazy, sluggish. तुंदवत् a. Corpulent, fat. तुंदिक, तुंदित्, तुंदिम, तुंदिल a. 1 Having a protuberant belly 2 Cor- pulent 3 Filled or laden with; मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. तुज a. 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. 2 Tormented. -COMP. -तजः a tailor; Ma. 4. 214. तुज 4. 9. P. (तुज्यति, तुज्याति) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90. तुजुल a. Tumultuous, noisy, Bg. 1. 13, 19. 2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57. 3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 48. -म, -न. 1 An uproar, tumult. 2 A confused combat, mêlée. तुंघः A kind of gourd. तुंघरः N. of a Gandharva; see तुंघर. -रं A kind of musical instrument. तुंघा 1 A kind of long gourd. 2 A milch cow. तुंघिः, जी f. A sort of gourd; न हि तुंघीकञ्जिकलो वीणादंडः प्रवाति महिमानं Bv. 1. 80. तुंघ (तु) रुः N. of a Gandharva. तुंघः 1 A horse; तुंघावृद्धतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. 2 The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -COMP. -आरोहः a horseman. -उप- चारकः a groom. -मियः -रं barley. -महाचर्य forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of the female society. तुंघिन m. A horseman. तुंघः A horse; भाद्रुकुटुमुक्तुंघं रथ S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -नं The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -COMP. -अरिः A buffalo. -हिचनी a she-buffalo. -मियः -रं barley. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -यायिन्, -सायिन् m. a horseman. -वज्रः, -वज्रः a Kinnara. -शाला, -स्थान a horse-stable -स्कंधः a troops of horses. तुंघमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72. तुंघावर्ण 1 Non attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). 2 A kind of sacrifice. तुंघासह m. (Nom. sing. तुंघादह र) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40. तुरी 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the



threads of the woof. 2 A shuttle: तद्गदातुति N. 1. 12. 3 A painter's brush.

**सुरीय a.** The fourth. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. (In Vedānta phil.). 2 The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme spirit. —**Comp.** —चचः a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

**सुरीयः (pl.)** N. of the Turks.

**सुरीय a.** Fourth; N. 4. 123. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

**सुरीय** 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति, तोलयति त, also तुल्यति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुल्य). 1 To weigh, measure. 2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. 3 To raise, lift up; केलसि तुलिते Mv 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतिलस्यद्विरादान इव हियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30 4 To bear up, hold up, support; ग्रन्थितल तुलितधुसुदुच्यते Si. 15. 30, 61. 5 To compare, liken (with instr.); सुखं भोज्यागारं तदपि च शशाकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. 6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रसादास्त्वा तुल्यिदमलं यत्र तैस्तेर्विशेषैः Me. 64. 7 To make light of, condemn, despise; अंतःसारं च तुल्यितुं नालिनः शक्यति स्ता Me. 20 (where तु also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. 8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः भद्रास्यति भुतार्थं सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्यिष्यति for तुल्यिष्यति). 9 To try, put to the test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुल्यसि Mk. 1. (तुल्यसि). —With उद् to bear up, support, poise.

**तुलनं** 1 Weight. 2 Lifting. 3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. 2 Weighing. 3 Lifting, raising. 4 Rating, assessing, estimating. 5 Examining.

**तुलसी** The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —चचः (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālakrishna with the holy basil performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika.

**तुला** 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुल्या वृ to hold in a balance, to weigh. 2 A measure, weight. 3 Weighing. 4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं दूर्जेदेवि तुलाद्यप्याति संख्ये Vo. 3. 8; तुलां यपरोहति रूपावता Ku. 5. 84; R. 8. 15 सद्यः परस्पर-तुलानपिरोहता द्वे B. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. 5

**Libra**, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामयिरुद्धो मासः नपि जलवृष्ट-रूपि Pt. 1. 320. 6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. 7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —**Comp.** —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः, —दो an ornament (an anklet or *दुपूर*) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलकी (चरणारुणोपलसलनला-कोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. —कोशः, —चः ordeal by weighing. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः the scale of a balance. —घरः 1 a trader, merchant. 2 the sign Libra of the zodiac. —घारः a dealer, trader or merchant. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —गुरुवः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —ग्रन्थः, —ग्रन्थाः the string or beam of a balance. —चानं, —चष्टिः the beam of a balance. —कोजं the berry of the Gunjā plant. —चूजं the string of a balance.

**तुलित p. p.** 1 Weighed, counterpoised. 2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल.

**तुल्य a.** 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, resembling (with gen. or instr. or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18, 38. 2 Fit for. 3 Identical, same. 4 Indifferent. —**Comp.** —दृशनं a regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, complotation. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मैः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप a. like, similar, analogous.

**तुवर a.** 1 Astringent. 2 Beardless; also तुवर.

**तुव 4 P.** (तुष्यति, तुह) To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) रत्नैर्गर्ह्यैस्तुतुवनं देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15 8; R. 3. 62. —**Comp.** (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy. —With परि to be satisfied, be delighted or contented; यमिह परितुहा बल्ललेखं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; अस्माकृते च परितुष्यति वाचिद्व्या 2. 2. —सं to be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया मर्ता मर्त्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17.

**तुवः** The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तस्यैव (अप्ययनं) तुवाणां कंदनं यया; Ms. 4. 78. —**Comp.** —अग्निः, —अग्नलः fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —अंबु n., —उदकं sour rice-gruel or barley-gruel. —ग्रहः, —सारः fire.

**तुवार a.** Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; Si. 9. 7; अपां हि तुवारं न शरिष्वरा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदने तुवारां N. 3. 93. —चः 1 Frost, cold. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. 3 Dew; R. 14 84; S. 5. 19. 4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; एकस्तुवारि-मितिनिर्गारां R. 2. 13; 9. 68. 5 A kind of camphor. —**Comp.** —अग्निः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himālaya mountain; तुवारादिवाताः Me. 107. —कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —गौरः a. 1 white as snow. 2 white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

**तुषिताः (pl.)** A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

**तुष्ट p. p.** 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. 2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else.

**तुष्टिः** f. 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. 2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except that which is possessed.

**तुष्टः** A jewel worn in the ear.

**तुस्त-तुष्ट** ५ v.

**तुहिन a.** Cold, frigid. —च 1 Snow, ice. 2 Dew or frost; तुल्यलेखस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. 3 Moonlight. 4 Camphor. —**Comp.** —अंबुः, —करः, —किरणः, —द्युतिः, —रश्मिः 1 the moon; Si. 9. 30. 2 Camphor. —अचलः, —अग्निः, —शैलः the Himālaya mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. —शर्करा ice.

**तुव 1.** 10 U. (तुषयति-ते) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुषयते) To fill, fill up.

**तुवः** A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलि-पलकृतस्मरतुवाविलासि Git. 1; R. 7. 57. —**Comp.** —घारः an archer.

**तुणी, तुणीर,** A quiver; R. 9. 56.

**तुवरः** 1 A beardless man. 2 A bull without horns. 3 Astringent flavour. 4 A eunuch.

**तुव 4 A** (तुष्यते, तुष) 1 To go quickly, make haste. 2 To hurt, kill.

**तुव** A kind of musical instrument.

**तुषे a.** Quick, rapid, expeditious. 2 Fleet. —चः Rapidity, quickness. —चं ind. Quickly, speedily; तुषेनापी-यतां तुषं पूर्णचंद्रमिमानने Subhāsh.

**तुर्वः** —चं A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. —**Comp.** ओचः a band of instrument.

**तुलः** —ल Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. —ला 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1 Cotton. 2 The wick of

lamp. 3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. 4 A painter's brush. 5 The indigo plant. -COMP. -कार्मुकं, -धनुः *n.* a cotton-bow; i.e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. -विबुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant.

तुलक Cotton.

तुलिः *f.* A painter's brush.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil; उन्मूलित तुलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. 2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. 3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. 4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod.

तुलीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तुली *ind* In silence, silently, quietly, without speaking or noise; किं मयाऽस्तुलीमास्ते V. 2; न योस्त्य इति गोविन्द-सुखा तुलीं बध्व इ Bg. 2. 9. -COMP. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शीलः *a.* silent, taciturn

तुस्त 1 Matted hair. 2 Dust. 3 Sin. 4 An atom, any minute particle.

तुह 6 P. (तुहति) To kill, hurt; see तुह.

तुष 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तुषमपि नानमहतामेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. 2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. 3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness; तुषमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्तरुण्यं Bh. 2. 17; see तुषीक also. -COMP. -अग्निः 1 a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. 2 fire quickly extinguished. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अद्वी a forest abounding in grass. -आवर्तः a whirlwind. -अवृक्ष *n.* -कुङ्कुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume.

-द्वयः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire brand made of straw. -ओक *n.* a hut of straw. -कांडः, -कं a heap of grass, -कुटी, -कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -केतुः the palmyra tree. -गोषा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् *m.* sapphire.

-चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलायुका, -जलुका a caterpillar. -द्रुमः 1 the palm tree. 2 Coconut tree. 3 the belanut tree. 4 the Kutaka-tree. 5 the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1 the palmyra tree. 2 a bamboo. -पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पुली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -विबुः *N.* of a sage; R. 8. 79. -मणिः a sort of gem (amber). -मसुखः a bail or surety (perhaps wrong reading for मसकुख). -रत्नः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the bamboo. 3 the sugarcane. 4 the palmyra

tree. -वृक्षः 1 the palm tree. 2 the date-tree. 3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4 the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -सारः the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तुष्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -वं A third part. -COMP. -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* a eunuch.

तृतीयक *a.* Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever).

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. 2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -COMP. -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.* *f.* a eunuch.

तृतीयिन् *a.* entitled to a third portion (of inheritance, &c.).

तृत् 1 P, 7 U. (तृदति, तृपति; तृत्, तृप्) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. 2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 33, 108; 15. 36, 44. 3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तृत् 1. 4. 5. 6. P. तृपति, तृपति, तृत् 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तृपयति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीन चातृपत् क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तृपयति विनेन H. 2. 174; तृप्तस्त्वितिनेन Bh. 2. 34; नास्ति तृपयति काष्ठानां नापमानां महोदयिः । नातकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसं वामलोचनाः ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तृपयति यज्ञे Mb. 2. 10. 2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तृत्सति, तृत्पति. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (तृपति, तृपयति) 1 To light up, kindle. 2 (Atm.) To be satisfied.

तृत् *a.* Satiated, satisfied, contented.

तृत्ति *f.* Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. 2 Satiety, disgust. 3 Pleasure, gratification.

तृत् 4. P. (तृपति, तृपति) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. 2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृत् *f.* (nom. sing. तृत्) 1 thirst; तृत् शुष्यतास्य विनिति सलिलं स्वादु हरति Bh. 3. 92; Ra. 1. 11. 2 strong desire, eagerness.

तृत् See तृत् -COMP. -अर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -हृत् water.

तृत्ति *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Gbat. 9; Ra. 1. 18. 2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain.

तृत्त *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृत्ता 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृत्ता क्षिप्तामनः H. 1. 171; Ra. 1. 15. 2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avi-

dity, desire of gain; तृत्ता तृत्ति Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -COMP. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquility of mind, contentment.

तृत्ता *a.* Very thirsty.

तृत् 7 P., 10 U. (तृत्ति, तृत्तिने, तृत् desid. तृत्ति, तृत्तिने) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृत्तिने लोकोऽयं विनिति नां निष्प्राकम् Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृत्तु रानः सह लक्षणेन 1. 19.

तृत् 1 P. (तृत्ति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदयेन परलोकेन तृत्तिने Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्णं कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. 2 To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 18. 3 To float, swim; शिला तृत्तिने तृत्तिने न पणं Bk. 12. 77. 4 To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि न तृत्तिने K. 175; कृत्तु महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. 5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. 6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवाचीर्णप्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12. 7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; मांवा कर्ममाचीर्णं कर्म तीर्णं महाभयात् Hariv. -Pass. (तीर्णने) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तृत्तिने) 1 To carry or lead over. 2 To cause to arrive at. 3 To save, rescue, liberate. -Desid. (तिर्तिर्ति) तृत्तिने, तृत्तिने) To wish to cross &c.; दोषार्थं तृत्तिर्ति तृत्तिने तृत्तिने K. P. 10. -WITH अति 1 to cross over. 2 to surmount, overcome; Bg. 13. 25; H. 4. -अव 1 to descend, alight; रथादवतार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; Me. 50. 2 to flow or run into; सागरं वज्रविधा कुच वा महानयनरति S. 3. 3 to enter, enter into, come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32. 4 to get over, subdue, overcome. 5 to descend (as a deity) into the world of mortals in the form of a mortal; cf. अवतार (-Caus). to bring or fetch down, set down, R. 1. 34. -उत् 1 to pass out of (water), disembark, to rise from; R. 2. 17; Si. 8. 63 2 to pass or cross over; उद्वारितुर्भवि Bk. 15. 33; 10; R. 12. 71. 16. 33; Me. 47. 3 to subdue, overcome, get over; व्यसनमहार्णवात्तृत्तिने Mk. 10. 49; सु रोगाचीर्णं. -निष् 1 to cross over; Bh. 3. 4. 2 to fulfil, accomplish, attain. 3 to pass or get over, surmount, overcome; R. 3. 7. 4 to complete, go to the end; R. 14. 21. -प्र to cross over. (-Cause). to cheat, deceive; मा तथा प्रतापे S. 5; कृत्तिने कृत्तिने प्रतापितवनासत्त्वं विज्ञानमपि Bh. 1. 78. -वि 1 to cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. 2 to give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; यमवात् मारिचस्ते वृत्तिने वितरति S. 7; वितरति वृत्तिने प्रते विद्यां यजेत तथा जडे U. 2. 4; निवासहेतोर्दृष्टं विनिति B. 14. 81; Mā 1. 3. 3 to cause, produce, अवोराणां कामिना विनिति इत्येव Ki. 5. 31;

Git. 1. 4 to carry over. -त्यति *tō* cross, get over, overcome. -सं 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float. 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of. तेजनं 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 2, 10. 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; इथिदी, अग्, वायु and आकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14, U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शान्तिम् U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसं हि न वयः समीक्षते R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषाभिरा (राजलक्ष्मी) दयानः R. 2. 7. 14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्वादृश्यीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; R. 2. 75; दृष्ट्वेतेनाहितं तेजो दयानं ध्रुवे ह्यः S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire. 19 Marrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -COMP. -कर *a.* 1 illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -भंगः 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -मंडलं a halo of light. -मूर्तिः the sun. -स्वः the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong; Ki. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47.

तेजः Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेजनं 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेजनं 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजस्त *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Bright, splendid, luminous. 2 Made up of combining

of light; तेजस्तस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43.

3 Metallic. 4 Passionate. 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense. -सं Ghee, Comr. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* (सी *f.*) Patient, enduring. तेतिरः A partridge.

तेतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 A god. / तेतिरः 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridge, 5.

तेतिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तेमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेमिकः *a.* Sacred, holy. -कः 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेलं 1 Oil; लभत सित्तमसु तैलमपि यततः श्रीमद् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 38.

2 Benzoin. -COMP. -अडी a wasp. -अम्यं anointing the body with oil.

-ककजः oil-cake. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी 1 sandal. 2 incense. 3 turpentine.

-पिजः the white sesamum. -पिपिलिका the small red ant. -कलः the Ingudi tree. -मरिचिनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -चक्रं an oil-mill.

-रुद्रिकः a kind of gem.

तेलंगः *N.* of a country, the modern Carnatic. -याः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तेलिकः, तेलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp. तेलीनं A field of sesamum.

तेवः *N.* of the lunar month Pausa. लोकं An offspring, a child.

लोककः The Chātaka bird. लोदनं 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing. 3 Hurting, injuring.

लोखं A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

लोत्ः Pain, anguish, torture. लोदने 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad.

3 Face, mouth (तुंड).

लोमहः, -रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -COMP. -धरः fire (considered as a deity).

लोयं Water; S. 7. 12. -COMP. -अभिवादिनी trumpet-flower. -आवाहः

-आहवः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोगवारयथा च ललसितानि चंद्रेणादिताः S. 1. 14. -आलयः the ocean, sea. -ईशः an epithet of Varuṇa.

(-ई) the constellation called एषापादा. -उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Ms. 37. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -कुप्यः, -प्युः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -क्रीडा

sporting in water; Ms. 33. -कृन्ः the

cocoa-nut. -चरः an aquatic animal. -दिक्, -यः hail. -दः a cloud; R. 6.

65; V. 1. 14. -अत्ययः the autumn. -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean.

-नीरी the earth. -प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree, or its nut; see अनुवसादन, कतक. -सलं seafoam. -सुच्छं

a cloud. -चक्रं 1 a water clock. 2 an artificial jet or fountain of water.

-राज्, -राशिः the ocean. -वेला the edge of water, shore. -व्यतिकारः

confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95. -मुक्तिका an oyster. -सर्पिका, -सृक्कः a frog.

तोरणः, -जं 1 An arched doorway, a portal. 2 An outer door or gateway; गणो नृपणामथ तोरणं बहिः Si. 12. 1.

दृष्टव्यं सुप्रतिष्ठमुद्राणां तोरणे Me. 75. 3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An elevated place near a bathing-place.

-जं The neck throat.

तोलः, -रं 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. 2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *Māshas* or a *tolā*.

तोषः Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषणं Satisfaction, contentment. 2 Anything that gives satisfaction, gratification.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तौलिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl oyster. -क A pearl.

तौर्यं The sound of musical instruments. -COMP. -चित्रं the union of song, dance, or instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यचित्रं बुधाय च कामजो दशका गगः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः, तौलिकः A painter.

त्यक् *p.p.* 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. 2 Resigned, surrendered. 3 Shunned, avoided; see त्यज्. -COMP. -अग्निः a Brahmana who has given up household fire.

-अजिवित, -याग *a.* ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; नय्ये त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज *a.* shameless.

त्यज् 1. P. (त्यजति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses); abandon, quit, go away from; 2 भाग्येत्यज्यात् Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26. 2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. 3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. 4 To shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 8. 6 To set aside, disregard; 7 श्रेयस्यैव उद्धे प्राणस्यैव यवानि च Bg. 1. 33. 7 To except. 8 To distribute, give

away; कृत (संचयं) आशुयुते यजन् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15. -*Caus.* To cause to give up, &c. -*Desid.* (विश्वजनि) To wish to leave, &c. -*With* परि 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce; प्रविश्युत्तमयुगा न परिश्वजनि Mu. 2. 17. 3 to except; तुल्यमप्याश्रित्य सन्तुष्टं. -सं 1 to abandon; जायामदोषास्तु नैत्यजानि R. 14. 34. 2 to avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except; e. g. सत्यजय विष्णुमादित्यैवेत्ययं दुर्गं Rāj. T. 3. 343.

त्यागः 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न की न पुत्रस्तथागमहेति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 1. 112; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; को श्लाघ्यस्तथागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; त्याग्य संश्रयार्थानां R. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. 5 Secretion, excretion. -*Comp.* -दुत, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

रत्नान् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलदयागी सत्याशीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

अर्ष 1. A (वर्षे, वर्षि) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; वर्षते तीर्थानि ररितविष्ट रस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28. -*With* अप् to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्भलेष्वेवे Bk. 14. 34; वेना. पवर्षते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

व्रपा 1 Bashfulness, modesty; मन्द-पापर Git. 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -*Comp.* निरस्त, हीन a. shameless, impudent. -रंडा a harlot.

सुपिष्ट a. (Superl. of तुष) Highly satisfied.

व्रपीयस् a. (सी f.) (Compar. of तुष) More satisfied.

व्रपु n. Tin; यदि मणिब्रपुणे प्रनिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75.

व्रपुलं, -व, -व्रपुल n., -सं Tin.

व्रप्ये Diluted curds.

त्रय a. (त्री f.) Triple, three-fold, divided into three parts of three kinds; त्रीये वे विद्या ऋषे यजुषि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -त्रय A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेय-माशीत्यनेन त्रयते शशियमं ह्यत्रयमे च चामरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -*Comp.* -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty-three. -दश a. 1 thirteenth. 2

having thirteen added; त्रयोदशं सत् 'one hundred and thirteen'. -दशम् a. pl. thirteen. -दशम् a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -अवति: f. ninety-three. -पञ्चाशत् f. fifty-three. -विंश a. 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -विंशति: f. twenty-three. -षष्टि: f. sixty-three. -सप्तति: f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुः सामानि); त्रयीमयाय विष्णु-गान्धने नमः K. 1. ती त्रयीवर्जितरा विद्याः परिगणितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet; व्यद्योतिष्ठ समावेद्यामसौ नरक्षिप्रयो Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -*Comp.* -तनुः 1 an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीमयः. 2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -ह्रस्वः a Brāhmaṇa.

त्रस 1. 4. P. (त्रसति, त्रसति, त्रसत) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमद्वनात्त्रसति K. 255; कपेस्त्रासिष्ठनादात् Bk. 9. 11. 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify. -*With* ति to be frightened or terrified; विन-स्तुग्वहरीणीमदोः कटाक्षे: Bh. 1. 9. -सं to fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. 11. 10 U. (त्रसयति न) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -*Comp.* -रेणुः an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालतरंगते भावी सूर्ये यद्दृश्यते रजः । त्रयमे तत्त्वमात्रानां त्रस-रेणुं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्तुमिदुक्तपुरं तुरीये R. 14. 47; शीतं सोमिनिजा त्रसकां सत्रीचीं त्रस्तुमेकिं Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; त्रस्तोऽकलयन्तुः पण्डितोऽलुङ्घ्यः Māl. 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling.

त्राण p. p. Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -त्रं 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आतंत्राणाय वः शक्यं न प्रहृष्टमनापि S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge; Bk. 3. 70.

त्रात p. p. 1 Preserved, saved, protected (p. p. of त्रे q. v.).

त्रायुष a. (त्री f.) Made of tin.

त्रास a. 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंडुकिं कंडुकस्य विज्ञाति त्रासद्वयं गानः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -नं The act of frightening or causing alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रि num. a. (declined in pl. only; nom. त्रयः m., तिस्रः f., त्रीणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 209; प्रियतमाभिरसौ निष्ठुमिर्बनौ R. 9. 18; श्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षितं कुमार्तुमुती सती Ms. 9. 90. -*Comp.* -अंशः 1 a three-fold share. 2 a third part. -अक्षः -अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1 the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or वटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -अंशदं, -अंशदं 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधि-ष्ठानः the soul. -अध्वया, -सार्गया, -वर्त्मया epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अवकः (also त्रिवंक in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes'; N. of Siva; त्रिवंकं संगमिनं दृष्ट्वा Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्यैवकवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -सस्रः an epithet of Kubera. -अवका an epithet of Pārvaṭi. -अव्व a. three years old. (-व्वं) three years taken collectively. -अष्टीति a. eighty-third. -अष्टीति: f. eighty-three. -अष्टन a. twenty-four. -अभ, -अक्ष triangular. (-त्रं) a triangle. -अग्रा a period of three days. -आहितः a. 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -अत्रं (तुचं also) three Riks taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -ककुद् m. 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa. -कर्मन् m. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i.e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-m.) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कावः N of Buddha. -कालं 1 the three times, i.e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -ज्ञ, -ज्ज्ञिन् a. omniscient. -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. -कुचकं a knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-त्रः) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -कनं, -कनं three bedsteads taken collectively. -वपः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; i.e., धर्म, अर्थ and काम; व

बाभतेऽस्य विगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. —गत *a.* 1 tripled. 2 done in three days. —गतीः (pl.) 1 N. of a country, also called जलेश्वर in the north-west of India. 2 the people or rulers of that country. —गती a lascivious woman, a wanton. —गुण *a.* 1 consisting of threads; इत्याय मीनी विगुणां बभार वा Ku. 5. 10. 2 three-times repeated, thrice, treble, three-fold, triple; सप्त त्र्यतीसु विगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) li. 2. 25. 3 containing the three Gūpas सन्ध, रजस् and तमस्. (—ज) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (—गा) 1 Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). 2 an epithet of Durgā. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जयति चतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* —जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Rāvana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asokā-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —जीवा, —ज्वा the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —जुता a bow. —जव, —जवत् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —तक, —तकी three carpenters taken collectively. —द्वंद्वं 1 the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. 2 the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (—डः) the state of a religious ascetic. —द्विन्द्वः *m.* a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. 2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed); cf. बाव्दोऽथ मनोद्वंद्वः कायद्वंद्वस्तथैव च । यस्मैति निहिता दुर्द्धा त्रिद्वंद्वीति स उच्यते ॥ Me. 12. 10. —द्वंशः (pl.) 1 thirty 2 the thirty-three gods. (—ज्ञः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. —अकुशः, आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt, R. 9. 54. —अधिपः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Indra. —अप्यक्षः an epithet of Vishnu. —अरिः a demon. —आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —आलयाः, आवासः 1 heaven, 2 the Mountain Meru, —आहारः 'the food of Gods'. —शुक्रः an epithet of Brihaspati. —भोवः a kind of insect; (cf. इक्षोवः); श्वरे विदुशोप-भावे श्वरस्यैविव कृष्णसर्पि R. 11. 42.

—मंजरी the holy basil. —वधू, —वनिता An Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कलासस्य त्रिदशवनिताद्वयं न्यायिभिः स्याः Me. 58. —वर्मेन् the sky. —दिनं three days collectively. —दिवं 1 the heaven; विमर्गयेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. 2 sky, atmosphere. 3 happiness. —अधीशः, ईशः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 a god. —उज्ज्वल the Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —दुष्ट *m.* an epithet of Siva. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body; *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धारा the Ganges. —गयनः (नयनः), —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पटुः glass (काच). —पताकः 1 the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. 2 the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकं the Palāsa tree. —पथे 1 the three paths taken collectively; *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. 2 a place where three roads meet. —गग an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसप्तयज्ञिपथगामभिः स तमः परोह इव हतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पद्मे, —पद्मिका a tripod. —पद्मी 1 the girth of an elephant; नान्यसत्करिणां त्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामि R. 4. 48. 2 the Gāyatri metre. 3 a tripod. 4 the plant गोधापधी. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पाद *a.* 1 having three feet. 2 consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. 3 trinomial. (—*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. —पुट *a.* triangular. (—द्वः) 1 an arrow. 2 the palm of the hand. 3 a cubit. 4 a bank or shore. —पुटकः a triangle. पुटा an epithet of Durgā. —पुंङ्गु, पुंङ्गुकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung, ashes, sandal &c. —पुरं 1 a collection of three cities. 2 the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. —अंतकः, अरिः, इन्द्र, दुहनः, द्विर् *m.* हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. —दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (—री) 1 N. of a place near Jabbalpura formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. 2 N. of a country. —पौष *a.* belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. —पशुतः an elephant in rut. —फला the three

myrobalans taken collectively (Mar. हिरडा, बहडा and आंचलकदी). —बलिः, —बली, —बलिः, —बली *f.* the three folds of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); धामोदरोपरिलसन्निधिललितानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. —भट्ट copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds; पुनर्व यावाच्चिभुवन-शरणाय चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bh. 1. 99. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —नार्गी the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —सुकुटः the Trikūta mountain. —सुखः an epithet of Buddha. —मूर्तिः the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामा night (consisting of 3 watches or praharas, the first and last half prahara being excluded); संक्षिप्तं क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा यामा Me. 108. Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9 70 V. 3. 22. —यौनिः a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). रात्रं a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —रिण *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. (—यः) the country called Telanga. (—गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. —ईशः the sun. —नाथः 'lord of the three worlds', an epithet of 1 Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. (—की) the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्त्वमेव त्रिलोकी-सति हस्तिरभ्रविनीच्छेदायां Bh. 3. 95; Śānti. 4. 22. —वर्गः 1 the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिशेदिनां Ak. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपः, —विष्टपं the world of Indra, heaven; विविष्टपस्त्वेव पतिं जयतः R. 6. 78. —सद् *m.* a god. —वेणिः, —णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. —वेदः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —संकुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harisenaandra. [He was a wise, pious and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd pro-

posal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*. While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher till his head struck against the vault of of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku,' and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well known proverb; त्रिशङ्कुरिवानरा त्रिः S. 2 ] 2 the Chātaka bird. 3 a cat. 4 a grass-hopper. 5 a fire-fly 'जः' an epithet of Harischandra. 'सवित्र' m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -सत a. three hundred. (-ते) one hundred and three. 2 three hundred -त्रिंश 1 a trident. 2 a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. N. of a demon killed by Ilāma. -त्रूल 1 a trident. 'अंकः,' 'धरिन्' m. an epithet of Śiva. -त्रूलिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -त्रुंगः the Trikuta mountain. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -संख्ये, -संख्यी the three periods of the day; i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संख्ये ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत a. seventy third. -सप्ततिः seventy-three. सप्त-सत a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 27. -साम्ये equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, काशी, प्रयाग and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिवेणीसं वहति शो गगनप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीध, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a. three years old.

त्रिंश a. (त्री) Thirtieth. 2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिंशं सत one hundred and thirty. 3 Consisting of thirty. त्रिंशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty. 2 Bought for or worth thirty. त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -Comp. -पत्रं a lotus opening at moonrise. त्रिंशत्क An aggregate of thirty. त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. 1 Triple, three-fold. 2 Forming a triad. 3 Three per cent. -क 1 A triad. 2 A place where three roads meet. 3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके श्युनता Pt. 1. 190. कश्चिद्विषुवदभिजिहारा R. 6. 16. 4 The part between the shoulderblades. 5 The three spices. का A contrivance for raising water

(like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket.

त्रितय a. (त्री f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -य A triad, a group of three; त्रयविधं विधिभिः त्रितयं तत्समापत् S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् ind. Thrice, three times.

वृद् 4. 6. P. (वृट्ति, वृट्ति, वृट्ति) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be alipt (fig. also); गद्गलवद्गद्गलवद्गद्गल Bh. 3. 8; 1. 96; अथ ते बाणेष्वस्त्रिण इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

वृट्तिः, -टी f. 1 Cutting, breaking, tearing. 2 A small part, an atom. 3 A very minute space of time equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a *Kṣhāṇa* or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a *Lava*. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. 5 Loss, destruction. 6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. 2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 57. 3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. 4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्वेधाख्यायत Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितास्मि R. 10. 16.

त्रे 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with 'abl.'). अनादिकं त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु च R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -WITH परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्रैकालिक a. (त्री f.) Relating to the three times; i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्ये The three times-past, present and future.

त्रैगुणिक a. Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्ये 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. 2 Triplcity. 3 The three Guṇas or properties (नमः, रज्जम् and तमम्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भववत् लोकचरितं नानारसं इत्यने M. 1. 4.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. 2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैमासुरः An epithet of Lakṣmaṇa.

त्रैमासिक a. (त्री f.) 1 Three months old. 2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. 3 Quarterly.

त्रैराशिके The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोक्ये The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक a. (त्री f.) Relating to the first three castes.

त्रैविक्रम a. Belonging to Trivikrama or Viṣṇu; R. 7. 35.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. 2 The study of the three Vedas. 3 The

three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Rg. 9. 20, त्रैविद्ययः, त्रैविद्येयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं A species of drama; -नवाष्टनद-पंचकं दिव्यमनुपसंश्रयः 1 त्रोटकं नाम त्र्याहुः प्रथकं सविद्यकं S. D. 540; e. g. Kālīdāsa's Vikramorvasiyam.

त्रोदिः f. A bill, beak. -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

त्रोत्रं A goad.

त्वष्ट् 1. P. (त्वष्टति, त्वष्ट) To pare, hew, peel.

त्वष्टारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thouing.

त्वष्ट 1. P. (त्वगति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, gallop. 3 To tremble.

त्वष्ट् f. 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.) 2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.) R. 3. 31. 3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37, 17. 12. 4 Any cover or coating. 5 The sense of touch. -Comp.

-अङ्कुरः horripilation. -इन्द्रिंयं the organ of touch. -कंदुरः a sore. -गन्धः the orange. -छेत्ः a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -जं 1 blood. 2 hair (on the body). -तरंगकः a wrinkle.

-त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. -पारुष्यं roughness of the skin.

-पुण्यः horripilation. -सारः (त्वचि-सारः) a bamboo; त्वक्सारप्रपरिपूरणलक्ष्मणीति Si. 4. 61. -सुगन्धः an orange.

त्वष्ट see त्वष्ट्.

त्वष्टीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वष्ट् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वष्टीन, त्वमादृश्यं &c.

त्वष्टिध a. Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (त्वरत, त्वरति) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवानुत्तमं त्वरतां M. 2; नानुनेतुमन्ताः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38.

-Caus. (त्वरयति) To cause to hasten, expediate, urge forward.

त्वर, त्वरिः f. Haste, hurry, speed; औत्तुम्येन कृतत्वा सहभवा व्यावर्तमाना द्विषा Rāt. 1. 2.

त्वरित a. quick, swift, speedy. -तं Despatch, haste. -ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्ट् m. 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. 2 Viśvakarma, the architect of the gods. [Twashtri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Twashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe and carefully skinned off a part of his bright disc; (cf. R. 6. 32; आनय चक्रमभिमुखते जात्यष्टेन यन्मोक्षितो

विमाति). The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods.

स्वाङ्ग, स्वाङ्ग ( स्त्री f. ) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

स्वि 1 U. (स्विति-ने) To shine,

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

स्वि f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brillianee; चयस्विशमिचयस्वित्तिपुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18 2 Beauty. 3 Authority, weight. 4 Wish, desire. 5 Custom, practice. 6 Violence. 7 Speech. Comp. -ईस्,

also स्विशपति: the sun.

स्वि: A ray of light.

स्वर: 1 Any creeping animal. 2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; मयस्वित्तिलकलोलोत्तस्वरा सङ्गेन Ve. 3; स्वरप्रेसादवर्जितांग: Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.

## थ.

थ: A mountain. -थं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Terror, fear. 3 Auspiciousness.

थु 6. P. (थुति) 1 To cover, screen, 2 To hide or conceal.

थुन Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कार: The sound थु made in spitting.

थुर् 1 P. (थुति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कार: थुत्कृत The sound थु made in spitting.

थै थै ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

## द.

द a. (At the end of comp.), Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गद, तोयद, अन्नद &c. -द: 1 A gift, donation. 2 A mountain. -द्व A wife. -दा 1 Heat. 2 Repentance.

दंष्ट्र 1 P. (दंष्ट्रि, दष्ट; Desid. दिदृष्टति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृगालिका अदंष्ट्र K. 32 ate, browsed. -WITH उप to eat anything as a condiment; मूलकनोपदंष्ट्र भुङ्क्ते Sk. -सं 1 to bite, sting; संदंष्ट्रपरपुत्रव Amaru. 32. 2 to stick or adhere closely, cling; उरसा संदंष्ट्रसर्पवचा S. 7. 11, 3. 18; संदंष्ट्रवस्त्रेष्वाभलानिर्वेषु R. 16. 65, 48.

दंष्ट्रा 1 Biting, stinging; मृगं विदेहि मयि निदंष्ट्रतं दंष्ट्रं Git. 10. 2 The sting of a snake. 3 A bite, the spot bitten; उरो दंष्ट्रा दाहो वा M. 4. 4. 4 Cutting, tearing 5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. 6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). 7 A tooth. 8 Pungency. 9 An armour. 10 A joint, limb. -Comp. -नीरु: a buffalo.

दंष्ट्रक: 1 A dog. 2 A gadfly. 3 A fly.

दंष्ट्रान् 1 The act of biting or stinging; c. g. दंष्ट्रा दंष्ट्रायै: कर्तुं दासीकुर्वति योषिति S. D. 2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

दंष्ट्रित a. 1 Bitten, 2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.

दंष्ट्रित m. See दंष्ट्रक.

दंष्ट्री A small gadfly.

दंष्ट्रा A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसह मणिहस्तरेण्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bk. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभ्यां युगाणामपिपतय इव ध्वजमा-बाधलेषा । नञ्जाभ्यां सङ्गेतु नृपतयस्त्राशः सार्वभौमा: ॥ Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. -अङ्ग: -आङ्ग: a wild boar. -कराल a.

having terrible tusks. -वि: a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल a. Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिका-दंष्ट्रा q. v.

दंष्ट्रित m. 1 A wild boar. 2 A snake. 3 A hyena.

दक्ष a. 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नात्रे च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; नेरी स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 72; R. 12. 11. 2 Fit, suitable. 3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. 4 Upright, honest -क्ष: 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati nor husband Siva—the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this, he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it and pursued Daksha, who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon attended by several demigods

went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, behended Daksha himself.] 2 A cock. 3 Fire. 4 The bull of Siva. 5 A lover attached to many mistresses. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -Comp. -अक्षरध्वंसक:, -कृतध्वंसिन् m. epithets of Siva. -कन्या:, -जा:, -सन्धवा 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a lunar mansion. -सुत: a god.

दक्षिण: 1 A vulturo. 2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. 1-Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. 2 Right (opp. वाम). 3 Situated on the right side. 4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणवायु, दक्षिणदिक्. 5 Situated to the south. 6 Sincere, straight-forward, honest, impartial. 7 Pleasing, amiable. 8 Courteous, civil. 9 Compliant, submissive. 10 Dependent. -ण: 1 The right hand or arm. 2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic composition to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. 2 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -Comp. -अग्नि: the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अन्नहोत्रवपन q. v. -अन्न a. pointing to the south. -अचल: the southern mountain; i. e. Malaya. -अभिमुख a. facing the south, directed towards the south. -अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. -अर्ध: 1 the right hand. 2 the right or southern side. -आचार a. 1 honest, well-behaved. 2 a worshipper of Sakti according to



the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आज्ञा the south. 'पतिः' an epithet of Yama. -दक्षर *a.* 1 left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. 'वृत्ते' the meridian line. -पश्चात् *ind.* to the south-west. -पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-मर) the south-west. -पूर्व-पश्चिम *a.* south-east. -पूर्व, -पश्चिमी the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्रः the southern ocean. -रथः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of 2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -ण 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासी-द्वारसेन दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त *a.* 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पथः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; असि दक्षिणापथे विद्वंश्च पद्मपुरं नाम नगं Mā. 1. -प्रवण *a.* inclining to the south.

दक्षिणाह *ind.* 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmana.

दक्षिण *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिका-मालाय इव अयत्ते S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious. 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धदेहस्यार्थे कः कुर्वीत्यतर्कं महत् H. 1. 68; 80 दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दग्ध *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदग्धेन पयसोदीये K. 310; कीलालव्यतिकरयुक्तदग्धपकः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंड 10 U. (दंडति-ने, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान सखं च दंडयेत् Ms.

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंड-यता दंडयान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-डं 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पन्तु शिरस्यकोटं यमदंड इवैव भुजः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आनन्द S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant. 6 The stem or stalk: as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मदंडजदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्य स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपर्व S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick. 9 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं देवेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शूद्रः सर्वा गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दंडयतो दंडः स्वदेहाय व्यधिष्यत् R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, restraint; बाणदंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्मैति निहिता वृद्धौ विद्वंश्चिति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. 16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Vishnu. 22 N. of Siva. 23 An attendant on the sun. 24 A horse; (said to be *m.* only in the last five senses). -Comp. -अजिनं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकः a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडानीकेष्विदमपनेः श्रियं M. 5. 2. -अपुन्याय see under न्याय. -अर्ह *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आहातं butter-milk -कर्मन् *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठः a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -छद्वनं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -दक्का a kind of drum. -द्रास्य, one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुलः a court of justice. -धर, -धार *a.* 1 carrying a staff, staff-bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10 (-रः) 1 a king; अमनुदं नमुदं चारव्यं R. 9. 3. 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate. -नायकः a judge,

a head police officer, a magistrate. 2 the leader of an army, a general. -नीतिः *f.* 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46. -नेतु *m.* a king. -पातः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment. -पः a king. -पाञ्चलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः an epithet of Yama. -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पोणः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालयिः an elephant. -भंगः non-execution of a sentence. -भुत् *m.* 1 a potter. 2 an epithet of Yama. -माण (न) वः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -मार्गः a principal road, highway. -यात्रा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वादिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वाहिन् *m.* a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विष्कम्भः the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -सार्धं the science of inflicting punishment; criminal law. -हस्तः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); प्राप्ताणि दुःस्वाम्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकेषु U. 2; कायोध्यायः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडने Punishing, chastising, fining. दंडादंडि *ind.* 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and slaves, cudgelling.

दंडारः 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

दंडिन् *m.* 1 A Brāhmana of the fourth order, a Sannyāsin. 2 A

doorkeeper, porter. 3 An oarsman. 4 A Jaina ascetic. 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 A king. 7 N. of a poet, author of Kāvyaḍarsa, and Dasakumāracharita; जति जगति बालीके कवि-रित्यभिवासवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वपि ददिति ॥ Udb.

दन् *m.* A tooth (A word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no form: for the first five inflections). -COMP. -छदः (दच्छदः) a lip.

दन्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented. 2 Made over, delivered, assigned. 3 Placed, stretched forth; see दन्तः. 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दक्षिण); माता पिता वा द्यातां यमद्विः पुत्रमापदि । सर्वे प्रतिपद्युक्तं स ज्ञेयो दक्षिणः पुत्रः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. 2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under दन्तः. 3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दन्तवे below. -तं Gift, donation. -COMP. -अनपकमन्, अपदन्तिक non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive. -आवेशः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesh. आदर *a.* 1 showing respect, respectful, 2 treated with respect -शुल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शुभना दक्षहस्ता Ms. 60. leaning on Sambhus arm; स कामरूपधरदक्षहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेनेत्यं दक्षहस्ता-वलेते Ratn. 1. 8; बाया लेदं कुशाभ्याः अचि-रमवधेदेतदहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दन्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दन्त above.

दन् 1 A (दन्ते) To give, offer.

दन् *a.* Giving, offering.

दन्तं Gift, donation.

दन् 1 A (दन्ते) 1 To hold. 2 To retain, possess. 3 To give, present.

दधि *n.* 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिमवेन परिणमते S. B; दधोदन्तः &c. 2 Turpentine. 3 A garment. -COMP. -अन्नं, ओदन्तं boiled rice mixed with दधि. -उत्तरं, -उत्तरकं-गं the skim of curdled milk, whey. -उदः, -उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk. -कूचिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -चारा a churning stick. -जं fresh butter. -कलः the wood-apple (कपित्थ). -मेदः, -वारि *n.* whey. -संघनं churning coagulated milk. -शोणः a monkey. -सक्तु *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -सारः, -संहः fresh butter. -स्वेदः butter-milk. दधित्थः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

दधीचः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -COMP. अस्त्रि *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. 2 a diamond.

दन्तः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kaśyapa and mother of the Dānavas. -COMP. -जः, -पुत्रः, -संभवः, -सुतः a demon. -अरिः, -द्वि *m.* a god.

दन्तः 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); दन्तस्य यदि किञ्चिदपि दन्तचिकित्सायै हति दानिमिरमनिचरे Git. 10; सर्वदन्तः वराहो &c. 2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; पांचालिका Māl. 10. 5. 3 The point of an arrow. 4 The peak of a mountain 5 A bower, an harbour (कुञ्ज). -COMP. -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -उद्रेदः dentition. -उल्लुखलिकः. -खलित् *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a toothbrush. -कुरः fight. -ग्रहिन् *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -द्वदः chattering or grinding the teeth. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip; बह्वारसुदक्षी-कृतकुर्वी दन्तच्छदः पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43; Rs. 4. 12. -जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. -जाहं the root of a tooth. -धावनं 1 cleaning or washing the teeth 2 a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1 the Bakula tree. 2 the Khadira tree. -पद्मं a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 (often used in Kādambari). -पत्रकं 1 an ear-ornament, 2 a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1 an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. 2 Kunda. -पवन 1 a tooth-brush. 2 cleaning or washing the teeth. -पानः falling out of the teeth. -पाली 1 the point of tooth. 2 gum. -पुष्पं 1 the Kunda flower. 2 fruit of the clearingnut plant (कतकफल). -प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. -भागः the fore part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -सहं the tartar of the teeth. -मांसं, -मूलं, -बलकं gums. -मूलीयाः pl the dental letters viz: ल, द, ध, द, ध, द, ल and म्. रोमः tooth-ache. -वर्णं, -वाप्तम् *n.* the lip; तुला यदारीहति दन्तवाप्तम् Ku. 5. 34; Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजः, -बीजकः, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree -बीजा 1 a kind of musical instrument or harp. 2 chattering of the teeth; दन्तबीजां ब्राह्मण Pt. 1. -वैदग्ध्यं loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth. -जड *a.* sour,

acid. (-ठः) the citron tree. -शर्करा tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञानः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. झलः. -हन् tooth ache. -शोधनः *f.* a tooth-pick. -शोकः swelling of the gums. -संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree.

दन्तकः 1 A peak, summit. 2 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दन्तादन्ति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दन्तावलः, दन्तिन् *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; तुणेगुणत्वमापनेष्वथे मन्तदन्तिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.

दन्तुर *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth; झुररे निहते चैव दन्तुरो जायते नः Tv.; Si. 6. 54. 2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also); असर्वगर्वमितदन्तुरे Vikr. 1. 50. 3 Undulatory. 4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -COMP. -छदः the lime-tree.

दन्तुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. 2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केनकिदन्तुरिताशे (Git. 1; पुलकमर 11; K. 286).

दन्त *a.* Dental. -रयः (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दन्तवर्ण्य above.

दन्तः A tooth.

दन्तयूक *a.* 1 Biting, venomous. 2 Mischievous. -कः 1 A serpent, snake. 2 A reptile in general. 3 A demon, Rākshasa; इष्टमति रक्षसिहे दन्तयूकाज्जिवांसो Bk. 1. 26.

दध्, दध्. I. 1. 5. P. (दमति or दम्नोति; दध्; desid. विमति, धीमति, दिदमिषति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To deceive, cheat. 3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दमयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive on-ward.

दध् *a.* Little, small; अदध्दन्ममिषिष्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अदध्. -अः The ocean. -अ *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दध् 4 P. (दामयति, दामते, दात; Caus. दमयति) 1 To be tamed. 2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. 3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; यमो दामयति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20; दमित्वाविरि-संचालना 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. 4 To pacify.

दमः 1 Taming subduing. 2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4; (निग्रहो बाह्यवर्ती दम इत्यभिधीयते). 3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुर्वितस्तस्मै यो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तिना दमः) 4 Firmness of mind. 5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; Y. 2. 4. 6 Mire, mud.

दमयः, दध् 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. 2 Punishment.

**दमन** *a.* (नी. *f.*) Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—*युवनवयमुद्युवामसो दमयन्ती कमनीयतामदे* । उदियाय यतस्तुष्टिवा दमयन्तीति ततोऽभिधां द्यौः ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali-envious of the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also.]

**दमयन्ती** *N.* of the daughter of Bhima, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—*युवनवयमुद्युवामसो दमयन्ती कमनीयतामदे* । उदियाय यतस्तुष्टिवा दमयन्तीति ततोऽभिधां द्यौः ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali-envious of the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also.]

**दमयितु** *a.* 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

**दमित** *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillised. 2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

**दग्ध** (यु) *n.* Fire.

**द्वयती** *m.* du. (comp. of जाय पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

**द्वयः** 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

**द्वयन** Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

**द्वयन्** *m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 1.

**द्वयोः** Indra's thunderbolt.

**द्वयः** *a.* 1 To be tamed or tamed. 2 Punishable, -स्यः 1 A young bullock

(requiring training and experience); नाहति तातः प्रेम्णधारितायां दुरि दुष्मं नियोजयितुं V. 5; दुर्वीं दुरो यो युवनस्य पित्रा धुर्यं दुष्मः सद्रो विमर्ति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

**दय** 1 *A.* (दयते, दयिते) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावधेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 1. 33, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 3; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नयजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

**दया** Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निरुणेण्वपि सत्वेयु दयां कुर्वन्ति सायवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; so दयता. —**COMP.** —**कृत्**, **कृच**: epithets of Buddha. —**वीर**: (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; and the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. *e. g.* Jīmītavāhana's remark to Garuḍa in Nāg:—*शिरस्यैः स्वेदत एव रक्तमथापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । तृप्तिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणान्त्वं विरतो मरुन्मनः* । cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

**दयालु** *a.* Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 52, 3.

**दयित** *p. p.* Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9.—**यः** A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. —**ता** A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः a henpecked husband.

**दर** *a.* Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp).—**रः**—**र** 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell.—**रः** 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं वृत्ता नित्ये हीयमाना रसादूरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहादेन न विदिषादरः Ki. 1. 33.—**रं** *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दस्मीलनयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दयितलितमहीवलिचंचलपराग &c. Git. 1; so दस्मित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3.—**COMP.** —**तिमिर** the darkness of fear; हरति दस्तिमिरमनिवारं Git. 10.

**दरणं** Breaking, splitting.

**दरणिः** *m. f.* **दरणी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

**दरद** *f.* 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear. 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

**दरदः** *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmir. —**दः** Fear, terror. —**दः** Red lead.

**दरिः**—**री** *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरीयुह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bk. 3. 120.

**दरिद्रा** 2 *P.* (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *Caus.* दरिद्रयति; *Desid.* दरिद्रिदासति, दरिद्रियति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोधः पश्यत् कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्वे एव दरिद्राति H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. 2 To

be in distress; युक्तं ममैव किं वक्तुं दरिद्राति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. 3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रति विद्यद्भूते कुमुदकांतवः स्तराकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

**दरिद्र** *a.* Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मरुतु दरिद्रो यस्य तुष्णा विशाला । मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bk. 2. 50. ता Poverty; शोकनीया हि लोकैर्दस्मिन्निधताया दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

**दरोदरः** 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. —**र** 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see दरोदर.

**दरुः** 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

**दरुः** 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —**क** A musical instrument in general.

**दरुः** 1 A frog; पंकजिह्वमुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं भारहता दुर्याः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 *N.* of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); सतनाविह दिशस्तस्याः शोले मलयदरुः R. 4. 51.

**दरुः** (द्रु) A kind of leprosy.

**दुरः** 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness. 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkeness. 5 Heat. 6 Musk. —**COMP.** —**आधमात** *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. —**छिद्र**, —**हर** *a.* humbling, humiliating.

**दुरकः** *N.* of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

**दुर्षणः** A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनार्थं विहीनस्य दुर्षणः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. —**ण** 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflaming.

**दुर्षित**, **दुर्षित** *a.* (णी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

**दुर्षः** A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 43; 3. 208, 4. 36. —**COMP.** —**अंकुरः** a pointed blade of *darbha* grass; S. 2. 12. —**अनूपः** a watery place full of *darbha* grass. —**अराह्यः** the Munja grass.

**दुर्भेद** A private apartment, a retired room.

**दुर्वः** 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हंस). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

**दुर्वटः** 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

**दुर्वरिकः** 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 Air, wind.

**दुर्विका** A ladle, spoon.

**दुर्वी** (वि) *f.* A ladle, spoon. 2 The expanded hood of a snake; S. 20. 42. —**COMP.** —**ह्रस्वः** a snake, serpent.

**दृशः** 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp); दृशः, त्रिवृशः. 2 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या). 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -COMP. -यः a god. -यामिनी the night of the new moon. विपद् m. the moon.

**दृशक** a. 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6 52. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skillful man, one proficient in any art or science.

**दृशनं** Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिन्ताजडं दृशनं S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; दृशदृशनं. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचस्ते दृशनं वितरति S. 7; राजदृशनं मे कारय &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदृशनसंग्रह. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. -COMP. ईप्सु a. anxious to see. -पथ the range of sight or vision, horizon. -यतिभूः a bail or surety for appearance.

**दृशनीय** a. 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

**दृशयितुं** m. 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

**दृशित** a. 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

**दृशित्व** a. (नी f.) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

**दृक्ष** 1 P. (दृक्षति, दृक्षित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दृक्षति हृदयं गार्ग्ये द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अपि आषा रोदित्यपि दृक्षति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12. 20; दृक्षति न सा हृदि विरहभोगे Git. 7; Amaru. 38. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दृक्षवनीलोत्पल U. 1; स्वच्छंदं त्वद्वारिद्वे ते मरुदं विदितो विद्वत्तुं छेजिते सिद्धिदाः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (दृक्षयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide, split. WITH उद् Caus. to tear

up. -वि 1 to break, split, crack; त्वदिभुमिच्छदिलिप्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

**दृक्षः**-लं 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops -COMP. आहकः 1 foam. 2 a cuttle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निर्माकः the Bhūrja tree. -गुणः the Ketaka plant. -स्रविः, -जी f. a thorn. -रस्ता the fibre or vein of a leaf.

**दृक्षन्** Burating, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting मनेमकुमदने भुवि संति दृक्षः Bb. 1. 59.

**दृक्षनी**, **दृक्षिः** m. f. A clod of earth.

**दृक्षपः** 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Sāstra.

**दृक्षशः** ind. By pieces, in fragments.

**दृक्षित** p. p. 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

**दृक्षभः** 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

**दृक्षः** 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारिद वारि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. -COMP. -अग्निः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविधे दृक्षिता दृक्षदहनस्तु हिनदीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 53; शत्रुताम दृक्षचापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14.

**दृक्षधुः** 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

**दृक्षिष्ठ** a. (Superl. of दूर) 1 Most distant &c.

**दृक्षीयस्** a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावता सकलमेव गिरां दृक्षीयः Bv. 1. 69.

**दृक्षक** a. Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दृक्षो गणः Ms. 7. 47. -कः A group of ten.

**दृक्षव** f., **दृक्षति** f. A group of ten, decad.

**दृक्षन्** num. a. (pl.) Ten; स धूमि विद्यतो द्वाज्यातिष्ठदृक्षालं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -COMP.

-अंगुल a. ten fingers long. -अर्ध a. five. (-धेः) an epithet of Buddha.

-अवताराः m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आरयः epithets of Rāvana; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंठः, -कंधरः epithets of Rāvana; सप्तलोकिकवीरस्य दशकंठकुलद्विषः U. 4. 27. -जरिः, -जित् m. रिपुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्रासिन् m., -पः a

superintendent of ten villages.

-श्रीवः=दशकंठ q. v. -पारामिताध्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरः N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -बलः, -धूमिगः epithets of Buddha. -मालिकाः pl. 1 N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. -सास्य a. 1 ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth).

-सुखः an epithet of Rāvana. -रिपुः an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87.

-रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi; but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Varishta to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite—'his life,—his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart. j. -रविमशतः the sun; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. -रूपभृत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -सर्वत्रः, -वदनः see दशमुख.

-राजिन् m the moon. -वार्षिक a. happening after or lasting for ten years. -विध a. of ten kinds. -शतं 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten. -रश्मिः the sun. -शती a thousand. -साहस्रं ten thousands. -हरा 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Asvina.

**दृक्षतय** a. (सी f.) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

**दृक्षया** ind. 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

**दृक्षान** -नं 1 A tooth; सुदुर्दृक्षानविलं-कितोदया Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदृक्षान Me. 90; Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नं An armour. -COMP.

-अंगुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अंकः a tooth-mark, bite.

-चक्षिष्ठः 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh.

-छदः, -वासस् n. 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. -पः



दाक्षिण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. -जे A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे नहिलारोत्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. -त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरम्भराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः 2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्यं 1 (a) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरुद्धेन नाम्ना सगन्धराजा R. 1. 34. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Māl. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or overcourteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; ज्ञेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामवि प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -Comp. -पुत्रः N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्षेयः A metronymic of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यं 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाघः Burning.

दाढकः A tooth, tusk.

दाढि (लि) नः, -मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाढिमकांति वक्त्रं Māl. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. -मे The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -Comp. -प्रियः, -भक्षणः a parrot.

दाढिचः The pomegranate tree.

दाढी 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

दाढिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kull. इमंश्च).

दाढाजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -कः A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दाढिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाढ *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दाढिः *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दाढु *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. -म. (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दाढ्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दाढ्यूहेतिनिशय कोटवति संखे निदीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दाढ्यूह).

दाढ्यं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दाढ्यः A gift, donation. -Comp. -दाः a donor.

दाढ्य *a.* 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. -Desid. (दाढ्यसि-ते) To make straight (desid. inform, but not in sense).

दानं 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतेयेन विषाणि नामः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7. 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. -Comp. -कुत्स्य the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धनः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akṛūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पात्रं 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभात्यं security for payment of a debt. भिक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. -वीरः 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhot.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दानवीरः -क्रियविदमधिकं मे यद्द्विजायार्थयि क्वचनमणीयं कुडके चार्ययामि । अकरुणमवकुल्य द्राक्षुपाणेन निर्यद्वहल-रुधिरधारं मौलिमवेदयामि ॥ -शीलः, -शूर -शील *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean gift.

दानवः A demon, Rākshasa; निदिव-उद्धतदानवकटं S. 7. 3. -Comp. -अरिः 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -शुक्रः an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेयः -दानव q. v.

दाढ *p. p.* 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. 2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. -तः 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor. 3 N. of a tree (द्वनक).

दाढिः *f.* Self-restraint, subjection, control.

दाढिक *a.* Made of ivory.

दाढित *a.* 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded.

दाढन *n.* 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आये बद्धा विरुदेवसे या शिला दाम हित्वा Me. 92; कनकचपकदामगोरी Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning); विरुदेवसे हेमराजीव विषं M.

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. -Comp. -अच्छल, -अञ्जनं a foot-ropes for horses, &c; Si. 5. 61. -उद्गरः an epithet of Krishna.

दाननी A foot-ropes.

दाढिनी Lightning.

दाढपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दाढिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दाढ्यः 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते जीत्या दायं ददायदुवर्ते Māl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Māl. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. -Comp. -अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -अर्ह *a.* claiming inheritance. -आदः 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुनान्दा-यादोयादा की N'r.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant. 4 a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोष्ठे वा दायदः Sk. -आदा, -दी 1 an heir. 2 a daughter. -आद्यं 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. -कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. -संयुः 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. -भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दाढ्य *a.* (रिका *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तरं, जिहं &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. -राः (प्ल) A wife; एते वयमभी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदाराण्यिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29 -Comp. -अधीन *a.* dependent on a wife. -उपसंग्रहः, -ग्रहः, -परिग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marriage नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -कर्मच *n.*, -क्रिया marriage; R. 5. 40.

दारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदयदारिका विदुः -कः 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean. -दः, -दं Vermillion.

दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot.

दारित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; दारि-द्र्यदोषो ह्यनराशिनाशी Subhāsh.

दारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease.

a bite, tooth-mark; दशमपदं मयद्वयगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Git. 8. -बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशम *u.* (नी *f.*) Tenth.

दशमिन् *u.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The tenth decad of the human life. 3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -स्थ, दशमीगत above ninety years old.

दृष्ट *a.* Bitten, stung; see दृष्ट.

दृशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षाशुद्धे पवनलीलदृशं वहती Mk. 1. 20; शिखा इवावरणस्य दृशाः पतति 5. 4. 2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दृशति below. 4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्यपरि च दृशा चक्रदक्षिणम् Me. 109; विषमां हि दृशां प्राप्य देवं गच्छते नरः H. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions. fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of a wick, 2 the end of life; निर्विश्वविषयस्तेहः न दृशांत-मुपयिवन् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -इंधनः a lamp. -कर्षः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. -पाकः, -विपाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दृशाणः pl. 1 N. of a country; संवत्सरे कतिपयदिनस्याधिहेतुः दृशाणः Me. 23. 2 The people of this country.

दृशित् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having ten. -*uu.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दृशेर *a.* Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful -*r.* A mischievous or venomous animal.

दृशे (से) रक्षः A young camel.

दृष्टुः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; पानीकृतो दृष्टुरिवसि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ms. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Mā. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दृष्ट *a.* Savage, fierce, destructive. -*नी* (*m. du.*) The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -*असः* 1 An ass. 2 The lunar mansion Asvini. -*सु* *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, सहा q. v.

दृष्ट 1 P. (दृशति, दृश्य; desid. दिशति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दृष्टं विधे दहनक्रियेनेदित्वा द्वादशकाः Ve. 3. 6, 5. 20;

सद्यदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुखकमल-मधुपान Git. 10; S. 3. 17. 2 To consume, destroy completely. 3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-मत्सङ्गतमप्रतिह्वं चापले दहति S. 5. तत्सविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत् मां दहति यद् गृहम-स्मदांश्च क्षाणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12; R. 8. 86. 4 To cauterize (in medicine). -*With* निष् 1 to burn, consume. 2 to torment, distress, pain. -*परि* to burn, scorch; क्षिप्ति क्षिप्ति परिदृष्टा धूमयः पावकेन R. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. -*प्र* 1 to burn. 2 to burn completely. 3 to pain, torment. 4 to trouble, tease. -*स्त* to burn; अभिजनः संदहनां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दृष्ट *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. 2 Destructive, injurious. -*नः* 1 Fire 2 A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4 A bad man. 5 The महातक; laot. -*नं* 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. 2 Cauterizing. -*Comp.* -अरातिः water. -उपलः the sun-stone. -उलका a fire-brand. -केतनः smoke. -मियर Srābhā, wife of Agni. -सारथिः wind.

दृष्ट *a.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin. 2 Young in age. -*रः* 1 A child, an infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A younger brother. 4 The cavity of the heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse or rat.

दृष्टः 1 Fire. 2 A forest-conflagration.

दा 1 P. (यच्छति, दत्त) To give, grant -*With* प्रति to exchange; तिलस्यः प्रतियच्छति मन्त्राय Sk. -*II.* 2 P. (दाति) To cut; दत्तं त्रिदिवं धृतिं कृतिं दारिद्र्यमर्थिनां K. R. -*III.* 3 U. (दशति, दत्ते, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is आस; with उप, उपास; with नि, निदत्त or नीत्त and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., some times gen or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोद्वान् रामायाम्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनवर्तः बालपादेष्वभ्यः पयो दातुमित्वा ददाभि-वर्तते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.) 3 To hand or deliver over. 4 To restore, return. 5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. 7 To give in marriage, यस्य दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.). 9 दाष्यतु न ददात्येवं दत्तं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; c. g. अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; see अवकाश; कर्षं दा to give ear to or

listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; ताळं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं सिद्ध्य दा to expose oneself to trouble; आत्यं दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञा, निदेश दा to issue orders, command; आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, -दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance. see; मनो दा to direct the mind to a thing; वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रतिवच-वचनं or प्रत्युत्तर दा to give a reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; आश्र दा to perform a Śrāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; नरं दा to grant a boon; सश्रमं दा to fight; अमलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; सक्तं दा to make an appointment; शपं दा to curse; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्नि-पावकं दा to set on fire &c. &c. -*Caus.* (दापयति ते); To cause to give grant &c. -*desid.* (दिशति-ने) To wish to give &c. With आ (Atm.) 1 to receive, take, accept, resort to; व्यवहारा-समाददं युवा R. 8. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46; प्रदक्षिणार्थं विरश्मिरादं 3. 14, 1. 45. 2 to utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3 to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4 to exact, take in (as taxes); अयुधुरा-दं सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341. 5 to carry, take, bear; लोचमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 46; कुशमादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, comprehend; द्राघेन रूपमादस्य रसानादस्य चक्षुषा &c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive -*उपा* (Apt.) 1 to receive, accept. 2 to acquire, obtain; उपासविद्यो बुद्धदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1; युर्यां पितामहोपासा Y. 2. 121. 3 to take, assume, carry 4 to feel, perceive. 5 to seize, attack. -*परि* to hand over, deliver over, consign; द्रवनां परिददाति सूत्रे U. 1. 45; Ms. 9. 327. -*प्र* 1 to grant, give, offer; सं प्रागर्हं प्रादिषि नामरसं किं नाम तस्यै मन्त्रा नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 1. 15. -*प्रति* 1 to exchange, barter. 2 to give back, return; Ch. P. 35. 3 to recompense. -*व्या* (P. and A.) to open, break open; न व्याद-दात्मानमनं हस्तुः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्याद-दाति or व्याददते विपीलिताः पतंगस्य सुखं Mb. -*संप* 1 to give, grant, bestow or confer upon; तं तेऽहं संपदास्मानि. 2 to hand down by tradition. see संपदाय 3 to bequest.

दाशायणी 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣa). 2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the gods. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 The lunar constellation called Revatī. 5 N. of Kādrū or Vinatā. 6 The Danti plant. -*Comp.* -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the moon. -पुत्रः a god.

दाशायः A vulture.



दक्षिण *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. -*स* A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दक्षिणात् *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दक्षिणाय जन्मं महाराष्ट्रं नाम नगर Pt. 1. -*स* A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरम्भः सल्ल दक्षिणात् 2 The cocoa-nut.

दक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दक्षिण्य 1 (*a*) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दक्षिण्यरुदेन नाम मयवशजा R. 1. 31. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Mā. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; देहदक्षिण्ययोर्वात् कामवि प्रतिमानि मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -*Comp.* -*पुत्रः* N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metonymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्यः 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाहः Burning.

दाहकः A tooth, tusk.

दाहिक (लि *m.*; -*मा* 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारणस्फुटितदाहिकानि वयं Mā. 9. 31, Amaru. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. -*स* The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -*Comp.* -*प्रिया*, -*भक्षणः* a parrot.

दाहिवः The pomegranate tree.

दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kull. स्मृत्यु).

दाहाजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -*क* A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दाहिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दात *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातु *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. -*m.* (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दातुहः 1 The gallinule; दातुहेस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्तंभे मिलीय स्थित Mā. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दातुह). दातुं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दादः A gift, donation. -*Comp.* -*स* a donor.

दाद *a.* 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. -*Desid.* (दीदासति-ते) To make straight (desid. inform, but not in sense).

दादं 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदानतोयेन विषाणि नामः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); B. 2. 7. 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. -*Comp.* -*कुल्या* the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -*धर्मः* alms-giving, charity. -*वतिः* 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -*पत्रं* a deed of gifts. -*पात्रं* 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmana fit to receive gifts. -*मातिभाव्य* security for payment of a debt. निक्ष *a.* made hostile by bribes. -*वीरः* 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दाववीरः-कियदिदमधिकं मे यद्विजयायैषिये कवचमरमणीयं कुण्डले नार्यामि। अकरुणमवकृत्य श्राद्धपाणेन निर्गृह्यल-रविधरं मौलिमवेदयामि ॥ -*शीलः*, -*सूरः* -*सौह* *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकः A mean gift. दानवः A demon, Rākshasa; निदिव-सुदतदानवकटं S. 7. 3. -*Comp.* -*अरिः* 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*सुरः* an epithet of Sukra. दानवेयः=दानव q. v. दांत *p. p.* 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दत्. 2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. -*तः* 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor. 3 N. of a tree (दानक). दातिः *f.* Self-restraint, subjection, control. दातिक *a.* Made of ivory. दापित *a.* 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded. दामन *n.* 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आये वद्धा विरुद्विसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 92; कनकचंपकदामगौरी Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning); विरुद्विसे हेमराजीय विषं M.

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. -*Comp.* -*संघलः*, -*संघलः* a foot-ropes for horses, &c; Si. 5. 51. -*सूर्यः* an epithet of Krishna.

दातनी A foot-ropes.

दाक्षिणी Lightning.

दापत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दायः 1 A gift, present, donation; खसि रमते गीत्वा दायं ददात्यनुवर्तते Mā. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mā. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. -*Comp.* -*अपवर्तनं* forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -*अर्ह* *a.* claiming inheritance. -*आदः* 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुनान्दा-गदोऽप्यादा की N. 1; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant. 4 a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गेषु वा दायदाः Sk. -*आदा*, -*दी* 1 an heiress. 2 a daughter. -*आद्य* 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. -*कालः* the time of the partition of an inheritance. -*नयुः* 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. -*भागः* division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर, विद्व. &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. -*राः* (pl.) A wife; एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदाराण्यधिराव बहिरः प्रावः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29 -*Comp.* -*अधीन* *a.* dependent on a wife. -*उपसंग्रहः*, -*ग्रहः*, -*परिग्रहः*, -*ग्रहणं* marriage. नेषे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -*कर्म* *n.*, -*क्रिया* marriage; R. 5. 40. दारक *a.* (रिक् *f.*) Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदयदारिका विद्वः -*कः* 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दारुदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean. -*दु*, -*दु* Vermilion.

दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot.

दारित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; दारि-द्र्यदोषो दृष्टाशिक्षायां Subhāsh.

द्वारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease.

**दाह** *a.* Tearing, rending. -**रुः** 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -**रुः** *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -**COMP.** -**अंडः** the peacock. -**आषाढः** the woodpecker. -**गर्भा** a wooden puppet. -**जः** a kind of drum. -**पात्रं** a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -**पुत्रिका**, -**पुत्री** a wooden doll. -**सुखाह्वयः**, -**सुखाह्वयः** a lizard. -**चञ्च** 1 a wooden-puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -**बधूः** a wooden doll. -**सार**. sandal. -**द्वस्तकः** a wooden spoon.

**दाहकः** 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उक्तेयं दाहक इत्यादि *Si.* 4. 18. -**का** 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

**दाहण** *a.* Hard, rough; *U.* 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्ये विसरणदाहणचित्रवृत्तौ *S.* 5. 23; पशु-मार्गकर्मदाहणः 6. 1; *Ms.* 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; *S.* 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c); इदं-कुलमशोषी दाहणा दीर्घशोकः *U.* 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking—**णः** The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -**णः** Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

**दाह्य** 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. 2 Confirmation, corroboration.

**दाहुरः** -**रं** 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water.

**दार्भ** *a.* (सी *f.* ) Made of *darbha* grass; दार्भं शुच्युत्पन्नं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः *S.* 4. v. 1.

**दार्ब** *a.* (सी *f.* ) Wooden.

**दार्बट** A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

**दार्शनिकः** One familiar with the Darśana or systems of philosophy.

**दार्ब** *a.* (दी *f.* ) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

**दार्हात** *a.* (सी *f.* ) Explained or illustrated by a दार्हात *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्हातिकत्वं विवक्षितं Sankara.

**दार्हिनः** N. of Indra.

**दावः**—**दाव** *q. v.* -**COMP.** -**अग्निः**, -**अनलः**, **दहनः** a forest-conflagration; आनन्ददहन-दावाग्निः शीलसाक्षिमद्विपः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुर्वत्नलसमागमः ॥ *Bv.* 1. 190, 34.

**दासः** A fisherman; *Ms.* 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -**COMP.** -**ग्रामः** a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -**जं** -**दिनी** an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa.

**दासार्थः**, **दासार्थः** 1 A son of Dasārtha in general; *R.* 10. 44. 2. N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; *R.* 12. 45.

**दासार्हाः** (pl.) The descendants of Dasārtha, the Yādavas; *Si.* 2. 64.

**दाक्षरः** 1 The son of a fisherman.

2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

**दाक्षेरकः** The Mālava country.

-**काः** (pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दाक्षर also.

**दासः** 1 A slave, servant; in general; गृहकर्मदासाः *Bh.* 1. 1; गृहं कर्म &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; cf. *श्रु.* -**COMP.** -**अशुदासाः** 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -**जनः** a servant or slave; कमपरायणं मति पश्यति त्यजति मानिनि दासजनं यतः *V.* 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

**दासी** 1 A female servant or slave.

2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The wife of a Sūdra. 4 A harlot. -**COMP.**

-**पुत्रः**, -**सुतः** the son of a female slave.

-**सभं** a collection of female slaves.

(The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्याः पुत्रः-सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याः पुत्रः शकुनिलुब्धैः *S.* 2; but दास्याः सद्गी like a female slave).

**दाक्षरः**, -**रकः** 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; *Si.* 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेय in this sense).

**दास्य** Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं *S.* 5. 27; *Ms.* 8. 410.

**दाहः** 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिविष कृष्णवर्त्मनि *R.* 11. 42; छेदो देशस्य दाहो वा *M.* 4. 4; *Ki.* 5. 12. 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3 The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish or morbid heat. -**COMP.** -**अगुह्यः**, -**काष्ठं** a kind of agallochum. -**आत्मक** *a.* combustible. -**उत्तरः** inflammatory fever. -**सरः**, -**सरस्** *n.*, -**स्थलं** a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -**हृ** *a.* allaying heat. (-**रं**) the Uśra plant.

**दाहक** *a.* (दिका *f.* ) 1 Burning, kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory. 3 Cauterizing. -**रुः** Fire.

**दहनं** 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. 2 Cauterizing.

**दाह्य** *a.* 1 To be burnt. 2 Combustible.

**द्विजः** A young elephant (कर्म) twenty years old.

**दिग्ध** *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; हस्तान्द्विजो *Ms.* 3. 132; *R.* 16. 15; दिग्धोऽस्तेन च विषेण च पश्मलाया गाढं निष्कात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः *Mā.* 1. 29. 2 Soiled, defiled. 3 Poisoned; *Ku.* 4. 25. -**गुहः** 1 Oil, ointment. 2 Any

oily substance or unguent. 3 Fire. 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

**दिष्टिः**, **दिष्टिः** A kind of musical instrument.

**दित** *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

**दितिः** *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -**COMP.** -**जः**, -**तनयः** a demon, a Rākṣhasa.

**दित्यः** A demon.

**दित्सा** Desire of giving; *Bv.* 1. 125.

**दिदृक्षा** Desire of seeing पश्यत्यदृश्यं-दिदृक्षेव *Ku.* 1. 49.

**दिदृक्षु** *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

**द्विपुत्रः** The second husband of a woman, married again or twice. -*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

**द्विषि** (धी) *f.* 1 A woman twice married. 2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठया यद्युद्धया कन्यायासुखेतेऽनुजा । सा चतुर्द्विषिर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च द्विषिः स्मृता ॥ *COMP.* -**पतिः** a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); प्रातुर्वृतस्य भार्यायां योजुरज्येष्ठ कामतः । धर्मणापि नियुक्त्यां च ज्येष्ठो द्विषिपतिः *Ms.* 3. 173.

**द्विधीर्षा** Desire to sustain or support, दिग्धुजराः कुतस्तत्तितये द्विधीर्षा *B-R.* 1. 48.

**दिनं** 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनतो निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हृताशनः *R.* 4. 1; यामिनवर्ति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि *K.* P. 10;

दिनतो निलयाय गतं 2. 15. 2 A day (including the night, a period of 24 hours); दिने दिने सा परिवर्तमाना *Ku.* 1. 26;

सप्त व्यतीर्तुश्चिह्नयानि तस्य दिनानि *R.* 2. 25. -**COMP.** -**अहं** darkness. -**अवस्यः**, -**अंतः**,

-**अवसानं** evening, sunset; *R.* 2. 15, 45. अधीनाः the sun. -**अर्धः** midday, noon.

-**आगतः**, -**आदिः**, -**आरंभः** daybreak, morning. -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वरः** the sun.

**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -**करः**, -**कर्तुः**, -**कुतः**

*m.* the sun; तुल्योयोगस्तव दिनकृतआधिकारो यतो नः *V.* 2. 1; दिनककुलचंद्रचंद्रकेतो *U.* 6. 8. *R.* 9. 23. -**केशरः**, -**वः** darkness.

-**क्षयः** evening. -**क्षयः** daily occupation, daily routine of business. -**उद्योतिष** *n.* sunshine. -**दुःखितः** the Chakravāka bird. -**पः**, -**पतिः**, -**चण्डः**, -**मणिः**, -**मयूखः**,

-**रत्नं** the sun. -**सुखं** morning; *R.* 9. 25. -**सुदृन्** *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

-**चौवनं** mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

**दिनिका** A day's wages.

**द्विरिकः** A ball for playing with.

**द्वितीयः** A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमन् and father of मरीच, but according to Kālidāsa, of Baghu.

[He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand

ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband, but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasistha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandinī. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus].

दि *f.* 1. 4 P. (दीयति, दत्, or द्युः; desid. द्यूयति, दिदिषति) 1 To shine, be bright. 2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. 3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षेष्टान्वा दीयति Sk.; Ve. 1. 13. 4 To play, sport. 5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). 6 To stake, make a bet. 7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अवेणीद्रुभोगानां Bk. 8. 122 (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परि- दीयति Sk.). 8 To squander, make light of. 9 To praise. 10 To be glad, rejoice. 11 To be mad or drunk. 12 To be sleepy. 13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (देवति, देवयति-ते) To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -III. 10 A. (देवते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दि *f.* (Nom. sin. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Ms. 30. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 Light, brilliance. N. B. The compounds with दि as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्यति: an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्यते राजा S. 6. दिवस्युश्चिन्मौ heaven and earth. दिविजः; दिविष्टः, दिविष्टः; दिविष (व) इ m., दिवोक्त m., दिवोक्त-सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्भिः Gt. 7.

दि *ind.* 1 Heaven. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवसः, -सं A day; दिवस इवाभ्रयामस्तपायवे जीवहोक्त S. 3. 12. -COMP. -ईश्वरः, करः the sun; Rs 3. 22. -सुखं morning, day-break. -विषयः evening, sunset; Ms. 99.

दिवा *ind.* By day, in the day time; दिवा च 'to become day.' -COMP. -अजयः a crow. -अंधः an owl. -अंधकी, अंधिका a monk-rat-करः 1 the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 4. 48 2 a crow. 3 the sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1 a Chāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. 2 a barber 3 an owl. -निशं *ind.* day and night. -नदीपः a lamp by day, an obscure man. -भीतः -भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो ह्याह लीनं दिवाभी-तमिषाकारं Ku. 1. 12. 2 a thief, house-breaker. -मध्यं midday. -रात्रं *ind.* day and night. -पुत्रः the son. -शय a.

sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. -रथमः, -स्वापः sleep during day-time.

दिवातन *a.* (नी. f.) Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāṇḍāla bird (also दिवः).

दिव्य *a.* 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. 2 Supernatural, wonderful; रक्षो-पेक्षणदिव्यचक्षुः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. 3 Brilliant, splendid. 4 Charming, beautiful. -स्य 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतवित्तयां पुस्तात् Si. 8. 64. 2 Barley. 3 An epithet of Yama. 4 A philosopher. -स्य 1 Celestial nature, divinity. 2 The sky. 3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. 4 An oath, a solemn declaration. 5 Cloves. 6 A kind of sandal. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun. -अंगना, -नारी, -ली a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -अदिव्य *a.* partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). -उद्धतं rain-water. -कारिण *a.* 1 taking an oath. 2 undergoing an ordeal. -गान्धर्वः a Gandharva. -चक्षुः *a.* 1 having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. 2 blind. (-m.) a monkey. (-m.) divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. -ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. दृष्टुं *m.* an astrologer. -प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. -मातृवः a demi-god. -रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. -रथः a celestial car moving through the air. -रसः quicksilver. -वस्त्रः *a.* divinely dressed. (-स्य) 1 sunahine. 2 a kind of sun-flower. -सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. -सारः the Sāla tree.

दि *6. U.* (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; Caus. देश-यति-ते; desid. दिदिषति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेष्टुक्त्वा दिशेयुको दिशेयः Ms. 8. 57, 53. 2 To assign, allot इष्टं गतं तस्य द्वा दिशंति Mb. 3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; वायनक्रमयते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. 4 To pay (as tribute). 5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. 6 To direct, order, command. 7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः हृष्यंदीप्यः Ki. 5. 28. -WITH अति 1 to assign, make over. 2 to extend the application of, extend by analogy; इति ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्ते जा-तिदिशंते Sk. or प्रबानमस्तु निर्वहणन्यायेनातिदि-शति S. B. -अप 1 to point out, indicate, show. 2 to declare, put forward, say, announce, tell, inform against; Ms. 8. 54. 3 to feign, pre-

tend; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्गो मद्गो-त्रापदिश Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, command, direct; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; आदिशद्दस्यामिगमं वनय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, instruct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68. 5 to specify. 6 to foretell. -उद् 1 to point out, denote, signify, mention; प्रथमोदिष्टमासनं Ku. 6. 35; ययोदिष्ट-व्यापारा S. 3; अनेहदृक् उद्दिष्टः शते Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference to स्मरुदिश्य Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or dedicate to; फलमुदिश्य Bg. 17. 21; उद्दिष्ट-मुपनिहितां मजस्य पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वयसिला-मुदिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise; सतां केनोदिष्टं विषममसिषापरतमिदं Bk. 2. 28.

-उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; सुख-मुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156; M. 1. 5, R. 18. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indicate, refer to; वृणोष्यामुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-नोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle; न द्वितीयं साध्वीनां कश्चिद्भूतेपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call -निश्च 1 to point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अंशुत्वा निर्दिशति &c. 2 to assign to, give; निर्दिष्टं कुलपतिना च वर्णशालामप्यास्य R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to, mention, make a reference to 4 to predict. 5 to advise or to tell, communicate. -तु 1 to point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारुद्धैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टः R. 5. 63, 2. 39. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययाः पथि विप्रदिष्टोः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति जलं याचितश्चात-केभ्यः Ms. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -मत्या 1 (a) to reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्ट-विशेषमन्यवदिष्टिः S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 to cast off, repudiate (as a person); कानं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परियहं मुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68. 4 to order back, countermand. -व्यप 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यते जगति विक्री-त्यतः Si. 15. 23. 2 to name or call falsely; मित्रं च न व्यपदिशत्यपरं च याति Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जन्मेर्दोषि-मले कुले व्यपदिशति Ve. 6. 7. 4 to pre- tend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -सं 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं तु सल्लुप्यंतस्य उक्तुप्रमस्यामिः सुदृश्यं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a message, entrust with a message; अथ विद्यालने नैपि संदिश मित्रः सखीं Ku. 6. 1,

दीपः 1 A lamp, light; नृदीपि धनस्रोतं  
प्रजापत्यः संहरन्निपि । अंतरस्थायिणेः दुर्धर्षद्वये नैव  
केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपि परस्परस्योः  
पक्षतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -COMP.  
-अन्वत्ता 1 the day of new moon  
(अन्ता). 2=दीपादी q. v. -आराधनं wor-  
shipping an idol by waving light  
before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -हरसवः  
1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumina-  
tion. 2 particularly, the festival  
called *Diwali* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किङ्क lampblack, soot. -कूरी, -खरी the wick of a lamp. -खजः lampblack. -पादपः, -वृक्षः a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -शङ्खः a moth. -सिखा the flame of a lamp. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55. 5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्तुरत्येव निर्मलविशेषदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmadeva (also दीपक). -क 1 Saffron. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत relevant and some अप्रकृत irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object (सङ्कटचित्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतानाम्)। सेव क्रियाञ्च बहिष्ठा कारकस्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr.:—वन्देति वर्णधारिणीनां धर्मस्य दीपकं बुधाः । मेहेन भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. दीपनं 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron. दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 45. 9. 70. 2. (At the end of comp.) Illuminator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका.

दीपित *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -सः 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -सं Gold -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-क्षिः) 1 blazing fire, 2 N. of आस्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः the sunstone. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विण्मलः a lion. -रसः an earthworm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

दीप्ति *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कति see under कति). 3 Luc. 4 Brass.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -दः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (compar. प्राचीयस्, superl. प्राचिष्ट) 1 Long (in time or space),

reaching far; दीर्घश्च शरदिदुर्गाति वदन् M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घाणि &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घायामा वियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्वास. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. 5 Lofty, high, tall. -ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -ईः 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel. -Comp. -अध्वनः a messenger, an express. -अह्व *m.* summer, (श्रीम्). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयुः, -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. -आयुधः 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंथरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केशः a bear. -गतिः-ग्रीवाः, -घाटिकाः-जंघा a camel. -जिह्वाः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; R. 11. 34. -तकः, -टङ्कः, -टङ्कः the palm tree. -तुङ्डी musk-rat. -दक्षिन् *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a bear. 2 an owl. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 11. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पादः a heron. -पादपः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the areca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पुष्टः a snake. -बाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -रतः a dog. -रङ्गः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्थ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -सूत्र, -सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

दु 5 P. (दुनोति, दूत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीनि जलेजानि दुर्नयदायितं जलं Bk. 6. 74. 5. 98. 17. 99; (मुखं) तव विशांतकथं दुनोति ना R. 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षं सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गव-तया स चेतः Ku. 3. 28. 4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि दुर्दृष्टि दर्शनं मम मनश्चेन दुनोमि Gtt. 3. -Pass. (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नागतः सखि निर्विषो यदि शतदुःखं दूति किं दूयस् Gtt. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 10. 21.

दुःख *d.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहाणां विनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःख-

स्तो वन Rām. 2 Difficult, uneasy. -ख 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; एवं हि दुःखान्पुत्रस्य शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यदेवोपगतं दुःखास्तस्य तद-सर्वत्र V. 3. 21; so दुःखदुःख, समदुःखदुःख &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, S. Til. 12. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble': S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5, R. 19. 49; H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -द्वामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -दुःखि *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -प्रायः बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -प्राज्ञ *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -नील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; R. 3. 6.

दुःखित, दुःखिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; स्वागलदुकूलकलेवरमेधनमधिगतयोदुकूलं Gtt. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह. -ग्वं 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -Comp. -अग्नं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (Mostly at the end of comp.) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामदुघ q. v.

दुघा A milch cow.

दुहुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः—दुहुम q. v.

दुनुमः A green onion.

दुवमः A kind of drum; see दुवमि.

दुवुः 1 A kind of drum. 2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुवुमः 1 A sort of large kettledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

दुवुमि *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुवुमितां यदुर्लभाः R. 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 N. of a demon slain by Vāli. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

दुर् *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दूस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the

sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दु as first member see दु स. v.). -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजाति-दुरतिक्रम Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदृष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिगम, -अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अध्यय a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अध्वः a bad road. -अंत a. 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय दृष्ट्याय दुर्द्वयंतकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुर्द्वयं बलद्विदोषिता Ki. 1. 23; नृपति सुखनिजनेन सभं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरते (वसेते) Git. 1. -अन्वय a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवगम a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. -आक्रम a. 1 invincible, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be passed. -आक्रमण 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचार a. ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आचर्य a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आप a. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कृष्णीयितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 32. -आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree, 3 the date tree. -आलपः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived. 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदाबांवरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) (-कः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आशय a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आशा 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आसद् a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequalled, unparalleled. -इत a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-तः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुरितानां देवं दुरितमथ दुर्वचनद्वयं द्रुतं दुरिद्वयं G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -इष्टं 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -ईश्वरः a bad lord or master. -ईश्वरा, -ईश्वरा a curse, an imprecation. -उक्तं, -उक्तिः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -उत्तर a. unanswerable. -उद्धार a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अमुज्झितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबोद्धुद्धारः Si. 2. 73. -उद्ग्रह a. burdensome, unbearable. -ऊह a. abstruse. -ग a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-गः, -गः) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 88. -अध्यक्षः, पतिः, पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. कर्मन् n. fortification. -गर्गः a defile, gorge. -लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संचरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile, (-र्गः) an epithet of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. -गत a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -गतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -गंध a. ill-smelling. (-घः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -गंधि, -गंधि a. ill-smelling. -गम a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कनिनीकायकान्तरे कुच-पर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -गद, -गाय, -गाय a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -ग्रह a. 1 difficult to be gained or accomplished. 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. 3 hard to

be understood. (-घः) a cramp, spasm. -घट a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -घोरः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -जन a. 1 wicked, bad, vile. 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः शिववादी च नैतद्विधासकारणं Chāṇ. 24, 25; शास्त्रेयव्यकरणे नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -जय a, invincible. -जर a. 1 ever youthful. 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -जत a. 1 unhappy, wretched, 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-तः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty; R. 13. 72; -जाति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast. (-तिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -जयः, -जयः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -जानन्, -जानन् a. having a bad name. -जम, -जमन्, -द्वय a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -जुष्ट a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -जात a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable; Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्जातानां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेभ्यस्तुते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general. 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दृष्ट a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -द्वेष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. -द्वेष्ट an unfair game. -दुमः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदेन सद्यते Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्ष a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 haughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -जानकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepressible, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मगो दुर्निग्रहं चले Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते गच्छती R. 7. 10. -निमित्तं a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. -नीति misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीतिः f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed. -बुद्धि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid. 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निगमबुद्धौ यवो-यविकृताः क सुखदीनां चरिते क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -भय a. unfortunate, unlucky -भय



1 a wife disliked by her husband. 2 an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. -भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. -भाय *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-रु) ill luck. -भिक्षु 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73. 2 want in general. -भृत्य: a bad servant. -भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. -मति *a.* 1 silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. 2 wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. -मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. -मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged dispirited, sad, melancholy. -मनुष्य: a bad or wicked man. -मन्त्र: -मन्त्रित evil advice, bad counsel. -मरणं violent or unnatural death. -मर्यादा *a.* immodest, wicked. -महिका, -महो: a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. -मित्र: 1 a bad friend. 2 an enemy. -मुख *a.* 1 having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. 2 foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. -मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. -मेघ *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull. (-म.) a dunce, dull-headed man, block-head; ग्रंथान्तर्य व्याकृतमिति दुर्मयसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. -योध, -योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-न:) the eldest of the hundred sons of Dhritarāshṭra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishtira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishtira performed the Rājāsūya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond). In that gambling match Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Drupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager,

was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile, both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatī war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club]. -योजि *a.* of a low birth. -लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -लभ *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. 2 difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; शुद्धांतुल्यं S. 1. 16. 3 best, excellent, eminent. 4 dear, beloved. 5 costly. -ललित *a.* spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मदेकदुललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Māl. 9. 2 (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; सुहृयमि सतु दुललितयासौ S. 7. (-त) waywardness, rudeness. -लेख्य *a.* a forged document. -वच *a.* 1 difficult to be described, indescribable. 2 not to be talked about. 3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. -वचस् *n.* abuse, censure. वण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्ण) silver. -वसति: *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. -वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be born; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 10. -वाच्य *a.* 1 difficult to be spoken or uttered. 2 abusive, scurrilous. 3 harsh, cruel (as words). (-चं) 1 censure, abuse. 2 scandal, ill-repute. -वाद: slander, defamation, calumny. -वार, -वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. -वासना 1 evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. 2 a chimera. -वासस् *a.* 1 ill-dressed. 2 naked. (-म) *N.* of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial. -विगाह, -विगाहा *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. -विचित्य inconceivable, inscrutable. -विदुष 1 unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. 2 wholly ignorant. 3 foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; द्वाद्वाग्रहणदुर्विषय Ve. 3; ज्ञानलघुदुर्विषयं ब्रह्मापि न न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. -विश *a.* 1 mean, base, low. 2 wicked, vile. 3 poor, indigent, needy. -विश्वदुर्विषयं N. 2. 23. 4 stupid, foolish, silly. -विनय: mis-

conduct, imprudence. -विनीत *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. -विपाक: 1 bad result or consequence U. 1. 40, Mv. 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. -विलसित *a.* a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. -वृत्त *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (-त्तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. -वृष्टि: *f.* insufficient rain, drought. -व्यवहार: a wrong judgment (in law). -व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. -वृत्त *a.* badly offered sacrifice. -वृद्ध *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-म.) any enemy. -द्वय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. -दुरोदर: 1 A gamester. 2 A dice-box. 3 A stake. -रं Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरखजितं सपीते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोजन: Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. -दुल 10 U. (हालपति-ने, दोलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्दि वेदोदने-दास्य Ratimanjari; दोलयन्नाविवाही Bh. 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति दुर्ल बाहु: Sābdak. -दुलि: *f.* A small or female tortoise. -दुष्ट 4 P. (दुष्पति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaste or faithless. -Caus. (दुष्पति, but दूषयति or दोषयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न श्रुते मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यज्ञ: Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दूषयति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न लेवे दूषयिष्यामि शत्रुग्रहमहावतं Mv. 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषित: सर्वलोकेषु निपात्यं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. 6 To adulterate. 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. -WITH 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 40; Ms. 9. 74. (-Caus.) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure, find fault with. -स to be



defiled or stained &c. (-Caus.). 1 to defile, corrupt, soil, taint, 2 to violate. 3 to accuse, censure, find fault with.

**दुष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. 2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. 3 Depraved, corrupted. 4 Vicious, wicked: as दुष्टः 5 Guilty, culpable. 6 Low, vile. 7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. 8 Painful. 9 Worthless. -**Comp.** -आत्मन्, -आश्रय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -एकः a vicious elephant. -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox.

**दुष्टिः** *f.* Corruption, depravity.

**दुष्टु** *ind.* 1 Ill, bad: 2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

**दुष्यन्तः** *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kaśīva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by S'akuntalā, the adopted daughter of the Sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his Queen, and married her according to the *Gandharva* from of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months S'akuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem and made her first Queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and S'akuntalā given in the *Mahābhārata*; the story told by Kālidāsa differs in several important respects; see "S'akuntalā."].

**दुस्** *A* prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult &c.' (*N. B.* The *स्* of दुस् is changed to *र* before vowels and consonants, see दुर्; to a Visarga before sibilant, to *श्* before *व* and *ख* and to *र्* before *ङ* and *ण*). -**Comp.** -कर *a.* 1 wicked, acting badly. 2 hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं दुस् कर्तुं दुस्कर्त्तुं 'sooner said than done'; *Amaru.* 41; *Mk.* 3. 1; *Ms.* 7. 55. (-) 1 a difficult or painful task or act, a

difficulty. 2 atmosphere, ether. -कर *m.* any bad act, sin, crime. -कालः 1 bad times; *Mu.* 7. 5. 2 the time of universal destruction. 3 an epithet of Śiva. -कुट *a.* bad or low family; (आदित्य) चैतन्य दुष्कुलादि *Ms.* 2. 238. -कुलीन *a.* low-born. -कृत *m.* a wicked person. -द्वर्त, -द्वर्ति *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे चकृतद्वर्तते *Bg.* 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -द्वर *a.* 1 hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; *R.* 8. 79, *Ku.* 7. 65. 2 inaccessible, unapproachable. 3 acting ill; behaving wickedly. (-रः) 1 a bear. 2 a bi-valve shell. -द्वारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तः) misbehaviour, ill conduct. -चिकित्स *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -द्वयनः an epithet of Indra. -द्वयवः an epithet of Śiva. -द्वर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1 difficult to be crossed; *R.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 4. 242; *Pt.* 1. 111. 2 difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पक्ष (दुष्पक्ष) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1 falling badly. 2 a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपवाद). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept. (-हः) bad wife. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) week-minded, stupid. -प्रचर्ष, -प्रचुर्य unassailable; see दुर्ष; *R.* 2. 27. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; *R.* 12. 51. -प्रसह (-दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1 irresistible, terrible. 2 hard to bear or endure; *M.* 5. 10. -प्राप, -प्राप्य *a.* unattainable, hard to get; *K.* 1. 48; *Bg.* 6. 36. -शकुन्तल *a.* bad omen. -शला *N.* of the only daughter of वृत्राक्ष given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-नः) *N.* of one of the 100 sons of वृत्राक्ष. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhśasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhśasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhśasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drunk, according to his resolution his blood to his heart's content.]. -शील (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or be-

haved, reprobate. -नम (दुत्तन or दुत्तन) *a.* 1 uneven, unlike, unequal. 2 adverse, unfortunate, 3 evil, improper, bad. -सम् *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सत्त्वं an evil being-संज्ञान. -संघ *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुत्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -सख, -सख्य *a.* 1 difficult to be accomplished or managed. 2 difficult to be cured. 3 difficult to be conquered. -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1 ill. conditioned, poor, miserable. 2 suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. 3 unwell, ill. 4 unsteady, disquieted. 5 foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1 bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. 2 instability. स्पृष्ट (दुस्पृष्ट) 1 slight touch or contact. 2 slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds *स्, र, ल* and *व*. -स्वर *a.* hard or painful to remember; *U.* 6. 34. -स्वप्नः a bad dream.

**दुह** 2 *U.* (दोषि, दुषे, दुष्य) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथु-दिष्टा दुदुहन्ती Ku. 1. 2; *व*: पयो देवि पाषाणं स रामाद्विममयात् *Bk.* 8. 82; मयो चदोक्षरिणि गां दुहति 12 73; *R.* 5. 33. 2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवाक्यत् *Bk.* 8. 9. 3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय ज्ञास्वय मयवा दिवं *R.* 1. 26. 4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुषं विप्रकर्षयत् *U.* 5. 31. 5 To enjoy. -**Caus.** (दोहयति) To cause to milk. -**Desid.** (दुह्यति) To wish to milk; राजर् दुह्यसि यदि क्षिनिधुमेना *Bh.* 2. 56.

**दुहितु** *f.* A daughter. -**Comp.** -पतिः, also दुहितुः पतिः a son-in-law.

**दुः** 4 *A.* (दुर्षत, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दुःखं सार्वती-सुदुर्गन्धमपराप्याति *Si.* 2. 11; कथमथ देवयसे जनभुगतमसमश्रज्ज्वरदूनं *Git.* 8. afflicted or distressed; see दु pass. 2 To give or cause pain.

**दूतः**, दूतकः *A* messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; *Chāṇ* 106. -**Comp.** -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

**दूतिका**, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. 2 A go-between, or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see *R.* 18. 53, 19. 18; *Ku.* 4. 16 and *Malli.* thereon.).

**दूयं** 1 Employment of a messenger. 2 An embassy. 3 A message.

**दुः** *a.* Pained, afflicted &c.; see पातन and दु.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरीय, *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूर व्यवसायिनां Chān. 73; न योजनशतं दूरं बाह्यमात्स्यं तुष्यया H. 1. 146, 49. —*र* Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:—(a) दूर 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरे Sk. 2 high above. 3 deeply, far below. 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेने दूरमनंजे S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरदूतपापाः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; सलः कापत्यदेशेन दूरेण विमुञ्चते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगान्जनय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30 vl. (c) दूरात् 1 from distance, from afar; प्रक्षालनादि पंकस्य दूरादस्योर्न वरं; दूरादागतः come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो.....दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree. 3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पापं रथजवात् S. 1. 9; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्प्रतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88. दूरीकृत means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off. 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीकृत to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीकृते भवि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैका ]. —*Comp.* —*अंतरित* *a.* separated by a long distance. —*आपातः* shooting from afar. —*आप्लाव* *a.* jumping or leaping far. —*आरुह* *a.* 1 mounted high. 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारुहः सल प्रययोत्सहः V. 4. —*दूरितेक्षण* *a.* squint-eyed. —*गत* *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेवं काल-हृत्पस्य S. 3 —*ग्रहणं* the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. —*वर्शनः* 1 a vulture. 2 a learned man, a Pandit. —*वशिन्* *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (—*m.*) 1 a vulture. 2 learned man. 3 a seer, prophet, sage. —*दृष्टिः* 1 long-sightedness. 2 prudence, foresight. —*पारः* 1 a long fall. 2 a long flight. 3 falling from a great height. —*पार* *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). —*पार* *a.* 1 very broad (as a river). 2 difficult to be crossed. —*वधु* *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. —*भाय* *a.* distant, remote. —*वसिन्* *a.* being in the distance, far away. —*वद* *a.* distant, remote. —*वद* *a.*

naked. —*विलिप्ति* *a.* hanging far down. —*वेधि* *a.* piercing from afar. —*संस्थ* *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कदाचलप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूर-संस्थे Me. 3.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वज्यं दूरतस्यजेत् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुञ्चति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेण *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूरी Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). —*Comp.* —*अंकुरः* a soft blade of Duvā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

दूली The Indigo plant.

द्व *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; e. g. पंक्तिद्व.

द्वषक *a.* (विका. *f.*) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Disfiguring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —*कः* 1 A seducer, a corrupter. 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

द्वषणं 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin crime; नोलकोप्यलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं द्वषणं Bh. 2. 93; हहा विक् परुषवासद्वषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. —*नः* N. of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Rāma. —*Comp.* —*अरिः* an epithet of Rāma. —*आवह* *a.* involving (one) in blame.

द्विषि-बी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

द्विषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

द्विषित *a.* 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

द्विष्य *a.* 1 Corruptible. 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —*व्य* 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. —*व्या* Leathern girth of an elephant.

द्व 6 A. (प्रियते, रत; *desid.* दिवसिने) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with अ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयादिप्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with न. 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; द्वि युने शाश्वतमादित्येते Mā. 1. 5. 4 To desire.

द्व 1, 1 P. (द्वि, द्वि) To make firm, strengthen. II. 1 A. 1 To be firm. 2 To grow or increase.

द्विहित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

द्वक A hole, an opening.

द्व 1 *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive. 3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact. 7 Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः कस्यपि इदादुतापं Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). 11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. —*द्व* 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. —*द्व* *ind.* 1. Firmly, fast. 2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. —*Comp.* —*अंग* *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (—*n*) diamond. —*द्विषि* *a.* having a strong quiver. —*कांडः*, —*वधिः* a bamboo.

—*प्रादि* *a.* seizing firmly; i. e. pursuing an object with untiring energy. —*द्वेषकः* a shark. —*द्वार* *a.* having the gates well-secured. —*धनः* an epithet of Buddha. —*धन्वन्* —*धन्विन्* *m.* a good archer. —*निश्चय* *a.* 1 of firm resolve, resolute, firm. 2 confirmed. —*नीरः*, —*कनः* the cocoanut tree. —*प्रतिज्ञ* *n.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. —*प्ररोहः* the holy fig-tree. —*प्रहारिन्* *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting firmly, shooting surely. —*भक्ति* *a.* faithful, devoted. —*सति* *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. —*सुदि* *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (—*हिः*) a sword. —*सुलः* the cocoa-nut tree. —*सोमन्* *m.* a wild hog. —*वेदिन्* *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. —*व्रत* *a.* 1 firm in religious austerity. 2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. —*साधि* *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact. 3 thick-set. —*सौहृद* *a.* firm in friendship.

द्विः *m. f.* 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ma 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. —*Comp.* —*द्विः* a dog.

द्विः *f.* 1 A snake, 2 Thunderbolt.

द्विः 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

द्व 1, 1 P., 10 U. (द्वि, द्वि) To light, inflame, kindle. —*II.* 4 P. (द्वि, द्वि) 1 To be proud, be arro-

gant or insolent; स किलमात्मना दृष्यति U. 3; दृष्यमानव्यमानदिविषदुर्वारुः श्लाघदां Gīt. 9. 2 To be greatly delighted. 3 To be wild or extravagant.

दृष्ट *a.* Proud, arrogant. 2 Mad, wild, frantic.

दृष्ट *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, Strong, powerful.

दृष्ट 1 P. (पश्यति, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; दृष्टसि श्रावजावां Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. 2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवस्त्रवस्त्रेण यः पश्यति स पंडितः Chāṇ. 5. 3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्यक्षणी मुनि द्रष्टुं ब्रह्माण्डं वासवः Rām. 4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. 5 To inspect, discover. 6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. 7 To see by divine intuition; ऋषिदर्शनास्तोमांश्च दर्शयति Nir. 8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested, तव नद्वारं चयुरं दृश्यते Ku. 4. 11, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. 2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. 3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयादिद्वितीयेषु ततोऽन्यथापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगे मायै दृश्यते. 4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिर्वचमयं दारिद्र्यं दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. —*Caus.* (दर्शयति-ने) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दर्शय तं चैतसिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरेरं Sk.; प्रथमभिज्ञानार्थं च रामायदर्शयस्कृती R. 12. 64; 1. 47, 13. 24; Ms. 4. 57. 2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. 3 To exhibit, display, make visible; नदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. 4 To produce (as in a court of justice) Ms. 8. 158. 5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. 6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वमेव); स्वां गृहेऽपि बलितां कथमास्यं श्रीमीली खलु दर्शयितोहे N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते मतस्यः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10. —*desid.* (दिशते) To wish or desire to see. —*With अनु* to see in prospect. —*Caus.* 1 to show, exhibit, 2 to make clear or explain. —*आ Caus.* to show or point out; उक्त्वादर्शयितुः कलिं गामिहलो ययो R. 4. 38. —*उच्* to expect, look up to, foresee, see in prospect; उत्पद्यतः सिंहनिपातस्य R. 2. 60; उत्पद्यति द्रुतमपि सति गतिमार्गं विद्यासोः कालक्षेपं ककुम-क्षुभो पश्ये पश्ये ते Me. 22. —*उच्* to see, behold. —*Caus.* to place before, communicate, make one acquainted with; एताः पुरो गच्छन्त्यर्हं H. 3; न्यतिष्ठन्ने एति सद्यःशोचयति R. 4. 10. —*नि Caus.*

1 to show, point out; R. 6. 31. 2 to prove, demonstrate. 3 to consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book &c.) 4 to teach. 5 to illustrate by an example; see निदर्शन. —*प्र Caus* 1 to show, point out, discover, exhibit. 2 to prove, demonstrate. —*स* 1 to see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. 2 to see well. —*Caus* to show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं दृष्टवसेदर्शय H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

दृष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. 2 Discerning, knowing. 3 Looking like, appearing. —*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving 2 The eye, sight; संदृष्टे दृष्टदृष्टतरकां R. 11. 69. 3 Knowledge. 4 The number 'two'. 5 The aspect of a planet. —*Comp.* —*अदृश्यः* the sun. —*कर्म* a snake. —*क्षयः* decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. —*गोचरः* the range of sight. —*जलं* tears. —*क्षेपः*, —*उच्* the sine of the zenith-distance. —*वृत्तः* the range of sight. —*पातः* a look, glance. —*मिया* beauty, splendour. —*भक्तिः f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —*लंबनं* vertical parallax. —*विषः* a snake. —*वृत्तं* a vertical circle. —*श्रुतिः* a snake, serpent.

दृष्ट *f.* A stone; see दृष्ट.

दृष्टा The eye. —*Comp.* —*आकांक्षं* a lotus. —*उपमं* a white lotus.

दृष्टानः 1 A spiritual teacher, 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —*न* Light, brightness.

दृष्टोः, —*श्री f.* 1 The eye. 2 A Sāstra.

दृष्ट *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 To be looked at. 3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —*इयं* A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृष्टव *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. 2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतिपारदृष्टा R. 5. 24; विद्याना पारदृष्टवः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *f.* 1 A rock, large stone or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bb. 1. 38. 2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —*Comp.* —*उपलः* a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृष्टि-माषकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृष्टव *a.* Stony, rocky. —*ती N.* of a river flowing into the Saraswati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17.

दृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. 2 Visible, observable. 3 Regarded, considered. 4 Occurring, found. 5 Appearing, manifested. 6 Known, learned, un-

derstood. 7 Determined, decided, fixed. 8 Valid. 9 Allotted; see दृष्ट. —*हं* Danger from dacoits &c. —*Comp.* —*अंत* —*तं* 1 an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णशब्देद्वयाकांक्षी दृष्टोऽत्र महर्षिः Si. 2. 31. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; See K. P. 10. and R. G. ad loc.) 3 a Sāstra or science. 4 death (cf. दिष्टान). —*अर्थ* *a.* 1 having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. 2 practical. —*कष्ट*, —*दुःख* &c. one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —*कुटं* a riddle, an enigma. —*दोष* *a.* 1 found fault with, considered to be faulty. 2 vicious. 3 exposed, detected. —*प्रत्यय* *a.* 1 having confidence manifested. 2 Convicted. —*रजस् f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —*न्यतिकर* *a.* one who has experienced a misfortune. 2 one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* 1 Seeing, viewing. 2 Seeing with the mental eye. 3 Knowing, knowledge. 4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विद्धिमयामि V. 2; चलपाणां दृष्टिं सुश्रुति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्त्रिभुक्तजगत्प्रत्ययस्त्वसाया U. 6. 19; R. 2. 8; S. 4. 7; देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. 5 A look, glance. 6 View, notion; सुदृष्टिरेषा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवदस्य Bg. 16. 9. 7 Consideration, regard. 8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —*Comp.* —*कुत*, —*कुतं* a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —*क्षेपः* a glance, look. —*गुणः* a mark for archers, abutt, target. —*गोचर* *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. —*पातः* 1 a look, glance; नाने सुग्रेसिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bb. 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. 2 act of seeing, function of the eye; राजःकर्मविहितदृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31 (Mallī, interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रमा). —*पयः* the range of sight. —*पूर* *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टि-रूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —*बन्धुः* a fire-fly. —*विलेपः* a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —*विद्या* optics. —*विष्टमः* an amorous glance, a coquettish look. —*विषः* a serpent.

दृष्ट, दृष्ट, 1. P. (दर्शति, दंशति) 1 To be fixed or firm. 3 To grow, increase. 3 To prosper. 4 To fasten.

दृष्ट 4. 9. P. (दीयते, द्याति, दीर्घ) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. 2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीयते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेवं प्रलपतां नः सहजना न दीर्घ-मया जिह्वा Ve. 3. 2 To separate. —*Caus* (द्वा-रयति-ने) 1 To split, tear

asunder, divide by digging. 2 To disperse, scatter. —WITH वि 1 to split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces, ब्रिं: किल नखिस्तस्या विदार स्तो द्विज: R. 12. 22; न विदीर्य कठिना: खलु श्रिय: Ku. 4. 5, R. 14. 33. 2 to rend (fig.) चिच्छे विदारयति कस्य न कोविदार: Ra. 3. 6; Bg. 1. 19. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning.)

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात; Desid. दित्यते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान a. Shining intensely, blazing, resplendent.

देय a. 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. 2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. 3 To be returned or restored; विभावितेकदेशेन देयं मन्मिषुज्यते Vikr. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. 2 To lament. 3 To shine. —WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव a. (सी f.) Divine, celestial; Bg. 9. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —व: 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. 2 The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादशवर्षाणि देवो न वर्षय. 3 A divine man, a Brāhmaṇa. 4 A king, ruler, as in मनुजदेव. 5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. 6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king ('My lord', 'Your Majesty'); ततश्च देव Ve. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. 7 (At the end of comp.) Having as one's deity; as in 'मातृ, पितृ' &c. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, -रः a temple. —अंगना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*-अतिदेवः-अधिदेवः 1 the highest god. 2 an epithet of Siva. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अध्वर्युः n., -अर्चः 1 the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. 2 food that has been first offered to an idol: see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —अभीष्ट a. 1 liked by or dear to gods. 2 sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—ष्ट) piper betel. —अरण्ये the garden; R. 10. 80. —अरिः a demon. अर्चनं, -ना the worship of gods. —अवतपः a temple. —अश्वः an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवन्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः 'the garden of the gods', Nandana garden. —आजीवः, आजीविन् m. 1 an attendant upon an idol. 2 a low Brāhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. आरमन् m. the holy fig-tree. —आपस्तम्बः a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1 a divine weapon. 2 rain-bow. —आलयः 1 heaven. 2 a temple. —आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). 3 a temple. 4 the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —हज्ज a. (nom. sing. देवेद्-ह) worshipping the gods. —हज्यः an

epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —हृद्, —हृद्मः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Siva. —उद्यानं 1 divine garden. 2 the Nandana garden. 3 a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1 a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, ऋष, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस &c.; एवं वादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (i. e. अंगिरस). 2 an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् n. the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् n., —कार्यं 1 a religious act or rite. 2 the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. —कुण्डं a natural spring. —कुलं 1 a temple. 2 a race of gods. 3 a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमे clove. —खात, —खातकं 1 a natural hollow among mountains. 2 a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 208 3 a pond near a temple. —चिह्नं a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of gods —गणिका an *apsaras*; q. v. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; Ms. 42. —गुरुः an epithet of 1 Kasyapa (the father of gods); 2 Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods). —गृही an epithet of Saraavati or of a place situated on it. —गृहं 1 a temple. 2 the palace of a king. —चर्यी the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सको (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —छन्दः a pearl-necklace of hundred strings. —तप्तः 1 the holy fig-tree. 2 one of the trees of paradise (i. e. मेदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्य and हरिचन्दन). —ताहः 1 fire. 2 an epithet of Rāhu. —दक्षः 1 N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. 2 a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्के &c. —दारु m. n. a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1 a female in the service of gods or temple. 2 a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —दीपः the eye. —दूतः a divine envoy, an angel. —दुर्दुभिः 1 a divine drum. 2 the holy basil with red flowers. —देवः an epithet of Brahmā. 2 Siva; Ku. 1. 52. 3 Vishnu. —द्रोणी a procession with idols. —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —नदी 1 the Ganges. 2 any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन् m. N. of the door-keeper of Indra. —नाबरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —निकायः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निन्दकः a blasphemous, an unbeliever, heretic, an atheist. —निमित्त a. 'god-created', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथः 1 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. 2 the milky way. —पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity. —पुर, —पुरी f. an epithet of

Amarāvati, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृतिः f. —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्नः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानांप्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1 a goat 2 a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेष्यतात्पर्यना देवानांप्रियः K. P. ). —चलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् m. an epithet of Nārada. —ब्राह्मणः 1 a Brāhmaṇa who lives on the proceeds of a temple. 2 a venerable Brāhmaṇa. —भवनं 1 the heaven. 2 a temple. 3 the holy fig-tree. —भूमिः f. heaven. —भूतिः f. an epithet of the Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भूत m. an epithet 1 of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. —मणिः 1 the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. 2 the sun. —मातृक a. 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain-water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्यं कुलं च कुलं संपन्नो हि विपालिनः । स्थानदीमातृको देव-मातृकश्च यथा कर्म ॥ Ak.; cf. also वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (i. e. नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चक्रासते Ki. 1. 17. —मानकः the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —सुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सति U. 4. —यज्ञि a. making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire or through fire to the gods (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also). —यात्रा 'an idol procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —यथः a celestial car. युगं the first of the four ages of the world also called कृतयुग. —योगिन् 1 a superhuman being, a demigod. 2 a being of divine origin. —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. राज्, —राजः an epithet of Indra. —रुता the Navamallikā or double jasmine plant. —रिणं the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वज्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्मन् n. the sky. —वर्षकिः, —वर्षिपन् m. Vṛṣakarma, the architect of gods. —वाणी 'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वाहनः an epithet of Agni. —व्रतं a religious observance, any religious observance, any religious vow. (—तः) an epithet of 1 Bhīṣma. 2 Kārtikeya. —शत्रुः a demon. —सुनी an epithet of Sarāmā, the bitch of the gods. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1 Vishnu. 2 Nārada. 3 a sacred treatise. 4 a god in general.

-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (हवर्ग). 2 a gambling house. -सम्भः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कंदेन साक्षाद्वि देवसेना R. 7. 1 (Mall.). -देवसेना स्कंदपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods,' personified as Skanda's wife) 'पतिः' an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्व 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञेन यज्ञीकृतानां देवस्वं तद्विदुषाः Ms. 11. 20. 26. -हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. -COMP. -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -मातु m. -सुतः epithets of Krishna.

देवदः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -COMP. -अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आयतनं, -आलयः, -वेदमन् n. a temple or chapel. -मतिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवश्रद्धा a. Adoring a deity.

देवश्च m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः A die. -नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -नं Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Aśuras*. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच) Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरः, देव m. A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmana who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; द्यू to be changed into a god.

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvatī. 5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रहिणी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेम्भावेन नामये देवीशब्दस्य सती। स्वामीवचनक्रिया पदार्थं बोधयुज्यते ॥ M. 5. 12; देवीभावं गमिता पतिवारपदं कथं भजयेत् K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिक्षितः Mk. 3. 12; so स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19, द्वादश, कठदेश &c. 2 A region, country, province; ये देशे अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुतापाजितं H. 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -COMP. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अंतरिच m. a foreigner. -आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. -ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -रूपं propriety, fitness. -व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 A ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशना Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. 2 Native, local. 3 In-

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्वेशीय, वेगदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादश-वर्षदेशीयां कन्यां दृष्ट्वा K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पदुदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -इवः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अभियोक्ता दिशेदेव्यं Ms. 8. 52. -53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देहः, -ह The body; देहं दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा इव गेवाहाः Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -COMP. -अंतरं another body. -मातिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. -आत्मवादचिन् m. a materialist, a Chārvāka. -आवरणं armour, dress. -इश्वरः the soul. उद्भव, -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तु m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. 3 father. -कोषः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -स्वान्तः 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तीर्थयात्रिकप्रभवे जहन्म्यासस्योर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. -दुः quicksilver. -दीपः the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धृ m. air, wind. -बद्ध a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -भाज् m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -भुज् m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -भृत् m. 1 a living being especially a man; विनिर्गता देहभूतामसरां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 life, vitality. -यात्रा 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वायु. -सारः marrow. -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man. 2 The soul.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहादि -की f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विष्यस्वन्ती युवि गणनया देहलीद्वयुषेः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. -COMP. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under न्याय.

**देहिन्** *a.* (नी. *f.*) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वदीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विश्वा जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देहि Bg. 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —*नी* The earth.

**दे** (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —**WITH** अव 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

**देवैयः** 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —**COMP.** —**इज्यः**, —**युजः**, —**पुरोयज्य** *m.* —**युज्यः** epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —**निब्रुवन्**: an epithet of Vishnu. —**मातृ** *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. —**मेवजा** the earth.

**दैव्यः** See दैवेय. —**COMP.** —**अरिः** 1 a god 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —**देवः** 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —**प्रति**: an epithet of Hiranyakasipu; q. v.

**दैव्या** 1 A drug. 2 Spirituous liquor.

**देन** (नी. *f.*), **देनंदिन** (नी. *f.*), **देनिक** (की. *f.*), *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1. 103.

**देनिकी** Daily wages, day's hire.

**दैर्घ्य** (घं) Length, longness.

**दैर्घ्यं**, **न्य** 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; दृष्टिद्राणां दैर्घ्यं G. L. 2; इदं दैर्घ्यं त्वदुत्तराङ्गिः ह्यकान्तिकर्मणि Me. 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness. 4 Meanness.

**दैव** *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Relating to gods; divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वायन्वा-ख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. 2 Royal. —**व**: (*i. e.* विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —**हं** 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; देवमहिंसाः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; विना पुरुषकरणे देवमन्नं न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; देवं निहय्य कुरु पौरुषमायज्ञस्य Pt. 1. 361; देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —**COMP.** —**अत्ययः** evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —**अधीन**, —**आयत्त** *a.* dependent on fate; देवाययं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पीरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —**अहोरात्रः** a day of the gods; *i. e.* the human year. —**उपहत** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —**कर्मन्** *n.* offering oblations to gods. —**कोविद्**, —**चित्तकः**, —**ज्ञः** an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9. 25. —**चरति**: *f.* turn or course of fate; मुक्ताजालं चिरपचिन्तितं, त्याजितो दैव-

गत्वा Me. 96. —**तंत्र** *a.* dependent on fate. —**दीपः** the eye. —**दुर्विपाकः** hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; U. 1. 40. —**दोषः** badness of fate. —**पर** *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined. —**प्रद्वनः** fortune-telling, astrology. —**युगं** 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —**योगः** a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —**लेखकः** a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —**वशः**, —**ज्ञः** the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —**वाणी** 1 a voice from heaven, 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —**हीन** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

**दैवकः** A god, deity.

**दैवत** *a.* (नी. *f.*) Divine. —**तं** 1 A god, deity, divinity; यद् गा देवतं विप्रं वृत्तं मधु चतुष्टयं प्रदक्षिणति कुर्वति Ms. 4. 39; 1. 53; Amara. 3. 2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. Mamamata notices it as a fault of a word called अय्युक्तस्व; see अय्युक्त.)

**दैवतस्व** *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

**दैवत्य** *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124

**दैवलः**, —**लकः** The servant of an evil spirit.

**दैवारिपः** A conch-shell (शंख).

**दैवाभुतं** The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

**दैविक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 109. —**कं** An inevitable accident.

**दैविन्** *m.* An astrologer.

**दैव्य** *a.* (या or यी. *f.*) Divine. —**व्यं** Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

**दैविकः** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —**कः** 1 A teacher, preceptor. 2 A guide.

**दैहिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Fated, predestined. —**कः** A fatalist.

**दैहिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Bodily, corporal.

**दैह्य** *a.* Bodily. —**ज्ञः** The soul (enshrined in the body).

**दो** 4 P (दाति, दिन; *Causa*. दापयति; *Desid.* (दिसति) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —**WITH** अव to cut or lop off; यदन्मास्मिन्नेन क्षुच्ययति Sat Br.

**दोगधु** *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; मेरो स्थिते दोगधरि दोगधरे Ku. 1. 2. 2. A calf. 3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

**दोग्ध्री** 1 A cow which yields milk.

**2** A wet nurse (having much milk).

**दोषः** A calf.

**दोरः** A rope (रज्जु).

**दोलः** 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Krishna' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

**दोला, दोलिका** 1 A litter, palanquin.

**2** A swing, hammock fig. also;.

आसीत्स दोलाचलचित्चक्रिः R. 14. 34; g. 46; 19. 44; संदेहदोलामासंयत्ते K. 207, 246.

**3** Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —**COMP.** —**अचिरुदः**, —**आरुद** *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —**युद्धं** uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

**दोलायते** Den. A. 1 To swing. rock to and fro, oscillate. fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

**दोषः** 1 (*a.*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एवं नैव यदां करारविट्पे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; नात्रकुलपतिदोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 will not find fault or take exception; so गुरुकदोषा R. 14. 9. (*b.*) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; ज्ञायामदोषा-मृत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 245; Y. 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence. detrimental effect; तस्मिन्मममातृदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अज्ञाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद् दृष्टिदा Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, disease. 7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). 9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation. —**COMP.** —**आरोपः** charge, accusation. —**एकदुष्ट** *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —**कर**, —**कृत** *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —**ग्रस्त** *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects. —**याहिन्** *a.* 1 malicious, malignant. 2 censorious. —**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing faults &c. —(**ज्ञः**) 1 a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. 2 a physician. —**त्रयं** disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ).



-दुष्टि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong.

दोषणं Accusation, charge.

दोषन् *m., n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflection, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt.

दोषस् *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night; दोषार्थं दूनम-हिमाचुरसो किलेति Si. 4. 46 62. -*f.* 1 The arm. 2 The darkness of night, night; चर्मकालदिवस इव क्षयितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means a 'fault or sin' also). -Comp. -आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करः the moon.

दोषान्त *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal: R. 13. 76.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, bad, defective. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Impure, defiled, contaminated. 2 Faulty, defective. Criminal, wicked, bad.

दोस् *m. n.* (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual)

1 The forearm, the arm तपुषाद्रवदुचम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेमनामगतं दोर्ण्यमादधानं पयश्च 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76.

2 The part of an arc defining its size. -Comp. -नङ् (दोर्गङ्) *a.* crooked armed, -ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (-ग्रः) pain in the arm.

-ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base.

-वृद्धः (दोर्वृद्धः) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128.

-मूलं (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit. -युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. -सालिन् *a.* (दोःसालिन्) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32.

-शिरस् (दोःशिरस्) the shoulder.

-सहस्रभृत् (दोःसहस्रभृत्) *m.* 1 an epithet of the demon Bāpa. 2 an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. -स्थः (दोःस्थः) 1 a servant. 2 service. 3 a player. 4 play, sport.

दोहः 1 Milking; आश्रयो गवां दोहोऽप्येन Sk.; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 22; 17. 19.

2 Milk. 3 A milkpail. Comp. -अप-नयः -जं milk.

दोहद्, -द् The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहद्वंसिनी ते R. 14. 45; उपेत्य सा दोहद्वुःखशीलतां येव च तदप्यपदाहते 3. 6, 7. 2 Pregnancy. 3 The desire of plants at budding time (as for instance of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.); महीरहा दोहद्वेकशके-रालिकं कोकमुद्वेति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see विषय. 4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. 5 Wish or desire in general. -Comp.

-लक्षणं 1 the foetus, the embryo (=दोहद्वलक्षण q. v.). 2 the period of passing one stage of life to another.

दोहद्वती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहन *a.* 1 Milking. 2 Yielding or granting (desirable objects).

-नं 1 Milking. 2 A milkpail -नी A milk-pail.

दोहलः see दोहद्; वृषा वहसि दोहलं (v. l.) ललितकामिसाधारण M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोहा *a.* To be milked, milkable. -ह्य Milk

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. 2 The superintendent of a village.

दोक् (रू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दोस्यं Message, mission.

दोरास्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72.

2 Mischievousness; गुणानामेव दोरास्यद् धृतिं धुर्यं निधुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोर्गस्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. 2 Wretchedness, distress.

दोर्गस्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दोर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दोर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दोर्वल्यं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोर्भगिनेयः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोर्भनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. 2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. 3 Despair.

दोर्भज्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दोर्भज्यान्पुतिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दोर्बचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दोर्द्विदः दोहद्वं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोर्द्विद in this sense). 2 Pregnancy; हृदक्षिणा दोर्द्विद-क्षणं द्वे R. 3. 1. 3 The longing of a pregnant woman. 4 Desire in general.

दोर्द्विदस्य Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोर्लसः An epithet of Indra.

दोर्वारिकः (की *f.*) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोर्धर्वं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. A bad deed.

दोर्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*), दोर्कुलेय *a.* (नी *f.*) Sprung from a low family born in a contemptible family.

दोर्द्वं Badness, wickedness.

दोर्ध्वं (धस्) तिः A son of Dushyanta; दोर्ध्वतिमशतिरयं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 20.

दोर्हिजः A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. -जं Sesamum seed.

दोर्हिजायणः The son of a daughter's son.

दोर्हित्री A daughter's daughter.

दोर्हिदिनी A pregnant woman.

दु 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 104.

दु *n.* 1 A day. 2 The sky. 3 Brightness 4 Heaven. -*m.* Fire.

(दु is a substitute for दिव् *f.* before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds) -Comp.

-नः a bird. -चरः 1 a planet. 2 a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -धुनिः *f.*, -नदी the heavenly Ganges -निवासः a deity, god; शोकप्रि-नायाद् धुनिवासश्च Bk. 3. 21. -पतिः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Indra.

-सणिः the sun. -लोकः heaven. -चद्, -सद् *m.* 1 a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. 2 a planet. -सरित् *f.* the Ganges.

दुक् An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow.

दुत् 1 A. (द्यौते, द्युति or द्यौतित; desid. (द्युतिषते, द्यौतिषते) To shine, be bright or brilliant; द्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104. 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89.

-Caus (द्यौतयति) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4 2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. 3 To express, mean. -WITH अभि (caus.) to illuminate; R. 6. 34. -उद् to illuminate, light up, adorn, grace; R. 10. 80. -वि to shine, be bright; यद्यो-तिष्ठ समवेद्यामसी नरदक्षिण्यी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20

द्युतिः *f.* 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंस्पर्शोद्भूते मार-कती द्युति H. Pr. 41, Māl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. 2 Light; a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87.

द्युतित *a.* Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्युम्नं 1 Spendor, glory, lustre. 2 Energy, strength, power. 3 Wealth, property. 4 Inspiration.

द्युन् *m.* The sun.

दुत्, -त् 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युत् हि नाम पुरुषस्या-सिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्युते-नेव द्यामिन् द्युतेनेव । दत्तं मुक्तं द्युतेनेव 2. 7; अप्राणिभिर्यजिष्यते तद्धोके द्युतय्यते Ms. 9. 223. 2 The prize won. -Comp.

-अधिकारिन् *m.* the keeper of a gambling house -करः, -कृत् *m.* a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतिकरः समिकेन सलीकियते Mk. 2. -कारः, -कारकः 1 the keeper of a gambling house. 2 a gambler. -क्रीडा playing, at dice, gambling. -दूयिमा, -दौयिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvina (also called कौजगर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess



of wealth. -बीजं a *comrie*, a shell used in playing. -वृत्तिः 1 a professional gambler. 2 the keeper of a gambling house -सभा, सभाजः 1 a gambling house. 2 an assembly of gamblers.

द्यौः 1. P. (दायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. 2 To disfigure. द्यौः f. (Nora. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्मिरापो हृदयं वनश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dravida compound द्यौः is changed to द्याव; e. g. द्यावापृथिव्यौ, द्यावपृथ्वी heaven and earth). -Comp. -भूतिः a bird. -सद् (द्यौषद्) a god.

द्यौतः 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्योत. 2 Sunshine. 3 Heat.

द्योतक a. 1 Shining. 2 Illumination. 3 Explaining, making manifest, showing

द्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. 2 A star. -Comp. -ईगणः (द्योतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

द्रवण A measure of weight, a *tolá*.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten (lit.); as in जटाजुटमर्थं द्रवयति. 2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेद्यः शैलानां तद्विमिति बुद्धिं द्रवयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धैरुत्कर्षस्वायि तु मम भक्तिं द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रवित्व m. 1 Tightness, firmness; बधान द्रवमेव द्रवित्वमपि परिक्लृप्तं G. L. 47. 2 Confirmation, corroboration; उत्तर-स्वार्थस्य द्रवित्वे Sankara. 3 Assertion, affirmation. 4 Heaviness.

द्रवस् Diluted sour milk, diluted curds (also द्रवस्).

द्रव् 1. P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रवम् A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachma).

द्रव a. 1 Running (as a horse). 2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पाद् B. 7. 7. 3 Flowing, fluid. 4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. 5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. 3 Flight, retreat. 4 Play, amusement, sport. 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. 6 A liquid substance, fluid. 7 Juice, essence. 8 Decoction. 9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'; द्रवीयु to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीभूतं श्रेण्यां तव हृदयमस्मिन्मेषु इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीभूतं मये पतति जलरूपेण गगने Mk. 5. 25.) -Comp.

-आधारः 1 a small vessel or receiver. 2 the hands joined together and hollowed (=कुल्ल q. v.). -जः treacle.

-द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1 lac. 2 gum.

द्रवती A river.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country. on the east coast of the Deccan; अस्ति द्रविडेयु कांची नाम नगरं Dk. 139. 2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्विद्विधार्मिकस्येच्छया निरुद्धः K. 229. 3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविण 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Vc. 3. 20; Bv. 4. 29. 2 Gold; R. 4. 70. 3 Strength, power. 4 Valour, prowess. 5 A thing, matter, material. -Comp. -अधिपतिः -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

द्रव्य 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. 2 The ingredient or material of anything. 3 A material to work upon. 4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction &c.) Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. 5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; (the *dravyas* are nine: -द्रव्येति जेवाद्याकाशकालदिगस्वमनांसि). 6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्स्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य त्रियो जनः U. 2. 19. 1 A medicinal substance or drug. 8 Modesty. 9 Bell-metal. 10 Spirituous liquor.

11 A wager, stake. -Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -ओचः affluence, abundance of wealth. -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c. -वाचकं a substantive.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्य a. *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 Perceptible. 3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. 4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8.

द्रव्य m. 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो भवद्रष्टारः 2 A Judge.

द्रवः A deep lake.

द्रा 2. 4. P. (द्राति, द्रायति) 1 To sleep. 2 To run, make haste. 3 To fly, run away. -WITH नि to sleep, go to sleep, be asleep; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिकां तदा निद्राद्रावुपपन्नं स्वगः N. 1. 21; नायं ते समयो रहस्यमधुना निद्राति नाथः Bh. 3. 97; Bv. 1. 41; Bk. 10. 74; Sānti. 4. 19. -वि to retreat, run away, fly.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -Comp. -भूतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रक्ष्यंति के रवां Git. 12; R. 4. 65, Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape juice, wine.

द्राययति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. 2 To increase, intensify; द्राययति हि मे शोकं सम्यग्गोप्यो यणस्त्वित् Bk. 18. 33. 3 To tarry, delay.

द्राविमन् m. 1 Length. 2 A degree of longitude.

द्राविड 1. Longest, very long; (Superl. of दीर्घ).

द्राविपयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. 2 Sleeping, sleepy. -ण 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Sleep.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire. 2 Heaven, sky. 3 A fool, an idiot. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chānakya.

द्रावः 1 Flight, retreat. 2 Speed. 3 Running, flowing. 4 Heat. 5 Liquefaction, melting.

द्रावकः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. 2 The loadstone. 3 Moon-stone. 4 A thief. 5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. 6 A libertine, lecher. -कं Wax.

द्रावण 1 Putting to flight. 2 Melting, fusing. 3 Distilling. 4 The clearing-out.

द्राविडः 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. 2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड); द्राविड, कर्णाट, यन्नर, महाराष्ट्र and तेलंग. -द्राः pl. The Dravida country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

द्राविहकः Zedoary. -कं Black salt. द्रु 1. 1. P. (द्रवति, द्रुत; desid. द्रुतवति)

1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां वद्वीवुः देवाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीताणि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्वते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते)

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द्रु m. n. 1 Wood. 2 Any instrument made of wood. -द्रुः 1 A tree. Ms. 7. 131. 2 A branch. -Comp.

द्रुतवति 1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां वद्वीवुः देवाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीताणि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्वते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते)

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द्रुतवति 1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां वद्वीवुः देवाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीताणि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्वते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते)

1 To cause to run away, put to flight. 2 To melt, fuse -WITH अद् 1 to run after, follow, accompany; R. 3. 38; 12. 67, 16. 25; Si. 1. 52. 2 to chase, pursue. -अभि 1 to attack, assail, march against; गजा इवाश्वोन्ममिन्द्रवतः Mk. 5. 21. 2 to befall. 3 to pass or run over. -उप 1 to attack, assault; R. 15. 23. 2 to run towards. -अ to run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.); रणावद्रवति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -प्रति to run to, fly or go to; Bk. 6. 17. -ति to run, run away, retreat. (-Caus.) to put to flight, scare away, scatter; Bv. 1. 52; Māl. 3. -II. 5 P. (द्रुणीति) 1 To hurt, injure; ते द्रुद्राद्रिणा कविः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्रुतवति 1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां वद्वीवुः देवाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीताणि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्वते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते)

-किलिमं the Devadāru tree. वृणः 1 a mallet, wooden mace. 2 an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 an axe, hatchet. 4 an epithet of Brahmā. -वृणी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नखः *a.* (नख) large-nosed. -न (ण) हः a scabbard; see द्रुण-ह also. -सहकः a kind of tree (वियाल).  
द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. 3 A rogue. -वृण 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

द्रुत *p. p.* 1 Quick, swift, speedy. 2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion 2 A tree. 3 Acc *t. ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -पद *a.* going quickly. -विलितं *N.* of a metre; See App.

द्रुतिः *f.* 1 Melting, dissolving. 2 Going, running away.

द्रुपदः *N.* of a king of the Pāṇchālas [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pāṇḍavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhrishadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

द्रुमः 1 A tree; वनद्रुमा अपि द्रुमा अपि इवो मे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise -Comp. -अरिः an elephant -आमयः lac, gum. -आमयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पलः the Karkāra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -वृणः the palm tree. -वृणः a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (मर्ग).

द्रुम 4 P. (द्रुमति, द्रुम) 1 To bear malice or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); वाप्येति वा द्रुमति मद्रुमेव सविस्त्रुलाभि तयाधिर्वयः N. 8. 7; Bk. 4. 89. -With अस्मि to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against (with acc.); मच्छरीरमभिद्रुमं वृणते Ju. 1. द्रुह *a.* (At the end of comp).

(Nom. Sing. द्रुह-ग. द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35, Ms. 5, 90. -*f.* Injury, damage.

द्रुहः 1 A son. 2 A lake.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः *N.* of Brahmā or Siva.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion.

द्रोणः 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौयम्बं विषे काले कालराज्ञस्थिते मयि । अनादृष्टि-हते ज्ञस्य द्रोणमेव द्रोणितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. 3 A raven or a carrion crow. 4 A scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 *N.* of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītāchī, was preserved by the sage in a Drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded—lodged in the cage of darts—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhishma at the suggestion of Krishna said within Drona's hearing that Arjathāman was slain (the fact being that an elephant named Arjathāman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Arjathāman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 5. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance and cut off his head]. -वृणः, -वृणः A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Khāri, or 64 or

32 *shers*. -वृण 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -Comp. -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः raven -कीरा, -वा, दुग्धा-दुघा a cow yielding a drop of milk. -मुखः the capital of 400 villages.

द्रोणिः -णी *f.* 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार). 3 A trough for feeding cattle. 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Śūrpas or 128 *shers*. 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; वृहद्द्रोणिश्चैव काताप्रदेशमधि तिष्ठत्यो माववस्थाति कं प्रयासि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -Comp. -द्वलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोहः 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहशपथं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 37; Ms. 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2 Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence 4 Rebellion. -Comp. -अदः 1 a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. 2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -चित्तं a malicious thought, malice preposse, a thought or attempt to injure. -द्रुहि *a.* bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रुहि *f.*) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोणायनः, -निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Arjathāman; यद्रौणि कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः कौषः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौपदी *N.* of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna, at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said 'Well, then my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves.' As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Duryodhana's begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted and she taunted her husbands for the very same way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अष्टनाम].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

**द्वेष्टः** A plate on which hours are struck. **-द्वे** A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; **द्वेष्टाणि** भावं क्रियया विवर्तः Ku. 3. 35; Ms. 46; न चेदिदं द्वेष्टमयो जयिष्यन् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. **3** A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as हृत् and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); **द्वेष्टयो जयवेमाः** सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वानुनिवृत्तिकरे निवसन्नेति न द्वेष्टदुःखमिह किंचिदुक्तिर्यथापि Si. 4. 64. **4** A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. **5** A duel. **6** Doubt, uncertainty. **7** A fortress, stronghold. **8** A secret. **-द्वः** (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वेष्ट P. II. 2. 29; **द्वेष्टः** सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. **-Comp.** **-चर-चारिन्** a. living in couples. **(-m.)** the ruddy goosoo; **द्वेष्टा** द्वेष्टचरे तत्त्वणि R. 8. 56, 16. 63. **-भावः** antagonism, discord. **-भिक्षं** separation of the sexes. **-भूत** a. 1 forming a couple. **2** doubtful, uncertain. **-युद्धं** a duel, a single combat.

**द्वेष्टाः** *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

**द्वय** a. (सी. f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; **अनुभवेन द्वयी गतिः** Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. **-यं** 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; **द्वितयेन द्वयेभ्य संयते** R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. **2** Two-fold nature, duplicity. **3** Untruthfulness. **-यी** A pair, couple. **-Comp.** **-असित** a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities **जम्** and **तमस्**; a saint or a virtuous man. **-आत्मक** a. of a two-fold nature. **-बादिन्** a. double-tongued, insincere.

**द्वयस** a. (सी. f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; **युक्तद्वयसमद्वयसि** K. 114; **नारित्वेन द्वयसं बद्धं** (अमः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

**द्वारः** **-द्वे** 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. **2** The side of a die marked with two points. **3** Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

**द्वारद्वारायण-द्वाराध्वारायण** q. v.

**द्वार** f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 38. **2** A means, an expedient; **द्वारा** 'by means of,' 'through'. **-Comp.** **-रक्षः**, **-स्थितः** ( **द्वार-स्थः**, **द्वार-स्थः**, **द्वार-स्थितः** ) a door-keeper, porter.

**द्वारं** 1 A door, gateway, gate. **2** A passage, entrance, ingress, opening;

**अथवा** कृतवायुद्वारे बन्धोऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. **3** An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see **खं**) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ms. 6. 48 also. **4** Way, medium, means; **द्वारेण** 'through' 'by means of'. **-Comp.** **-अधिपः** a porter, door keeper. **-कंदकः** the bolt of a door. **-कपाटः**, **-टं** the leaf or pannel of a door. **-गोपः**, **-नायकः**, **-पः**, **-पालः**, **-पालकः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. **-दाहः** teak-wood. **-पटः** 1 the pannel of a door. **2** the curtain of a door. **-पिही** the threshold of a door. **-पिधानः** the bolt of a door. **-पलिमुञ्ज** m. 1 a crow. **2** a sparrow. **-बाहुः** a door-post, jamb. **-पञ्चे** a lock, bolt. **-रक्षः** a door-keeper.

**द्वार (रि) का** N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarath (for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63.). **-Comp.** **-ईशः** an epithet of Krishna.

**द्वारवर्ता**, **द्वारावर्ती**—**द्वारका** q. v.

**द्वारिकः**, **द्वारिन्** m. A porter, door-keeper.

**द्वि** num. a. (Nom. du. द्वौ m., द्वे f. द्वे m.) Two, both; सप्त परस्परतुल्यमपिरोहता द्वे R. 5. 68. (N. B. In comp. **द्वा** is substituted for **द्वि** necessarily before दसान्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पञ्चाशन्, षड्वि, सप्तति and नवति, **द्वा** remaining unchanged before अशीति.). **-Comp.** **-अक्ष** a. two-eyed, binocular. **-अक्षर** a. dissyllabic. **-अंगुल** a. two fingers long. **(-लं)** two fingers length. **-अणुकं** an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. **-अर्थ** a. 1 having two senses. **2** ambiguous, equivocal. **3** having two objects in view. **-अशीति** a. eighty-second. **-अशीतिः** f. eighty-two. **-अहं** copper. **-अहः** a period of two days. **-आत्मक** a. 1 having a double nature. **2** being two. **-आहुष्यायणः** 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. **-सचं** ( **द्वचं**, or **द्वयचं** ) a collection of verses or **riks**. **-कः** **-ककारः** 1 a crow (there being two **Kak** in the word **कक**). **2** the ruddy goose (there being two **Kak** in the word **कक**). **-ककुद्** m. a camel. **-यु** a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. **(-युः)** a sub-division of the **Ātmaparusha** compound in which the first member is a numeral; **द्वौ द्वियुगि चाहं** Uth. **-युग** a. double, two-fold. ( **द्वियुगीक** to plough twice; to double, increase ) **-युजित** a. 1 doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46 **2** folded double. **3** enveloped. **4** doubly increased, doubled. **-चरण** a. having two legs, two legged; **द्विचरणपदा** क्षितिप्रदा Sānti. 4. 15. **-चत्वारिंश** a. ( **द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश** ) forty-second. **-चत्वारिंशत्** f. ( **द्वि-द्वा-चत्वा-**

**रिंशत्** ) fortytwo. **-जः** twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaiśya ); see Y. 1. 39. **2** a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the Saṁskāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मना जायते यद्वाः संस्कारिद्विज उच्यते. **3** any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानन्दमविदन् द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. **4** a tooth; कीर्ण द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa also ). **अजः** a Brāhmaṇa **अयनी** the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. **आलय** 1 the house of a *devī*. **ईशः**, **ईशः** 1 the moon; Si. 12. 3. **2** an epithet of Garuḍa. **3** camphor. **दासः** Śūdra. **3 पतिः**, **राजः** an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. **2** Garuḍa. **3** camphor. **पपा** 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. **2** a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. **बन्धुः**, **बुधः** 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. **2** one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; cr. ब्रह्मबन्धु. **लिखिन्** m. 1 Kshatriya. **2** a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. **वाहनः** an epithet of Vjshnu, (having Grauda for his vehicle.). **सेवकः** a Śūdra. **-जन्मन्**, **-जातिः** m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24. **2** a Brāhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. **3** a bird. **4** a tooth. **-जातीय** a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. **-जिह्वः** 1 a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. **2** an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. **3** an insincere person. **त्र** a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. **-त्रिंश** ( **द्वित्रिंश** ) 1 thirty-second. **2** consisting of thirty-two. **-त्रिंशत्** ( **द्वित्रिंशत्** ) thirty-two. **लक्षण** a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. **-द्वैर्हं** *ind.* stick against stick. **-द्वत्** a. having two teeth. **-द्वस** a. pl. twenty. **-द्वस** a. ( **द्वाद्वस** ) 1 twelfth; Ms. 2. 36. **2** consisting of twelve. **-द्वस** ( **द्वाद्वस** ) a. pl. twelve. **अहुः** an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. **2** Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. **अक्षः**, **करः**, **लोचनः** epithets of Kārtikeya. **अंगुलः** a measure of twelve fingers. **अहः** 1 a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 68. **2** a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; **आत्मन्** m. the ann. **आदित्याः** pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. **आयुः** m. a dog. **सहस्र** a. consisting of 12000. **द्वशी** ( **द्वादशी** ) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. **देवतं** the constellation विशाखा. **-देहः** an epithet of Ganesa. **-चातुः** an epi-

thet of Ganesa. -नवकः a circumcised man. -नवत ( द्वि-द्वा-नवत ) a. ninety-second. -नवतिः f. ( द्वि-द्वा-नवतिः ) ninety-two. -पः an elephant. -आस्यः an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्षः 1 a bird, 2 a month. -पंचाश ( द्वि-द्वा-पंचाश ) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् ( द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत् ) f. fifty-two. -पथं two ways. -पदः a biped man. -पदिका -पदी a kind of Prākṛita metre. -पाद्, -पादः 1 biped man. 2 a bird. 3 a god. -पाद्यः, -पयः a double penalty. -पायि m. an elephant -विधुः a Visarga ( : ). -भुजः an angle. -भूस a. having two floors ( as a palace ). -मातु, -मातुजः an epithet of 1 Ganesa. 2 king Jarāsandha. -मात्रः a long vowel ( having two syllabic instants ). -मार्गी a cross-way. -सुखा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विक 2=वर q. v. -रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Ms. 59. -अतकः, -अरतिः, अशनः a lion. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रि two nights. -रूप a. 1 biform. 2 bicolour, bipartite -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेफः a large black lēe ( there being two *ras* in the word *रत* ); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -वचने the dual number ( in gram. ). -वक्रः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles. ( sides ). -वाहिका a swing. -विंश ( द्वाविंश ) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः ( द्वाविंशतिः ) f. twenty-two. -विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. -वेशरा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -शतं 1 two hundred. 2 one hundred and two. -श्रव्य a. worth or bought for two hundred. -शक a. cloven footed. ( फः ) any cloven-footed animal. -शर्वः an epithet of Agni. -षट् a. pl. twice six, twelve. -षष्ठ ( द्विषष्ठ, द्वाषष्ठ ) sixty-second. -षष्टिः f. ( द्विषष्टि, द्वाषष्टिः ) sixty-two. -सप्त ( द्वि-द्वा-सप्त ) a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. ( द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः ) seventy-two. -सप्ताहः a fortnight. -सहस्र, -साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. ( स्रः ) 2000. -सीत्य, -हस्य a. ploughed in two ways; i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हैन् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old -हीन a. of the neuter gender. -हृद्या a pregnant woman. -होतु m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. 2 Second. 3 Happening the second time. 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं ज्ञेयं इतिः Ms. 8. 141-2.

द्वितय a. ( बी f ) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; sometimes used in pl.: द्विसप्ततत्वा किंनरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेषु ते चरन्. R. 8. 90. -य a pair, couple; R. 8. 8

द्वितीयः Second; एवं जीवितं स्वमसि मे द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Ms. 83; R. 3. 49.

-यः 1 The second in a family, a son. 2 A companion, partner, friend; ( usually at the end of comp. ); यदन-परिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; so छाया, दुःखः &c. -य 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. A wife, companion, partner. 3 ( In gram. ) The accusative case. -COMP. -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. गार्हस्थ्य.

द्वितीयक a. Second.  
द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice as a field ).

द्वितीयिक a. ( सी f ) Occupying the second place.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखण्डिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्त्वा Mb. 2 In two ways. -COMP. -करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -गतिः 1 an amphibious animal. 2 a crab. 3 a crocodile.

द्विशस् ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्वि 2 U. ( द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट ) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards. न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्वमज्जातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. ( Prepositions like *म*, *वि* and *सं* are prefixed to this not without any change of meaning.

द्विर a. Hostile, hating, inimical. -m. An enemy; रत्नचरणदक्षणा द्विषामा-मेषतां वर्था R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. द्विषः An enemy. ( द्विषतप a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating ).

द्विषत् m. An enemy ( with acc. or gen. ); ततः परं दुष्मसं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष a. 1 Hostile. 2 Hated, disliked. -ष्ट Copper.

द्विच ind. Twice; द्विचिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याज-हार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60.

-COMP. -आगमनं ( द्विरागमनं ) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride to her husband's house. -आयः ( द्विरायः ) an elephant. -उक्त a. ( द्विरुक्त ) 1 spoken twice, repeated 2 redundant, tautologous, superfluous -उक्तिः f. ( द्विरुक्तिः ). 1 repetition, tautology. 2 superfluity, uselessness. -ऊहा ( द्विरूहा ) a women married twice. -आयः, -वचनं reduplication.

द्वीपः, -द्वे 1 An island. 2 A place of refuge, shelter, production. 3 A division of the terrestrial world; ( the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a dis-

tinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप under which is included भरतवर्ष or India. ) -COMP. -कायूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. -m. The ocean. -सी The earth

द्वीपिक m. 1 A tiger in general; चर्षणि द्वीपिनं हति Sk. 2 A leopard, panther. -COMP. -नखः, -खं 1 a tiger's nail. 2 a kind of perfume.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18. Bg. 8. 34, 7, 27; so अन्तर्द्वेषः, मन्तर्द्वेषः &c. 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking -यः An enemy -यं Hate, hatred enmity, dislike.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेषु a. Hating &c. -m. An enemy.

द्वेष्य pol. p. 1 To b hated. 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28. -रयः An enemy Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वैयुजिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैयुगं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. 2 Duality 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities ( i. e. -सत्त्व, -जड़, and तमसः )

द्वैतं 1 Duality. 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं अवगन्तव्यं मलति द्वैतापकारो-क्तरः Bv. 1. 86 3 N of a forest. -COMP. -वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. -वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयक a. ( बी f. ) Second; द्वैतीय-कत्वा भित्तोऽयमननस्य प्रथमे महाकाले चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गो निसर्गोऽज्जलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयक.

द्वैय a. ( बी f. ) Two-fold, double, ( द्वैधीयु to become divided into two parts, be disunited, vacillate, be divided or uncertain, as mind ). -य 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. 2 Separation into two parts. 3 Double resource, secondary reserve. 4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; इतिद्वैयं तु यत् स्यात् तत् यत्तु द्वैयं स्यात् Ms. 2. 14, 9 32; Y. 2. 78. 5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. 6 Double-dealing, dupli-

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण.

**द्वैधीभावः** 1 Duality, double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृतद्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicité,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; बलिबोद्धिषतोमैख्ये बाचात्मानं समर्पयन् द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाश्विदलाक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,'

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्ववलस्य द्विवाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

**द्वैधे** 1 Duplicity. 2 Diversity, difference.

**द्वैप** *a.* (पी. *f.*) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -**पः** A car covered with a tiger's skin.

**द्वैपक्षं** Two parties.

**द्वैपयनः** 'The island-born,' N. of Vyāsa.

**द्वैप्य** *a.* (प्या, प्यी. *f.*) Living on or relating to an island: Si. 3. 76.

## ध.

**ध** *a.* (At the end or comp.) Placing, holding &c. -**धः** 1 An epithet of Brahmā. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -**धं** Wealth, property.

**धक्** An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

**धक्** 10 U. (धक्कति-ने) To destroy or annihilate.

**धटः** 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

**धटकः** A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjas or Raktikas.

**धटिका**, **धटी** 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

**धटिन्** *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

-**नी-धटी**.

**धण** 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

**धत्तरः**, **धत्तरकाः**-**का** The white thorn-apple; (M.r. धोतरा).

**धन्** 1 P. (धनति) To sound.

**धन** 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावद्वल्लभं H. 1; (fig. also); as in तपोधन, विद्याधन &c. 2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरुज्जनीयः U. 1. 14; शूरोरपि धनमाहिनायः E. 2. 44; मानधन; अभिमान &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (opp. इद्धि or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -**Comp.** -**अधिकार** right to property, right of inheriting

property. -**अधिकारिन्**, -**अधिकृतः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -**अधिगोप्त**, -**अधिपः**, **अधिपतिः** -**अध्यक्षः** 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer. **अपहारः** 1 fine. 2 plunder. -**अर्चिन्** *a.* 1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मान्यना वनाधिताः Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. **अर्चिन्** *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -**आढ्य** *a.* wealthy, rich, opulent. -**आधारः** a treasury. -**ईशः**, **ईश्वरः** 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -**उद्यमन्** *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोद्यमन्. -**पाणिन्** *m.* a creditor who claims his money. -**कालिः** an epithet of Kubera. -**क्षयः** loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाट(ाणि): Pt. 2. 178. -**गर्व**, -**गर्वित** *a.* purse-proud. -**जातं** all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -**दृढः** 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. 3 N. of fire. **अहुजः** an epithet of Rāyana; R. 12. 52, 88. -**दंडः** punishment in the shape of a fine. -**दायिन्** *m.* fire. -**पतिः** an epithet of Kubera; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Ms. 75. 7. -**पालः** 1 a treasurer 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**पिशाचिका**, -**पिशाची** 'the demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -**पयोधः** usury. -**मद** *a.* purse-proud. -**मूलं** principal, capital. -**लोभः** avarice, cupidity. -**व्ययः** 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -**स्थानं** a treasury. -**हरः** 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

**धनकः**, **धनाया** Avarice, greed, covetousness.

**धनंजयः** 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb.: सर्वजनपदाक्रियवा विनामादाय केवलं । मये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहर्मा धनं त्रयं ॥) 2 An epithet of fire.

**द्वैनातुर** *a.* Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -**रः** 1 N. of Gaṇesa. 2 N. of Jaraśandha; इने विडिगिगुणा सन्ते द्वैमातरे युधि Si 2. 60.

**द्वैमातृक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

**द्वैरथं** 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general -**यः** An adversary.

**द्वैराज्यं** Dominion divided between two kings.

**द्वैवर्षिक** *a.* Biennial.

**द्वैविधं** 1 Duality, two fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

**धनवत्** *a.* Rich, wealthy.

**धनिकः** 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; दण्डयेद्ध-निकस्वार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader. 5 The धियु tree.

**धनिन्** *a.* (नी. *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -*m.* 1 A wealthy man. 2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

**धनिष्ठ** *a.* Very rich; (superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). -**ष्टा** N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

**धनी**, **धनीका** A young girl or woman.

**धनुः** A bow (perhaps for धनुर्. *q. v.*)

**धनुस्** *a.* Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 A bow; धनुष्वधोर्ध्वं सप्तयन् दण Ku. 3. 66. so इन्द्रवतुः &c. (At the end of Bah comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्; R. 2. 8.). 2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. -**Comp.** -**कर** (धनुर्कर) *a.* armed with a bow. (-**रः**) a bow-maker. -**कांडं** (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. -**खंडं** (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow; Me. 15. -**मुणः** (धनुर्मुणः) a bow-string. -**ग्रहः** (धनुर्ग्रहः) an archer. -**ज्यः** (धनुर्ज्यः) a bow string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्योस्तालनकरधुर्व S. 2. 4. -**धुमः** (धनुर्धुमः) a-bamboo. -**धरः**, -**धृत्** *m.* (धनुर्धर &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -**पाणि** *a.* (धनुर्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -**मार्गः** (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -**विद्या** (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. -**वृक्षः** (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1 a bamboo. 2 the अश्व tree. -**वेदः** (धनुर्वेदः) the science of the four *śūpavedas* *q. v.*

धनु *f.* A bow.

धन्य *a.* 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; *Ms.* 3. 105, 4. 19. 2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. 3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्य जीवनस्य मार्गतरमः *Bv.* 1. 10, 4. 37; धन्या कथं स्थिता ते दिगति *Mu.* 1. 1. 4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -*न्यः* 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यान्मद्वरजसा मलिनो-मर्षेन *S.* 7. 17; *Bh.* 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलशे प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. 2 An infidel, an atheist. 3 N. of a spell. -*न्या* 1 A murse. 2 Coriander. -*न्यं* Wealth, treasure. -*Comp.* -*वाद्*: 1 expression of thanks, thanksgiving. 2 praise, applauses.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. 2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्यं A bow, (rarely used in classical literature). -*Comp.* -*धिः* a bow-case.

धन्यम् *m.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्यनि चणकस्य सकलं संहारहेतावपि *Bv.* 1. 31. Shore, firm land. -*Comp.* -*नृ* a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; *Ms.* 7. 70.

धन्यतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*, cf. *इं*.

धन्यतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. *चतुर्दशरत्न*.

धन्यवत् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 An archer; हे मम धन्यनोऽ-न्ये *Ku.* 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्यां यद्विषयः लिखति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 4. 2 An epithet of Arjuna. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (हृकः).

धम *a.* (मा or मी *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नाभिधम. 2 Melting, fusing. -*m.* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Krishna. 3 Of Yama, the god of death. 4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *a.* 1 Blowing. 2 Cruel. -*n.* A kind of reed.

धमनिः, नी *f.* 1 A reed, pipe. 2 A tube or canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c. 3 Throat, neck.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls &c.; *आकुलाकुल*.

मल्लम्लित *Git.* 2; उरसि निपठितानां वस्तुधमि-ल्लकानां (धूनां) *Bh.* 1. 49; *S.* Til. 1.

धय *a.* (Usually at the end of a comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in *रत्नधय*.

धर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing &c.; as in *असुधर*, *अंशुधर*, *गदाधर*, *गंगाधर*, *महीधर*, *अमृतधर*, *विद्याधर* &c. -*रः* 1 A mountain; उत्कंथर दृढन-वेद्य श्रीरिष्यकंथर दारुक इत्युवाच *Si.* 4. 18. 2 A flock of cotton. 3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). 4 The king of the tortoises; i. e. Vishnu in his Kurma incarnation. 5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) Bearing, preserv- ing, holding &c. -*नृ*: 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridle, the side of a mountain. 2 The world. 3 The sun. 4 The female breast. 5 Rice, corn. 6 The Himalaya; (as king of mountains). -*नृ* 1 Support- ing, sustaining, upholding: सारं वरिनी-धरणममं च *Ku.* 1. 17; धरणिधरणकिञ्चक्रग-रिष्टे *Git.* 1. 2 Possessing, bringing, procuring &c. 3 Prop, stay, support, 4 security. 5 A measure of weight equal to ten Palas.

धरणिः, नी *f.* The earth; सुवति धरणि-स्यने बहु विलपति त्व नाम *Git.* 5. 2 The ground, soil. 3 A beam for a roof. 4 A vein. -*Comp.* -*ईश्वरः* 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; 3 of Siva. -*कीलकः* a mountain. -*जः* -*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 an epithet of Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. जा, पुत्री. -*सुता* an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka (as born from the earth). -*धरः* 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a mountain. 4 a tortoise. 5 a king. 6 an elephant fabled to support the earth. -*धृत* *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Sesha.

धरा 1 The earth; वरा धरापतिर्देविमय-श्रीभिद्यन् इव *Mk.* 5. 22. 2 A vein. 3 Marrow. 4 The womb or uterus. -*Comp.* अधिपः a king. -*अमरः*, -*देवः*, -*सुरः* a Brahmana. -*आत्मजः*, -*पुत्रः*, -*सुतः* 1 epithets of the planet Mars. 2 epi- thets of the demon Naraka. -*आत्मजा* an epithet of Sitā. -*उद्धारः* deliverance of the earth. -*धरः* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of Sesha. -*पतिः* 1 a king. 2 an epi- thet of Vishnu. -*सुख* *m.* a king. -*धृत* *m.* a mountain.

धरिनी 1 The earth; *S.* 2. 14; *R.* 14. 54; *Ku.* 1. 2, 17. 2 Ground, &

प्रतिमन् *m.* A balance, pair of scales.

धर्तुरः The Dhattura plant.

धर्मे 1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3 A sacrifice. 4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. 2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. 3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); *Ku.* 5. 38 and see *विकर्म* also; एक एव गृह्यद्वयं निवेद्ययुक्तानि यः *H.* 1. -65. 4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; धर्मा-वृत्तेषु धर्म एवः *S.* 5. 4; *Ms.* 1. 114. 5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. 6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7 Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposi- tion, character: *Māl.* 1. 6; *मार्मि*. जीव. 9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; वदन्ति धर्मार्थार्थानां धर्मकं दीपकं बुवाः *Chandr.* 5. 45. 10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice. 12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15 An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. 17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -*Comp.* अंगः, -*गा* the Indian crane. अधर्मो (*m. du.*) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. विद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action -*अधिकरणं* 1 administration of the laws. अधि-करणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. अधिकारः 1 superintendence of religious affairs: *S.* 1. 2 administration of justice. 3 the office of a judge. -*अधिष्ठानं* a court of justice. -*अध्यक्षः* 1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*अनुष्ठानं* acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. -*अपेक्ष* *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, im- moral, irreligious. (-*त*) vice, im- morality, injustice. -*अरण्यं* a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मार्थं प्रतिष्ठाति गजः *S.* 1. 33. -*अलंकारः* a. having a false cha- racter. -*आगमः* a religious statute, law-book. -*आचार्यः* 1 a religious teacher. 2 a teacher of law or custom. -*आत्मजः* an epithet of Yudhishtira; q. v. -*आत्मन्* *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. -*आसनं* the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न सभापितमद्य धर्मसिन्धुः *S.* 6; धर्मसिन्हाद्विज्ञति वासगृहं नरः *Ut.* 1. 7. -*ईश्वरः* an epithet of Yudhishtira. -*ईश* an epithet of Yama -*उत्तर* *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and im- partial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यमाश्रयते *R.* 13. 7. -*उपदेशः* 1 instruction in law or duty religious or moral instruction. 2 the collective body of laws. -*कर्मन्* *n.* -*कार्यं*, -*क्रिया* 1 any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. 2

virtuous conduct. -कथारिद्रः the Kali age. -कायः an epithet of Buddha. -कालः a grant, royal edict or decree. -केतुः an epithet of Buddha. -कोशः, -चः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकाण्डे Ms. 1. 99. -क्षेत्रं 1 Bhāratavarsha (the land of religion); 2 N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāndavas. धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -चटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmana) in the month of Vaisākha. -चक्रधृत् m. a Buddha or Jaina. -चरणे, -चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. -चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-m.) an ascetic. चारिणी a wife. 2 a chaste or virtuous wife. -चित्तं. -चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. 2 N. of युधिष्ठिर. -जन्मन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. -जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct अथानो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini Sutra. -जीवन a one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. -ज्ञ a. 1 knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. 2 just, righteous, pious. -त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. -द्वाराः (m pl.) a lawful wife; क्षीणं मनो धर्मद्वाराद्भ्रष्टं Māl. 6. 18. -देहिन् m. a demon. -धातुः an epithet of Buddha. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -धेनुः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. -नामः an epithet of Vishnu. -निवेष्टः religious devotion. -निष्ठातिः f. 1 discharge or fulfilment of duty. 2 moral or religious observance. -पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2. 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. -पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -परा a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. -पालः 'protector of the law', said metaphorically of इंद्र 'punishment or chastisement', or 'sword'. -पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. -पुत्रः 1 lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. 2 an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -प्रवक्षु m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. 2 a religious teacher, preacher. -प्रवचनं 1 the science of duty; U. 5. 23. 2 expounding the

law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. धार्मिकः, -धार्मिकः 1 one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. 2 one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transaction for profit. -भगिनी 1 a lawful sister. 2 a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. 3 a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. -भागिनी a virtuous wife. -भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhāratā, Bhāgavata &c. -भ्रातृ m. 1 a fellow-religious student, a spiritual brother. 2 any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. -महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. -मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, Vedas. -युगं the Kṛita yuga. -यूयः an epithet of Vishnu. -रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice,' righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. -राज् m. an epithet of Yama. -राजः an epithet of 1 Yama; 2 Jina; 3 युधिष्ठिर. 4 a king. -रोचिन् a. 1 apposed to law, illegal, unlawful. 2 immoral. -लक्षणं 1 the essential mark of law. 2 the Vedas. (-णा) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -लोपः 1 error, religion, immorality, violation of duty; R. 1. 76. -वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. -वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. -वासरः the day of full moon. -बाहनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama.) -विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). -विधिः a legal precept or injunction. -विक्षयः violation of duty, immorality. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतयिष्यथा कृपाणधाराः। अथ हरतुनरा शिरः कृतान्तो मम तु मतिर्न मनामयैतु धर्मात् ॥ -वृज्ज् a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. -वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. -ज्ञाला 1 a court of justice, tribunal. 2 any charitable institution. -ज्ञानं, ज्ञावः a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. -शील a. just, pious, virtuous. -संहिता a code of laws, (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya &c.) -संगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue. 2 hypocrisy. -सभा a court of justice. -सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. धर्मतः ind. 1 According to law or rule; rightly, religiously, justly. 2

Virtuously, righteously. 3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्म्यु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मिन् a. 1 Virtuous, just, pious. 2 Knowing one's duties. 3 Obeying the law. 4 Having the properties of having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything (at the end of comp.); इदं वृत्ता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 14; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काशिन R. 11. 50. -m. An epithet of Vishnu. धर्मिपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य a. 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 25-26. 2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. 3 Just, righteous, fair. धर्म्योद्भि युद्धाद्धयोऽन्यस्त्वान्वियस्य न विचेन Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. 4 Legitimate. Usual. 6 Endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वयं.

धर्म्यः 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Impatience. 4 Restraint. 5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). 6 Injury, wrong, insult. 7 A eunuch. Comp. -कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक a. 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. 2 Violating, seducing. 3 Impatient. -कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, violator. 2 An actor, dancer.

धर्षणं, -ण 1 Boldness, insolence. 2 Insult, affront. 3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; नारत्. 4 Copulation. 5 Contempt, disrespect, 6 Abuse.

धर्षिन् -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. 2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. 3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. 2 Cohabitation, copulation. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. 3 Insulting, ill-treating. 4 Audacious, impudent. 5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धर्षः 1 Shaking, trembling. 2 A man. 3 A husband, as in विषय. 4 A master, lord. 5 A rogue, cheat. 6 A kind of tree.

धर्षल a. 1 White; धर्षलापत्र, धर्षलंयुद्ध &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. 2 An excellent bull. 3 China camphor (चीनकम्पूर). 4 N. of a tree. (धर्ष). -लं White-paper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow (धर्षला also). Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise).



-गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -ग्रहं a house whitened with chunam. a palace. -पक्षः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -सूक्तिका chalk.

धवलित a. Whitened, made white. धवलिम्ब n. 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इयं मृत्तिर्नागं प्रयविरहजन्मा धवलिमा Sulbāsh.

धवित्रं a fan made of the deer's skin.

धा 3 U. ( दधानि, धन, हित; Pass. धायेत, Caus. धापयति-ते, Desid. धिस्तुति-ते ) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु दधानि दंडं Mb. निश्चिंक धीयेते (v. l. for धीयेते) लोके: पश्य मस-क्ये पदे H. 2. 173. 2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धने चसुर्मकुलितं रणकोकिले षालवृत्ते Māl. 3. 12; द्युः कुमारदुग्मे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुनौ लक्ष्मीमथ भयं भयं धेहि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽध्वारस्ये तस्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; नःपि दधानि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, bear; सुस्त्रिणि वाससि विहाय दुर्णं तदुनि.....धे ननः कामम-दालाशः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धने भरं कुसुमपत्र-कालवर्णिना Bv. 1. 94 दधता मंगलक्षिणि R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः काचन-संमगद्धचे मारकती दृति H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मरीचपटले दधानि वीर्यः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामवास्यक्यं नागे दृषा-ल्यधुमिः क्येः Ku. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संपद्विनिमयेनोमौ दधतुर्धुवन्द्यं R. 1. 26 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; ह्यथा कुहमलिताननेन दधती बाहुं स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दा, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e g. मनः, मति, धियं &c. वा to fix the mind or thoughts upon; resolve upon; पदे वा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे करं वा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अतिस्त् to cheat, deceive; भगवन् कुसुमाद्युष त्वया चंद्रमहा च विधत्तनीयाभ्यामनिर्धायते कामिजन-सार्धः S. 3; V. 2. -अंतर् 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; नथा विधेये देवि मार्गं तर्पितुमर्हसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (अनृत्तः); Bk. 5. 32, 3. 71. 3 to cover up, hide, obscure,

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); गितुर-नदये कीर्ति शीलवृत्तममर्षयिः Mb. -अनुमं 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm oneself. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; च्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्वणमपिदधाति Gt. 5; 80 कर्णा-नयन-विदधाति (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो मूर्ध्वः परिभवविधौ नामिमानं पिपचे S. Til. 17; प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; भुजगपहितद्वारं षातालमपिदधति R. 1. 80. -अभि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्करोति येऽर्थमभिपद्यते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम वनामिदधाति सत्त्वं. 2 to name, call. -अभ्यर् 1 to put under, throw under. -अभिसे 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind), think of; ऋष्यश्रुकमभिसेधाय Mv. 5; अभिसेधाय तु कलं Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वानेकः सकलमभिसेधाय Māl. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; ताज सर्वानभिसेदध्यात् सामादिरुपक्रमेः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्वीत). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अव 1 to be attentive, attend to, give ear; इतोऽवचनं देवराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पदमाद्वी R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपन्नमाधीयतां बलः S. 1; मध्येच मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मं च धीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; गर्भमायत राज्ञी R. 2. 75 hore conception; आपत्ते कनकमयापतलक्ष्मी Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिमातः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); दयाश्रितं बहुधा मयमादधानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; तमेव चाधाय विवाहादधे R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आविस्त् 1 to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अपिजासु बाहुसुपाय Si. 9. 54; हृदि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरापगमाश्रिषा मुकुलजाल-मज्जीमत किञ्चुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 56. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Ms. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; तदुपदिशुर्द्वयः R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; वाममुजसु-पाय Dk. 111 '6 to employ, apply,

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिना प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उपा 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिरस् 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; अभिषेधमस्तस्ये कृष्णमवशिरोदधे R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see underतिरस् also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरांसि निदधानांजालपुटं Bh. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of: निदधे विजयगंतां चाप सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; दिनाति निदिन तेजः सविच वृताशनः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलेर्निहित रजः क्षिता Ghat. 1. 5 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -परि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वचं स मन्वा परिधाय रेतवी R. 3. 31. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुरस् 1 to place or put at the head; तन्नामह पुरंधाय वाम स्वायध्वं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितांशरसे वा कथंतामा-द्रिपराधे M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय काय Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिस्तुगुणि प्रणिधायं Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; भन्तुप्रणिहितांशरां R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामाकाजप्रणिहितमुजं निदधाश्चैवहेताः Me 106; नीचीं प्रति प्रणिहितं तं करं प्रियेण स्वत्यः श्रुपामि पदे किञ्चिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रतिवे 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अथवाद् एषः दोषं तु मे कौचस्तथैव यमं प्रतिविधायत U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्माच्च प्रतिविहितमार्गेण Mu. 3. 2 to dispose, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -प्रवि 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -वि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथा-क्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेश्च धीरः सदशील्ययत सः R. 3. 10; तत्रां द्वा विवेशाः Bk. 19. 2; विवेशाश्चैवः परमरत्नोपां परिधाति Māl. 6. 7. प्रागः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वकषा भगवती भावनव्यत्येव 1. 23; च द्वे काले विधतः S. 1. 1. cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य नव्याचलो अद्वां तमिव विदधामह Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ. 2) 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राह्मना-भिवर्धनाशुतो जानकमं विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; यद्यस्य तु सज्जेष नाया भार्यां विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेवा विदधे ज्ञान महाशून्यमाश्रिता R. 1. 29 अंगानि चंपद्वलेः स विधाय दूधं काने कथं वटिन-बाहुपलेन वेनः S. Til. 3 '4 to appoint.

depute (as a minister). 5 to put on, wear; Pt. 1. 29. 6 to fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); Bg. 2. 44; Bh. 3. 54. 7 to arrange, put in order. 8 to make ready, prepare. -यव् to place between, interpose, intervene; द्वेष्य स्थितां सङ्घर्षं व्यवधाय देहं R. 9. 57. 2 to hide, conceal, screen, शायव्यवहितस्त्वनिः S. 5. -अद् to confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्धायति युतार्थं Mk. 3. 24; अद्वे विद्मशोपमानके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्मे R. 11. 42. -सं 1 to join, bring together, unite, combine; यानि उदकेन संधीयन्ते तानि मङ्गणीयानि Kull. 2 to treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संध्यास्तुष्टिरेतापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Chāp. 19; Kām. 9. 41. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; संधे द्वाभ्युद्यताः R. 11. 69. 4 to fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); यशुभ्योर्ध्वं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. 5 to produce, cause; येषां मणि रमणीयद्वामर्त्वं संघटे गगनतलप्रमाणेनः Māl. 5. 3; संघटे श्मश्रुमरिं हि संद्रियोगः Ki. 5. 51. 6 to hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संघटे प्राकरस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229. 7 to mend, repair, heal. 8 to inflict upon. 9 to grasp, support, take hold of. 10 to grant, yield. -संनि 1 to place, put or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. 2 to place near; S. 3. 19. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; R. 13. 144. 4 to draw near, approach (-Caus.) to bring near, collect together. -समा 1 to place or put together, join, unite. 2 to place, put, put or place upon, apply to; यद् सुष्ठि समाचरे केसरी नन्दतिनः Pt. 1. 327. 3 to install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. 4 to compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मन्त्रवैपिनं Bhāg. 5 to concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. 6 to satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाचरे (in commentaries). 7 to repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शम्बा समाधातुं H. 3. 87; उत्पन्नामपदं यस्तु समाचरे स दुःखिनाम् 4. 7. 8 to think over; Bk. 12. 6. 9 to entrust, commit to, deliver over. 10 to produce, effect, accomplish. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions: -अधित कापि सुखे सलिलं सखी प्यधित कापि सरोजदलेः स्तनी । व्यधित कापि हृदि व्यजनातिलं न्यधित कापि हिमं घृतोत्तरी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha: -निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवमुद्रां प्रदानं तीर्थानामलपरिधानं विजयतः । समाधानं बुद्धिरथ खलुः सितोपासमविद्यां श्रियमाधानं नः परितरु तापं तत्र चरुः ॥ G. L. 18.)

धाकः 1 An ox. 2 A receptacle, reservoir. 3 Food, boiled rice. 4 A post, pillar, column.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dīnāra).

धातुः 1 Constituent or essential part, an ingredient. 2 An element, primary or elementary substance; i. e. पृथिवी, आप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. 3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7: -रसातुङ्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच and स्नायु be added). 4 A humour or affection of the body (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). 5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; स्वस्ताक्षरा धातुरनेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; स्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरणिः शिलायां Me. 105, R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. 6 A verbal root; धूवाद्गो धातवः P. I. 3. 1; पञ्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवामवत् R. 15. 9. 7 The soul. 8 The supreme spirit. 9 An organ of sense. 10 Any one of the properties of the five elements; i. e. रस, रस, गन्ध, सङ्ग and शब्द. 11 A bone. -COMP. -उपलः chalk. -काशीरां, -कासीतं red sulphate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metal-lurgy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -जं bitumen. -द्राकः borax. -र्षः the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -भूत् m. a mountain. -मले 1 impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. 2 lead. -माक्षिक 1 sulphuret of iron. 2 a mineral substance. -मारिस् m. sulphur. -प्राजकः semen. -वल्लभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वादिन् m. a mineralogist. -वैरिन् m. sulphur. -शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभव lead. -साम्यं good health; (equilibrium of the three humours). धातुमत् a. Rich or abounding in metals. ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातृ m. 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. 2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. 3 An epithet of Brāhma, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्त-वृत्तिहारे धातापि भगोद्यमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si. 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. 4 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 5 The soul. 6 N for the seven sages (सप्तर्षि), being the first creation of Brāhmā;

cf. Ku. 6. 9. 7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer.

धात्रं A vessel for holding any thing, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster mother; उवाच धात्र्या त्रयमेदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. 2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. 3 The earth. 4 The tree called आमलक. -COMP. -पुत्रः 1 a foster-brother. 2 an actor. -फलं An āmalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A fostersister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुर् वचश्च Māl. 1. 33; कथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवेयिक्या Māl. 1. 2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी A receptacle, seat; as in मसीयानी, राजधानी, यमधाना.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. 2 Grain fried or powdered. 3 Corn, grain. 4 A bud, shoot.

धातुर्द्विकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman; निमित्तादपराद्धेयांशुधुक्सेव वलितं Si. 2. 27.

धातुव्यः Bamboo.

धाया Cardamoms.

धान्यं 1 Grain, corn, rice. 2 Coriander; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तदुल and अन्न see under तदुल). -COMP. -अर्थः wealth in rice or grain. -अम्लं sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. -अस्थि n. husk, chaff. -उत्तम the best of grain, i. e. rice. -कल्क 1 bran. 2 chaff, straw. -कोशः, -कोडकं a granary. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -चससः rice flavened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. -त्वच् f. the husk of corn. -मायः a corndealer. -राजः barley. -वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -बीजं (बीजं) coriander. -बीरः a sort of pulse (माय). -शीर्षकं the ear of corn. -शूकं the beard or awn of corn. -सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन् a. (नी f.) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight; (मात्र q. v.)

धामन् n. 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासहं पुरोयाय धाम स्यादसुवः ययुः Ku. 2. 1; पुण्यं यायात्रियुवनपुरो-धामं चंडीधरस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. 2 A place, site, resort; त्रिवेदी धाम. 3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. 4 A ray of light; सद्म-धामन् Mu. 3. 17; हिमधामन् Si. 9. 53. 5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. 6 Majestic lustre, glory, dignity; R. 1. 85. 7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. 8 Birth. 9 The body. 10 A troop host. 11 State, condition. -COMP. -केशिन्, -निधिः the sun.

धामनिका, धामनी see धनी.

धार **a.** 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. 2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. **र** 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharpdriving shower. 3 Snow, hail. 4 A deep place. 5 Debt. 6 A boundary, limit.

धारकः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk &c.), a water-pot. 2 A debtor.

धारण **a.** (जी *f.*) Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming &c. —**ज** 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. 2 Possessing, possession. 3 Observing, holding fast. 4 Keeping in the memory; ग्रहणधारणवद्भावात्. 5 Being indebted (to any one). —**जी** 1 A row or line. 2 A vein or tubular vessel.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving &c. 2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धारणावती मेधा Ak. 8 Memory in general. 4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिग्रहधुषण्यु धारणा R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारण-सुष्यते चेयं धरति यमनो रथा). 5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. 6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारण Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. 7 Understanding, intellect. 8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. 9 Conviction. —**Comp.** —**धीमः** deep devotion or abstraction. शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारिणी The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66, अथवाधाराय प्रवर्तत Dk. 74. 2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. 3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. 4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. 5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रत्याधिपुनर्मतिर्धर्मस्य Si. 5. 60. 6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारा समीलना हेतुवृत्तिव्यवस्थति S. 1. 18. 7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तस्मिन् परधुधारा मम R. 11. 78; 6. 48; 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. 8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. 9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. 10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. 11 The van or front line of an army. 12 The highest point, excellence. 13 A multitude. 14 Fame. 15 Night. 16 Turmeric. 17 Likeness.

18 The tip of the ear. —**Comp.** —**अग्रं** the broad-edged head of an arrow. —**अङ्कुरः** 1 a drop of rain. 2 hail. 3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —**अंगः** a sword. —**अट्टः** 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a horse. 3 a cloud. 4 a furious elephant, one in rut. —**अपिरुद्ध** *a.* raised to the highest pitch. —**(अ) वनिः** *f.* wind. —**अश्रु** *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —**आसारः** a heavy downfall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासरमेहनी वृष्टिर्बद्ध H. 3; V. 4. 1. —**उष्ण** *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —**गृहं** a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49; Ratn. 1. 13. —**घरः** 1 a cloud. 2 a sword. —**निपातः** —**पातः** 1 a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. 2 a stream of water. —**पङ्क** a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —**वर्षः** *वै*, —**संपातः** a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —**बाहिर्** *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —**विष** a crooked sword.

धारिणी The earth.

धारिण **a.** (जी *f.*) 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; धार्मिकरुधिर Gīt. 12; कः &c. 2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अनेन्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिन्यो धारिणी वयः Ms. 12. 103.

धार्तराष्ट्रः 1 A son of Dhritarāshṭra. 2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निवर्तते धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशात्नेदिर्नपुंवे Ve. 1. 6. (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्मिक **a.** (जी *f.*) 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. 2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. 3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men

धाट्ट *Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.*

धाव् 1. *P.* (धावति, धावति) 1 To run, advance; अद्यपि धावति ममः Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी युगजवाः सुमेय रथाः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरः शरीरे धावति पद्मद्वस्तुन चेतः 1. 34. 2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67 3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यमाहि तेलवन् -usr. 4 To run or flee away. —**II** 1 *U.* (धावति-त, जीत धावति) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दध्याद्विलतधुः सुगन्धस्य विभीषणः । धिवाकार जीताक्षः स सिद्धिं ते नन्दं च ॥ Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 25; Si. 17. 8. 2 To brighten, polish. 3 To rub into one's person (Atm.) —**With** धिक् to wash off; निर्धेति सति धिर्विन्दे जलोधिः Si. 8. 51; निचो-तपान्मलमधिनिधिः R. 6. 43, 70.

धावक 1 A washerman. 2 *N.* of a poet; (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for King Śrīharsha); श्रीहर्षदिवाक्यादायनामिह वशः K. P. 1. v. 1.; प्रथितराज्ञा धावकसमिद्धकविपुत्रादीना प्रवचन-निक्रम M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं 1 Running, galloping. 2 Flowing. 3 Attacking. 4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. 5 Rubbing with anything.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. 2 Paleness.

धि 1. *6 P.* (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —**With** सं to make peace with, *uf.* संवा. —**II** or धिन् 5 *P.* (धिनोति) To please, delight; satisfy; पश्यंती चात्मत्वं तदधि विदुर्मितकर्मरं विनोति Gīt 12; विनोति नास्माञ्जनन पूजा स्वयन्वह तन्नि नित्य-माना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धि (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; उदधि, इधुधि, वाग्धि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c usually with acc.); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमा देहवृत्तामसारां R. 8. 50, धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेनान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्यो युवकः; धिक् साधुज कुलपति धिगजात-राज्ञे Ve. 3. 11, sometimes with nom, voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूलं, धिगर्वाः कटसत्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु इदमस्यास्य &c. (धिक्कु to despise, disregard, condemn, reproach). —**Comp.** —**कारः**, —**क्रिया** reproach, contempt, disregard. —**द्वेष्टः** reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —**पादप्यं** abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिष्णु *a.* Wishing to deceive, deceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिष्णु See धि II.

धिषणः *N.* of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —**ज** A dwelling place, an abode; residence. —**जा** 1 Speech 2 Praise, hymn. 3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. 4 Earth. 5 A cup, bowl.

धिष्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अनी वेदिं पतिः क्लृप्तधियया S. 4. 7. 2 *N.* of Sukra, preceptor of the demons, 3 The planet Venus. 4 Power, strength. —**स्थं** 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न औमान्ये धिष्यमि हिवा ज्योतिर्मयान्ति R. 15. 59. 2 A meteor. 3 Fire 4 A star, an asterism.

धी *f.* 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियाः समये स युक्तेन्द्राव्योः R. 3. 30; cf. कुशी, युधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30 2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न धिया पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity Ki. 1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A sacrifice. —**Comp.** —**धुर्धियं** an organ of perception (ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); ममः कर्मस्त-वा मेमं रत्नं च तत्वा सह । नोदिका चेति वद-तामि धीदिवधि वपुस्ते ॥ *U.* —**धुग्वा** (pl.) intellectual qualities; (tuev are :—

धू. 6. P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. ( धुवति, धुवति-ने धुवति, धुवते, धुवतेति, धुवति, धुवति, धुवति-ने, धुव. धुव. 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble; धुवति पशुपत्तये नमो दत्तात्रेयाः Rs. 3. 12; धुवन् कल्पद्रुमकिसल्लवः Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10, 22. 2 To shake off, remove, throw off; सन्ध्याय हिरस्वयः क्षिप्तं धुनोत्पलहिरांशका S. 7. 24. 3 To blow away, destroy. 4 To kindle, excite, fan (as fire); बाहुना धुयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb.; पशुपत्तये अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. 5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; म न धा-  
 धीरसि स्तं Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. 6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from; ( सेवकाः ) आरोहेति शनिः पश्चाद्धन्तमपि पार्थिवं Pt. 1. 36. The following stanza from Kāviraḥasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—  
 धुनोति चैकवनाय धुनोत्पलशोचं चूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिसुक्तं । बाहुष्विधुनयति चैकधुष्यरेणुर्धुवका-  
 न्नेन धवति चंदममंजरीश ॥ ) - WITH अव 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble, wave; रेणुः पशुपत्तये B. 7. 43; शीलवधुते-  
 प्राप्तेः Me.-35; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. 2 to shake off, remove, overcome; राजसत्त्वमवधुय मातुर् R. 11. 90; हृत्पञ्चुरधुत-  
 भयाः शिः 9. 19; 3. 61; Ki. 1. 42. 3 to disregard, reject, spurn, treat with disrespect or contempt; चंडी सामवधुय धारयति V. 4. 38; पादमतः कोपनयाज्वलतः Ku. 3. 8; V. 3. 5. -उद्ध 1 to shake up, raise, move or throw up, wave, केनोद्धूताय चामराय K. 117; R. 1. 85. 9. 50; उद्धुनीयात सकेन्द्रे Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39; मारुतमरोद्धूतोयि धूलप्रजः Dhan. V. 2 to shake or throw off, remove, dis-  
 pel, destroy (fig. also); उद्धूतापाः Me. 55; Si. 18. 8. 3 to disturb, excite, rouse up. -निक्ष 1 to shake or

throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्ध्वजःशत्रोणिना (Git. 12; ज्ञाननिर्ध्वत-कलमषा: Bg. 5. 16; R. 12. 57. 2 to spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. 3 to abandon, forsake, throw away. -वि 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble; ध्रुवपनविध्रुवात् R. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा वर्णा विध्रुवाना Mb. 2 to shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेर्विवितुं दृतिं Bk. 9. 23; R. 9. 72. v. l. 3 to spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. 4 to leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

**ध्रु. f.** Shaking, trembling, agitation.

**धृत p. p.** 1 Shaken. 2 Shaken off, removed. 3 Fanned. 4 Abandoned, deserted. 5 Reviled. 6 Judged. 7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. 8 Guessed. -COMP. -कलमष, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

**धृति: f.** 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Fanning.

**धून p. p.** Shaken, agitated &c.

**धुनि: f.** Shaking, agitating.

**धूप l. 1. P.** (धुपायति, धुपयति) To heat or to be heated. II. 10. U. (धुपयति) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. 2 To shine 3 To speak.

**धूप: 1** Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. 2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.) aromatic vapour or smoke; धूपेष्मणा त्पाजितमाद्र्माच Ku. 7. 14; Me. 35; V. 3. 2; R. 16. 50. 3 A fragrant powder. -COMP. -अधुप n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंघ्र: 1 turpentine. 2 the Sarala tree. -अर्ह: a black kind of agallochum. -पात्र: a vessel for incense, censer. -घास: fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्ष: a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

**धूपनं 1** Fumigating, perfuming. 2 Incense; Ms. 7. 219.

**धूपित a.** Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed.

**धूम: 1** Smoke, vapour; धूमज्वालि: कलिलमस्तं सविपातः क मेघ: Me. 5. 2 Mist, haze. 3 A meteor. 4 A cloud. 5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). 6 Belch, eructation. -COMP. -आध a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. -आवलि: a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गार: 1 issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. 2 eructation, belch. -उर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. -पति: an epithet of Yama. -केतन: -केतु: 1 fire; कोपस्य नंबकुलकानमृकतो: Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. 2 a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1; धूमकेतुरितोदित: Ku. 2. 32. 3 Ketu. -ज: a cloud. -ज्वज: fire. -पानं inhaling

smoke or vapour. -महिषा fog, mist. -योनि: a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

**धूमल a.** Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple.

**धूमायति-ते** To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूमायिता-दश दिशो दलितारविदा: Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 57.

**धूमिका** Vapour, fog, mist.

**धूमित a.** Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30.

**धूम्य** A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke.

**धूम्य a. 1** Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. 2 Dark red. 3 Dark, obscured. 4 Purple. -ध्र 1 A mixture of red and black. 2 Incense. -ध्र Sin, vice, wickedness. -COMP. -अध: the fork-tailed shrike. -रज्ज् a. of a purple hue. -लोचन: a pigeon. -लोहित a dark-red, deep purple. (-त:) an epithet of Siva. -शूक: a camel.

**धूमक: A** camel.

**धूर्त a. 1** Cunning, knavish, roughtish, crafty, fraudulent. 2 Mischievous, injurious. -नै: 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 2 A gamester. 3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver; नत्तं धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता त्रियनमा काचिन्मनैवापरा Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तस्वरां पुत्रानि Amaru. 16; so धूर्तानामभि-सारसत्वरहदां Git. 11. 4 The thornapple (धनूर). -COMP. -दुद्ध a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) the Dhattūra plant. -जंतु: a man. -रञ्जना a roguery.

**धूर्तक: 1** A jackal. 2 A rogue.

**धूर्वी** The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

**धूलकं** Poison.

**धूलि: ली m. f. 1** Dust; अनीरायणकृतां धूलिदुर्गं नावनिष्ठे Si. 2. 34. 2 Powder.

-COMP. -कुदिनं, कौदार: 1 a mound, rampart of earth. 2 a ploughed field. -ध्वज: wind. -पदल: a cloud of dust.

-धुम्पिका, -धुम्पी the Ketaka plant.

**धूलिका** Fog, mist.

**धूसर a.** Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसर Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -र: 1 The grey colour. 2 A donkey. 3 A camel. 4 A pigeon. 5 An oilman.

**धृ l. 6 A** (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (धियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; अयिषुजं ध्रिये यथा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते यावत्कोपि रिपुस्तावत्कुत: हृषे Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुरतभ्रमसंयुतो हृषे ध्रियते स्वेदलवोद्गमोर्ध्वे ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. 3 To resolve upon. -II 1. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धरित) 1 To hold, bear, carry; धृजंगमपि कीर्तितं शिराते पुष्पधारायै Bh. 2. 4; वैजनी धारयेयहि शीर्षकं च कर्महनु Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54;

V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धूमधर Git. 1; यथा सर्वाणि धृतानि धरा धारयते सम Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; यात:—कुद्वसवशाथिलं जीविनं धारयेया: Me 113; चिरमात्मना धृतो R. 3. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशव धृतशकररूप Git 1; धारयति कौकनदरूप 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); धितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुडल प Git. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मण्ये धृतमानसा, मनो द्ये राजदूयाय &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); दृष्टतेचनं द्र धारयति मे S. 1; तस्मै-तस्य वा धनं धारयति C. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, धूर्ध्वं धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीविनं, -याणां, -शरीरं-नात्र, -देहे &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c.; preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. मनः, -मतिः, -चित्तं, -चूर्ध्वं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; यमं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; यातया धृ to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). -WITH अव 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न विप्रयुक्तै-रवधारिते वयः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver. 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extirpate, root up; (the meaning of धृ with उद् are the same as those of हृ with उद् q. v.). -निष् 1 to determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितैर्ध्वं लेखेन खलत्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 9. 20. -वि 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अधुपयतेन विधुनः, Amaru. 79. 85. 2 to put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 88; Bh. 3. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. -सं 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अरि: संधारते नाभि Pt. 1. 81. 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory. -सङ् 1 to pull up by the roots,

extirpate; see हृ with उद्. 2 to save, deliver. -सं॒प्र 1 to know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. 2 to reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं सं॒प्रवार्थ Pt. 1.

धृत् *p. p.* 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. 2 Possessed. 3 Kept, preserved, retained. 4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. 5 Worn, used. 6 Placed, deposited. 7 Practised, observed. 8 Weighed. 9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. 10 Intent upon; see धृ above. —**अतन** *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. —**वेद** *a.* 1 inflicting punishment. 2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. —**पट** *a.* covered with a cloth. —**राज** *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). —**राष्ट्रः** *N.* of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विजिज्जरी. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of *Pandu*, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making *Duryodhana*—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When *Duryodhana* was killed by *Bhīma*, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace *Yudhishtira* and *Bhīma*. *Krishna* readily discovered his object, and convinced that *Bhīma* was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of *Bhīma* to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace *Bhīma*, *Krishna* substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces and *Bhīma* escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. —**वर्मन्** *u.* clad in armour, mailed. धृतिः *f.* Taking, holding, seizing. 2 Having, possessing, 3 Maintaining, supporting. 4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; मज्ज धृतिं खज मतिर्यद्देवतां *N.* 4. 105; *Ki.* 6. 11; *R.* 8. 66. 6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेः प्रीतिः सहस्रीत्यर्थः *s.* *R.* 3. 10; 16. 82; चक्षुर्धृतिरिति *V.* 2. 8; *Si.* 7. 10, 14. 7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in *Rhetoric*; ज्ञानाभीष्टाङ्गाद्यैस्तु संपर्युद्धता धृतिः । सौहृद्वचन-लोकासहस्राङ्गप्रतिमादिक्त् *S.* D. 198, 168. 8 *A.* *u.* *u.* *u.*

**धृतिम्** a. Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. 2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

युक्त m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu.  
2 Of Brahmā. 3 Virtue, morality.  
4 The sky 5 The sea. 6 A clever  
man.

पूर 1. 1. P. (पूरति, पूरित) 1 To  
come together, be compact. 2 To

hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्जति, वर्जयति-ते) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. 2 To insult, treat with indignity. 3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. 4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. 5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5. P. (वृणोति, वृ) 1 To be bold or courageous. 2 To be confident 3 To be proud or overbearing. 4 To be impudent or impatient. 5 To dare, venture (with inf.) 6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102 -IV. 10. A. (वर्जयेते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृष्ट. *a.* 1 Bold, courageous, confident. 2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पार्थै वसति H. 2. 26. 3 Forward, presumptuous. 4 Profligate, abandoned. -द्रः A faithless husband or lover; कृतागा अपि निःशंकस्तर्जितापि न लज्जितः । दृष्टोपोऽपि मिथ्या-वक्त्रकथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. -Comp. **धूमन्** : N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadī. [ He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhṛishṭadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil his vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; ( see Drona ). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas and was stamped to death. ] -**धी** *a.* presumptuous. -मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of himself, presumptuous.

धृष्णञ्च a 1 Bold, confident. 2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्टिः A ray of light.

५५५ a. Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). 2 Shameless, impudent.

छे 1 P. (धयति, धति; *Caus.* ग्रापयति; *desid.* विसृति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also); अयादृत्तानवासीछ हयिरं वनधयतिनां Bk. 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4, 59; Y. 1. 140. 2 To kiss; वन्यो धयत्यननं Gīt. 12. 3 To suck out, draw or take away.

धेनः 1 The ocean. 2 A male river ( नद ).

**धेनुः** f 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुः धीराः अनुतां वाचमानः U. 5. 31. 2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as सङ्गधेनुः, वङ्गधेनुः &c. 3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as आसिधेनुः, सवधेनुः).

श्रेयकः N. of a demon killed by  
Balarāma. -COMP. -शूनः an epithet  
of Balarām.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. 2 A  
milch-cow.

धेनुव्या A cow who or whose milk  
has been pledged.

धैरुकं १ A herd of cows. 2 parti-  
cular mode of sexual enjoyment  
(रतिबंध).

धैर्य 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवस्थ Pt. 1; विदधत धैर्य Bh 2. 63; so धैर्यवृद्धि Si. 9. 59. 2 Calmness, composure. 3 Gravity, patience. 4 Inflexibility. 5 Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 ( पादयं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.  
धैवत्यं Cleverness.

योहिः = इन्द्रम १. ४.

घोर 1 P. (घोरति) To go quickly.  
have good paces, run, trot. 2 To be  
skilful (in general). घोरण 1 A  
vehicle in general (as a horse,  
elephant &c.). 2 Going well or  
quickly. 3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः ॥ जी. १. An uninterrupted series or continuity; यैर्नाकवृत्ते मनोज्ञात्ने सद्यः सखलमाधुरीधाराधोरणिवैद्यधामनि वराधीनस्त-  
मालम्ब्यते ॥ तेषां निरवधिर्नोदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्विक-  
पानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि  
केलीस्थली ॥ Udb. 2 Tradition.

धोति 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. 2 Going, motion. 3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कृत्वाभोषि पवनचरुलेः शास्त्रिणे धौतमृदालः *S.* 1. 15; *Sik.* 58. *Rn.* 1 6, 6. 57; *R.* 16. 49; 19. 10-2 Polished, brightened. 3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; इहसिश्चंद्रिकायौतहर्षा *Me.* 7, 44; तिस्रसदाह्वयौतारं *Gt.* 12. —तं Silver. —*COMP.* —कूटः a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजः, —कोषिणं bleached or purified silk. —शिल rock-crystal.

धौत्रः 1 Greyness. 2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way).

धौरित्कं A horse's trot; cf. धोरित्.

धौरेय (सी. f.) Fit for a burden. -यः  
1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse.

धोर्तकं, धोर्तिकं, धोर्त्त Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

ध्मा 1. P. ( धमति, ध्मात, caus. ध्मापयति )  
1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. 2 To

blow, (as a wind instrument), produce sound by blowing; झल्ले वृष्टौ पतापवात् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7, 3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को निरुद्धोऽव

पावकं Mb. 4 To manufacture by blowing. 5 To cast, blow, or throw away. - WITH अ 1 to inflate, puff up. 2 to blow or fill with wind (as a torch &c.) - उ ४ to excite by blowing, fan; नाशित् सुखेनोपपद्येत् Ms. A. 53. - नि ४ to blow

out of something. -प्र to blow (as a conch &c.); अक्षरं अक्षरः Bg. 1. 12. -वि to scatter, disperse, destroy.

अकारः A blacksmith, smith.

अक्षरः v. l. for अक्षर q. v.

अक्षत p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind instrument). 2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. 3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

अक्षित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

अक्षत a. Thought of, meditated upon; see धै.

अक्षन् 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानं ध्यानं विनिश्चयं Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. 2 Especially abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदेव ध्यानं ध्यानं स्ति S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition or discernment. 4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यान. -Comp. -अक्ष्य a. attainable by meditation only. -नक्षर, -निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -मन्त्रं mere thought or reflection. -मयोः profound meditation. -रूप a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

अक्षानिक a. Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

अक्षान a. Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -क्षे A kind of grass.

अक्षान् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light -n Meditation (less correctly धामन्).

अक्षे 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यातु; desid विद्यासति; pass. ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् दुःसः संगस्तेष्वपजायते Bg. 2. 63; न ध्यातं पदमीधस्य Bk. 3. 11; विदुषः ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्यं विद्या Pt. 1. 130; Mo. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -WITH अनु 1 to think of, muse. 2 to remember. 3 to wish well to, bless, favour; R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -अप to think ill of, curse mentally. -अभि 1 to wish, desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think of, -अव to disregard -वि 1 to think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अक्षुण्णं निधायती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12 4; Ki. 10. 46. -निश्च to think of, meditate upon.

अक्षिः Gathering flowers.

अक्षु a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति धृष्ट्यामनुशासती क्षु Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; धृष्टेन मन्त्रे Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology). 3 Certain, sure, inevitable; ज्ञातव्यं हि धृष्टेन धृष्टव्यं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो प्रवाणि वरिष्य अक्षुणाणि निवेदते Chān. 63.

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in धृष्टि 5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

अक्षः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 13. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of any great circle. 3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post, stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off) 7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Git.). 8 Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet of Brahman. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of Siva. 12 N. of the son of Uttānapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttānapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the Polar star runs thus Uttānapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttāma and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to his mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar star]. -क्षे 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. -क्ष A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). 2 A virtuous woman -क्षे ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crowd of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, -तारक the Polar star.

-अक्षुक् 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see अक्षु. 2 A trunk, stem. 3 A post.

अक्षुर्ध्व 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainty.

अक्षुर्ध्व 1 A. (क्षुण्ते, क्षुत) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. 2 To drop, sink, despond; Māl. 9. 44. 3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 8. -Caus. To destroy. -WITH प्र to perish, be destroyed. -वि 1 to fall to pieces 2 to be dispersed or scattered. 3 to perish, be destroyed, be ruined.

अक्षुर्ध्व, अक्षुर्ध्व 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. 2 Loss,

destruction, ruin. -क्षी A mote in the sun-beam.

अक्षुर्ध्वः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

अक्षुः 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; P. 1. 26. 2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. 3 A flag-staff. 4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol; ध्वजं, मकरं &c. 5 The attribute of a deity. 6 The sign of a tavern. 7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. 8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). 9 One who prepares and sells liquors. 10 A house situated to the east of any object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy. (अक्षुर्ध्व to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -Comp. -अक्षुर्ध्व, -पटः, -क्षे a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहृत a. seized on the battle-field. हृत a room in which banners are kept. -ध्वजः the palm tree. -ध्वजः air, wind. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flagstaff is fastened -यष्टिः f. a flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

अक्षुर्ध्वत् 1 Adorned with flags. 2 Having a mark. 3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller.

अक्षुर्ध्व (नी f.) 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. 2 Having as a mark. 3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुरभाजनविह); Ms. 11. 93. -m. 1 A standard bearer. 2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage, chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake. 6 A peacock 7 A horse. 8 A Brāhmaṇa. -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12 66; Ki. 13. 9.

अक्षुर्ध्वकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

अक्षु 1 P. (अक्षति, अक्षित) To sound, produce or utter sound, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar; विविद्यमाना इव दध्नुर्ध्वः Ki. 14. 46; अयं धीरं धीरं अक्षति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60; कपिर्ध्वजान् मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3; अक्षति मधुसूदने अक्षति मधुसूदयति Git. 5. -Caus. (अक्षति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वजान् 'to cause to articulate indistinctly.'

अक्षुः 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum, buzz.

अक्षुर्ध्व 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). 3 (in Rhet.) The same as अक्षुर्ध्व q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of



which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्जन also.

**ध्वनिः** 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; वृद्धगवीरध्वनिनन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the *expressed* sense is made subordinate to the *suggested* sense; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थनिर्दिष्टे कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of ध्वनि; see under ध्वनि) **COMP.**-ग्रहः 1 the ear. 2 hearing. 3 the sense of hearing. -नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काकु.

**ध्वनित** *p. p.* 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

**ध्वस्तः** *f.* Destruction, ruin.

**ध्वंशः** 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थध्वंशः q. v.). 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. -**COMP.**-अश्वतिः an owl. -कुहः the (Indian) cuckoo.

**ध्वनः** 1 Sound (in general). 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

**ध्वान्ति** Darkness; ध्वान्ति नीलनिषोलचारं सुदर्शं प्रथममादिभति Git. 11; N. 19. 42; Si. 4. 62. -**COMP.** उन्मेषः, -विस्तः a fire-fly. -शाश्वतः 1 the sun 2 the moon, 3 fire. 4 the white colour.

**ध्वु** 1 P. (ध्वति) 1 To bend. 2 To kill.

## न.

**न** *a.* 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided. -**नः** 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War. -**ind.** (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not'; सन्निवेशयति शत्रुं नातेशदो भवेदिति Kam. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'now so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नाधीपीताथमास्ते न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रे नैरिणस्थो न यानयः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशतं न मां कश्चिदप्यक्षयः ॥ Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; S. 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि शस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च क्षीरवं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रत्युक्तं तद्विनि तत्त्वतस्तत्त्वं न वेति पुरश्चं पुरातनं R. 11. 85; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यग्नयः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकाराभिर्यं न पुष्यति S. 1; नादृश्यो नाम राजोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Me. 63. 106; नासौ न काव्यो न च वेदसम्पदं द्रष्टं न सा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound; as नाक, नासल्य, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नव, ननु, नचेद्, नकुल &c. &c. -**COMP.** असरयो (m. du) Asvins, the twin physicians of the

gods. -**एक** *a.* 'not one,' more than one, several, various. 'आत्मन्' *a.* of manifold or diverse nature. -**चर** *a.* 'not living,' gregarious, living in society, 'भेद', रूप *a.* various, multi-form. -**शस्** *ind.* repeatedly, often. -**किञ्चन** *a.* very poor, beggarly.

**नकुटे** The nose.

**नकुलः** 1 The mongoose, an ichneumon; यद्वं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिबुनः Vās. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयविरुद्धविषयो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोक्ता जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

**नक्तं** 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -**COMP.** अंध *a.* blind at night. -**चर्या** wandering at night. -**चारिन्** *m.* 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -**भोजनं** supper. -**नालः** N. of a tree; R. 5. 42. -**सुखा** evening -**जतं** 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

**नक्तं ind.** At night, by night; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां नत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. -**COMP.** -**चरः** 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. -**चारिन्** *m.* -**नक्तचारिन्** *q. v.* -**दिनं** night and day. -**दिनं-दिनं ind.** at night and day.

**नक्तकः** Dirty or ragged cloth (कपट). **नक्रः** A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैश्चमयि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. -**क्रं** 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose. -**क्रा** 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps

**नक्षत्रं** 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलादपि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven. 3 A pearl. -**COMP.** -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वः**

**रः**, -**नाथः**, -**पतिः**, -**राजः** the moon; R. 6. 66. -**चक्रं** 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the lunar asterisms taken collectively. -**दर्शः** an astronomer or astrologer. -**नेत्रिः** 1 the moon. 2 the pole-star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. (-**निः** *f.*) Revati, the last asterism, -**पथः** the starry sky. -**पाठकः** an astrologer. -**माला** 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अर्धगवार-शिरोनक्षत्रमालाग्रमानेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11. -**योगः** the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion. -**वर्त्मन्** *m.* the sky. -**विद्या** astronomy or astrology. -**वृष्टिः** *f.* shooting or falling stars. -**सूचकः** a bad astrologer; तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नव साधनं । परवाक्येन वर्तते ते ये नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अविविधैश्च यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं प्रयत्ने । स प्रकिंशूयकः पापं ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Br. S. 2. 17, 18.

**नक्षत्रिन्** *m.* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

**नखः** -**खं** 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2. 31; 12. 12. 2 The number 'twenty'. -**खः** A part, portion. -**COMP.** -**अंकः** a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. -**आघातः** a scratch, nail-wound; Māl. 5. 23. -**आरुधः** 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. -**आशिन्** *m.* an owl. -**कुहः** a barber. -**जाहं** the root of a nail. -**द्वारणः** a falcon, hawk. (-**णं**) a pair of a nail-scissors, -**निक्षु-**तनं, -**रजनी** a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -**पदं**, -**जणः** a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदसुखार् प्राच वर्षायविद्म R. 35. -**सूचः** a bow. -**लेखा** 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. -**विक्षिप्तः** a bird of prey (tearing with claws). -**झंखः** a small shell.

**नखलंपच** *a.* Nail-scorching; Si. 9. 85.

नखरः -रं A finger-nail, claw, talon. Bv. 1. 52. -COMP. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. -आहः fragrant oleander (कव्तर).

नखानलि ind. Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* 1 Having or armed with nails, claws &c. 2 Thorny. -*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नमः 1 A mountain; Ku. 1. 17. 72; Si. 6. 79. 2 A tree. 3 A plant in general. 4 The sun. 5 A serpent. 6 The number 'seven'. -COMP.

-अदनः a monkey. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -ईशः 1 Himālaya (the lord of mountains) 2 the Sumeru mountain -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -उच्छ्रायः the height of a mountain. -ओकस *m.* 1 a bird (in general). 2 a crow. 3 a lion. 4 the fabulous animal called शरभ. -ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk. 19. (-जः) an elephant. -जा, -नेदिनी epithet of Pārvatī. -पतिः 1 the Himālaya mountain. 2 the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). -भिद् *m.* 1 an axe. 2 an epithet of Indra. -मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. -रक्षकः an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 9. 2.

नगरं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगर-ग्रन्थ मर्नि न करोति N. 2. COMP. -अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2 governor or superintendent of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skrit of a town. -ओकस *m.* a townsman. -काकः 'a. town-crow', an expression of contempt. -घातः an elephant. -जनः 1 a townsfolk. 2 a citizen. -नक्षत्रिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. -प्रांतः a suburb. -मार्गः a principal road, high-way. -रक्षः superintendence or government of a town. -स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी-नगर. q. v. -COMP. -काकः the (India) crane. -बकः a crow.

नग्न *a.* 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नग्नशयनके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 110. 2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. -ग्रः A naked mendicant. 2 A Buddhist mendicant (शयनक). 3 A hypocrite. 4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. -ग्रा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 13 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). -COMP. -अदः -अदकः 1 one who goes about naked. 2 especially, a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class).

नग्नक *a.* (शिका *f.*) Naked, nude. -कः 1 A naked mendicant. 2 A

Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class). 3 A bard.

नग्नका, नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नकरणं Making naked.

नग्नमविष्णुः, -भादुक *a.* Becoming naked.

नग्नः A lover, paramour.

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* see अचिर; Bg. 5. 6. 12. 7.

नञ् *ind.* The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after ट in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीये Git. 4. 2 To act. 3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -*Caus.* (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शरत्पत्नं नाटयति S. 1. &c. 2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटक-भूमिनाटयत्यं शैलः...अभिनयतपस्विलिनः शूलपाणे-रभिर्या S. 4. 65. (Note. नट forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II- 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. 2 To shine. 3 To injure.

नटः 1 A dancer; न नटा न विद्या न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. 2 An actor; कुर्वन् प्रहसन्स्य नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. 3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of reed. -COMP. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्चा the performance of an actor. -धूपणः, सेंधनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंशः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer.

नटनं 1 Dancing, dance. 2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटी 1 An actress. 2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). 3 A courtesan, harlot. -COMP. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

गडः-डे A species of reed. -COMP. -अगारः, -आगारः a hut of reeds -माय *a.* abounding in reeds. -वनः a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः *f.* a collection or quantity of reeds.

नट्या *a.* (शी *f.*) Covered with reeds.

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. 2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल *a.* नडुत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नडुल *a.* Abounding in reeds. -लं A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नडुलानीय गजः परेषां नलान्यथा नलानामवयवः R. 18. 5.

नत *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. 2 Sunk, depressed. 3 Crooked, curved. -तं The distance of any planet from the meridian. -COMP. -अंशः zenith-distance. -अंग *a.* 1 bending the body. 2 stooping, bowed. (-नी) 1 a woman with stooping limbs. 2 a woman in general. -नासिक *a.* flat-nosed. -नूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः *f.* 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. 2 Curvature, crookedness. 3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. 4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy).

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नडित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud); वान-ध्रुवं नडति नधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नदव्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्त्रुणमादिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. 2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन. नाद &c. as object); ननाद नलववाद्, शब्दं धोरतं नडति Mb. 3 To vibrate. -*Caus.* (नादयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. 2 To cause to make a sound. -WITH उद्गू to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56. -नि to sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -म (प्रणदति) to sound, resound, echo; कथ्यादाः प्राणदन् धोरः Mb.; शिवाः प्रणदति &c. -यति to resound, echo. (-*Caus.*) to fill with noise, make resonant; Sānti. 2. 16; Rā. 3. 14. -वि to sound, resound; Bg. 1. 12. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to cry or utter notes; अंशुदेः शिशिगणो विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

नदः 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 66 (where Malli. remarks:—प्राक्कृतो नदीः प्रत्यक्कृतो नदी नदी विनेत्याहुः). 2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. 3 The ocean. -COMP. -राजः the ocean.

नद्युः 1 Noise, roaring. 2 The roaring of a bull.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविशतजला तपास्ये पुनरोपेन हि युष्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -COMP. -ईशः, -कातः the ocean. -कुलमिषः a kind of reed. -ज *a.* aquatic. (-जः) an epithet of Bṛhaspati (-जं) a lotus. -नरस्थानं a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरः an epithet of Siva. -पतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuna. -धुरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -मयं river-salt. -मातृक *a.* watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; of. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -बंकः the bend or arm of a river. स्नः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. 2 knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समानापरवाम् तर्जनावाधि-

नस्तद्विचये नदीष्णात् R. 16. 75; (hence) 3 experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नञ् *p. p.* 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. 2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. 3 Joined, connected; see नह. -ञ् A tie, band, bond, knot.

नदध्री A leather-strap.

ननदु, ननादु A husband's sister; ननादुः पत्या च दैव्याः सद्विदुष्यश्लेषेण U. 1. COMP. -ननादुपतिः (also ननादुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

ननु *ind.* (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:—1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गीतम्: M. 4. 2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदाभेवावेनी शिष्या-पदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. 3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सत्स्वयेषु R. 1. 60; निरोक्त-नाथेन सदा मसद्विषयस्य नियम्या ननु दिव्यशुभं 3. 45. 4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पतितमेव युगमाभितस्तफडि U. 4. 5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय प्रत्युत्तिकं Ku. 4. 32. 6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why' or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिग्रह्य मण Mk. 5; ननु भवानयतो मे वदते S. 2; ननु विचिनोतु मवान् V. 2. 7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनायैव शुश्रिका-दिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नञ् 1 P. (नन्दति, नन्दित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); नन्दन्तस्त्वस्मद्वशेन तत्त्वमेव R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. -Caus. (नन्दयति ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुसुमद्वती मे दष्टि नन्दयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52. -WITH अभि 1 to rejoice at, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविद्वन्नाम-मिन्दति K. 108; नामिन्दति न ह्रदि Bg. 2. 57. 2 to congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; तापसीभिरामिन्दयमाना तिष्ठति S. 4; तमभ्यनन्दययम् प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68; 2. 74; 7. 69; 11. 30; 16. 64. 3 To praise, applaud, commend, approve of; नाम यस्यामिन्दति द्विषोपि स पुमान् पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; S. 3. 24; R. 12. 35; न ते वचोऽमिन्दामि S. 2. 4 to wish or desire for, like, care for (usually with न) नामिन्दति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नामिन्देत मरणं नामिन्देत जीवितं Ma. 6. 45; H. 4. 4. -आ to be glad, be pleased or delighted; आनन्दितारत्ना हृद्वा Bk. 22. 14. (-Caus.) to gladden,

delight, please; U. 3. 14; Y. 1. 356. -प्रति 1 to bless; R. 1. 57, Ma. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. 2 to welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिपद्य स तं पूजां Mb. Ms. 2. 54.

नन्दुः 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. 2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). 3 A frog. 4 N. of Vishnu. 5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yaśodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). 6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother kings of Pāṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Chāṇakya, the minister of Chandragupta; समुत्पत्ता नन्दा नव हृदययोगा इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13; अयूहीति राक्षसे किमुत्पत्ता नन्दवशस्स Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -COMP. -आत्मजः, -नन्दनः an epithet of Krishna. -पादः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नन्दक *a.* 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. 2 Delighting or rejoicing in. 3 Gladdening a family. -कः 1 A frog. 2 N. of the sword of Krishna. 3 A sword in general. 4 Happiness.

नन्दकिन् *m.* An epithet of Vishnu. नन्दयुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नन्दन *a.* Delighting, pleasing, gladdening. -नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. 2 A frog. 3 An epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of Siva. -न N. of the garden of Indra, the elysium; अमिता-श्लेषपातालां क्रियते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. 2 Rejoicing, being glad. 3 Joy. -COMP. -जं yellow sandal-wood. (हरिचन्दन).

नन्दन्तः, नन्दयन्तः A son.

नन्दा 1 Delight, joy, happiness. 2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. A 3 A small earthen water-jar. 4 A husband's sister. 5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*.)

नन्दिः *m. f.* Joy, pleasure, delight; कोऽल्पानन्दिवचनः, -दिः *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 N. of an attendant of Siva. 4 Gambling, gaming (also in this sense). -COMP. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the chief attendants of Siva. -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -चोपः N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -वर्धनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon.

नन्दिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 A small water-jar. 3 An attendant of Siva. -COMP. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. 2 N. of Siva.

नन्दिन् *a.* 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. 2 Making happy, gladden-

ing. -*m.* 1 A son. 2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. 3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतायुद्धारगतोऽनन्दं Ku. 3. 41; Māl. 1. 1. -नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. 2 A husband's sister. 3 A fabulous cow, daughter of *Surabhi*, yielding all desires (कामयेतु) and in the possession of the sage *Vasiṣṭha*; अनन्दा नन्दिनी नाम येतुतावहते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. 4 An epithet of the Ganges. 5 The holy basil.

नपात् *m.* A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas); as in तद्वनपात्.

नपुंस *m.* नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch. नपुंसकाः, -कं 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man nor woman). 2 An impotent man, a eunuch. 3 A coward.

-कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. 2 The neuter gender.

नप्तु *m.* A grandson (as son's or daughter's son).

नभः The month *Śrāvaṇa*. -ञं The sky, atmosphere.

नभस् *n.* 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. 2 A cloud. 3 Fog, vapour. 4 Water. 5 Period of life, age. -*m.* 1 The rains or rainy season. 2 The nose, smell. 3 N. of *Śrāvaṇa* (corresponding to July-August, said to be *n.* also in this sense); प्रयासत्ते नमसि द्यौताजीवितालं-नार्थं Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 5. 4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. 5 A spitting pot. -COMP. -अंशुपः the *Chātaka* bird. -कांतिन् *m.* a lion. -गजः a cloud. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -चमसः 1 the moon. 2 magic.

-चर *a.* moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1 a god or demi god; R. 18. 6. 2 a bird. -दुहः a cloud. -दृष्टि *a.* 1 blind. 2 looking towards the sky. -क्षीपः, -धूमः a cloud. -नदी the celestial Ganges. -प्राणः wind. -मणिः the sun. -मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नन्दे नभोमंडलमनुपातिः S. D. 10. -क्षीपः the moon. -रजस् *m.* darkness. -रेणुः *f.* fog, mist. -लघः smoke. -लिङ्ग *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अत्रालिङ्ग. -सद् *m.* a god; Si. 1. 11. -सरित् *f.* 1 the milky way. 2 the celestial Ganges. -स्थली the sky. -स्पृश *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभसः 1 The sky 2 The rainy season. 3 The ocean.

नभसंवनः A bird.

नभस्यः N. of the month *Bhādrapada* (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* Vaporous, misty, cloudy. -*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73; Si. 1. 10.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. 2 An epithet of *Bāhu*.

नमः *m. A. dark cloud.*  
 नमू 1 P., sometimes A (नमन्तिने; नमः; *Om.* नमन्तिने or नमन्तिने, but with a preposition नमन्ति only; *desid* नमन्ति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः नमः नितो (नमन्तिने) Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 17; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संप्रियं नमः Kām. 8. 55. 3 To bend, sink, go down; अमसीदुर्ग-रेणाय Bk. 15. 25; नमः सर्वद्विष्टः K. 55. उन्नमति नमति वर्ति...मेवाः Mk. 5. 26. 4 To stop, be inclined. 5 To be bent or curved. 6 To Sound. -WITH अम्युद् to rise, go up. -अव 1 to bend or bow down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. 2 to bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादात् जन्ममनते Me. 46. -उद् 1 (a) to rise, appear, spring up; उन्नम्योन्नम्य लीयते दृष्टि-दायां प्रगेत्याः Pt. 2. 91. (b) to hang over, impend. उन्नम्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5. 2 to rise, ascend, go up (fig-also); उन्नमति नमति वर्ति गर्जति मेघः Mk. 5. 26; नम्यन्तर्जन्मन्तः Bh. 2. 69; 3. 24; Si. 9. 79. 3 to raise, elevate; Ki. 16. 35. (-Cause.) to raise, erect. -उप 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen, with gen. or by itself; कस्याप्यंतं सुखमुपपन्नं दुःखमेकानता वा Me. 109; नमःभोगः कथमुपपन्नं स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; यदेवमुपपन्नं दुःखात्ययं तद्वत्तत्परं V. 3. 21; Bh. 2. 121; Mo. 10; R. 10 39. 3 to present, give, offer; परलोकोपपन्नं जलाजालं R. 8. 68. -परि 1 to stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वपस्वीडापरिगतमज्जमुण्डिं बद्धं Me. 2; विष्के नागः पर्यणसीत् स्व पशु Si. 18. 27. 2 to bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतिः (वक्ष्यक्रमलैः) Bk. 1. 4. 3 to be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; श्रीं जलं वा स्वमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 45. 4 to be developed or matured, be ripe; परिणतप्रज्ञस्य बार्धो U. 7. 20; Mo. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Ra. 1. 26. 5 to be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकाश्च क्षपाश्च Me. 110; 3 जरा-परिणत &c. 6 to set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 7 to be digested; प्रसं परिणमेव यत् Mb. -न (प्रणमति) to bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to (with acc. or dat.); न प्रणमति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तां प्रणमाम K. 219; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साहाय्यं प्रणम्य to fall down on the eight limbs; see साहाय्यं; वृद्धवत् प्रणम्य to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points; cf. वृद्धप्रणम.)

-वि 1 to bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विदमति व स्य तस्यः प्रहरे Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67 Bk. 7 52; see दिनः. -विपरि 1 to be changed into. 2 to undergo a change for the worse. -सं 1 to bend, stoop, incline; सेनसाक्षी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्यु मनसा V. 4. 26. 2 to submit or subject oneself to; सेनमतामरिणां K. 18 34.

नमस *a.* Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -हः 1 An actor. 2 Smoke. 3 Master, lord. 4 A cloud.

नमनं 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Sinking. 3 A bow, salutation, obeisance.

नमस् *ind.* A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तस्मै नमोस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवे तुभ्ये Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनिवचं नमस्कृत्य Sk. but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृत्यो नृभिर्हाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* -करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कृत *a.* 1 bowed down to, saluted. 2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः a spiritual teacher. -वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस् *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वस्यां नमोवा-प्रश स्महे U. 1. 1

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्वित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94.

नमस्व *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. 2 Respectful, humble. -रूपा Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमुचिः 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेरस्ये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Arvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head], 2 N. of the god of love.

नमेकः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or हरप्रमाण); गणां नमेकसत्त्वावतंसः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नमः *a.* 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवति नमःप्रसरः प्रलापः S. 6. 12; लोकनगा सना-यां Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Rata. 1. 19. 2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अमुद्य नमः प्रणिपातशिष्या R. 3. 25; इत्युद्य नमिष्या स नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. 3 Lowly, enbaissive, humble, reverential as in भक्तिनमः Me. 55. 4 Crooked, curved. 5 Worshipping. 6 Devoted or attached to.

नमू 1 A. (नयने) 1 To go. 2 To protect.

नमः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. 2 Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life; as in दुर्नमः. 3 Prudence, foresight. 4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state policy; नमःप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नमःप्रणयनितानि सुतेः सद्यकारफला श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9 27. 5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity; चलति नमाल जिगीषता हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. 2.3; 6.38, 16. 42. 6 A plan, design, scheme, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. 7 A maxim, principle. 8 Course, method, manner. 9 A system, doctrine, opinion. 10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नमे Bhāṣā P. 105. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. -विद् *m.*, -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. 2 any work on politics or political economy. 3 a work on morality. -शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयनं 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. 2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. 3 Ruling, governing. 4 Obtaining. 5 The eye. -Comp. -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-सः) the moon. -उत्सवः 1 a lamp. 2 delight of the eyes. 3 any lovely object. -उपातः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. -सदृः an eyelid. -दृष्टः the range of sight. -गुदं the cavity of the eye. -द्विषयः 1 any visible object. 2 the horizon. -सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नरः 1 A man, male, person; संयोज-यति विधेय नीचगतिं नरं सति । सद्यप्रति नृपं नृपं मायमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. 2 A man or piece at chess. 3 The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme spirit, the original or eternal man. 5 Man's length (-पुरुष q. v.). 6 N. of a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna; see कलापान् below. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -देवः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ma. 7. 13; R. 2. 25; 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 310. -अंतकः death. -अव्ययः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अंशः a demon, goblin.

-इन्द्रः 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चि-  
न्नरेद्राभिमानी तां निर्वर्ण्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा  
नरेद्रं फणीन्द्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where  
the word is used in both senses).  
-उत्तमः an epithet of Vishnu. -ऋषभः  
'the chief of men', a prince, king.  
-कपालः a man's skull. -कीलकः the  
murderer of a spiritual preceptor.  
-केशरिन् m. Vishnu in his fourth  
incarnation; cf. सुसिंह below. -द्विष m.  
a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. -नारायणः  
N. of Krishna (-नौ dual) original-  
ly regarded as identical, but in  
mythology and epic poetry, con-  
sidered as distinct beings, Arjuna  
being identified with Nara and  
Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some  
places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवी or ऋषी  
or ऋषिसन्ताने. They are said to have  
been practising very austere penance on  
the Himalaya, which excited the fear of  
Indra, and he sent down several dam-  
sels to disturb their austerities. But  
Nārāyana put all of them to shame by  
creating a nymph called Urvashi from a  
flower placed on his thigh who excelled  
them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणस्य  
दिवोभयंस्त्वत्कुरुष्वभवाभ्यां दद्याद्भ्रातृताः सर्वा  
अपसरस इति V. 1. ]. -पशुः 'a beast-like  
man; a beast in human form. -पुंगवः  
'best of men,' an excellent man-  
-मात्रिका, -मात्रिणी, मालिनी 'man like woman  
with a beard', masculine woman or  
an amazon. -मेघः a human sacrificer.  
-यन्त्रं sun-dial. -यानं, -रथः, -वाहनं  
a vehicle drawn by men. -लोकः 1 'the  
world of men', the earth, terrestrial  
world. 2 mankind. -बाहुवः an epi-  
thet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. -वीरः a  
brave man, hero. -व्याघ्रः, -शार्ङ्गः  
an eminent man. -शृङ्गं 'man's horn',  
an impossibility, chimera, nonentity  
-संसर्गः human society. -सिंहः, -हरिः  
'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth  
incarnation; cf. तव करकमलकरे नखमङ्गु-  
तशृङ्गं दलितदिरण्यकशिपुतमुशुङ्गं । केशव धृतनर-  
हरिरूपं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. -स्कन्धः a  
multitude or body of men.  
नरकः, -कं Hell, infernal regions;  
(corresponding to the realm of  
Pluto; there are said to be 21 diffe-  
rent parts of these regions where  
different kinds of tortures are in-  
flicted upon sinners). -कः N. of  
a demon, king of Prāgyotisha.  
[According to one account he carried  
off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the  
request of the gods killed him in a single  
combat and recovered the jewels. Accord-  
ing to another account, Naraka assumed  
the form of an elephant and carried off  
the daughter of Visvakarman and out-  
raged her. He also seized the daughters  
of Gandharvas, gods, men and the

nymphs themselves, and collected more  
than 16000 damsels in his harem. These  
it is related, were transferred by  
Krishna to his own harem after he had  
slain Naraka. The demon was born of  
earth and hence called Bhauma.]  
-COMP. -अनकः, -अरिः -जित् m. epi-  
thets of Krishna. -आमयः 1 the soul  
after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. -कुण्डं  
a pit in hell where the wicked are  
tormented (86 such places are enu-  
merated). -स्था the Vaitarini river.

नरंगं, नरांगः The penis.

नरंघिः Worldly life or existence.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 15.

नर्कुटकं Nose.

नर्तः Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः 1 A dancer; sometimes a  
dancing preceptor. 2 An actor,  
mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald.  
4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A pea-  
cock. की 1 A female dancer, a sing-  
ing girl, an actress; रास्य दक्षयित्वा निव-  
र्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10.  
41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female ele-  
phant. 3 A peahen.

नर्तनः A dancer. -नं Gesticulation,  
dancing, dance. -COMP. -गृहं, -शाला  
a dancing hall. विद्यः an epithet of  
Siva.

नर्तित a. Danced, made to dance.

नर्द 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दति) 1 To bellow,  
roar, sound in general; अनर्दितुः कवि-  
भ्याम् Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17.  
40. 2 To go, move.

नर्द a. Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Ce-  
lebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दितः A kind of die or a throw at  
dice; नर्दितदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विविपातितो यामि  
Mk. 2. 8. -नं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. 2 The sun.

नर्मटः 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake,  
libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amuse-  
ment. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 The  
chin. 6 The nipple.

नर्मन् n. 1 Sport, amusement, diver-  
sion, merriment, pleasure, amorous  
pastime or sport; जितकमले विभले परिकर्मय  
नर्मजन्मकमलकं सुरे Git. 12 (कोटुकजनक);  
R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit;  
नर्मनायामिः कथामिः K. 70 jocular, humor-  
ous. -COMP. -कीलः a husband. -वर्णं a.  
humorous, full of humour, witty.  
(-प्रेः) a secret lover. -द्व a. delight-  
ing, making happy. (-जः) a jester  
(=नर्मसचिव q. v.) -दा N. of a river  
which rises in the Vindhya mountain,  
and falls into the gulf of Cambay.  
-मुक्ति a. bright with joy, cheerful,  
merry. (-तिः f.) enjoyment of a joke.  
-सचिवः, -सहृद् m. 'a pleasure-com-  
panion', an associate of the amuse-  
ments of a prince or a man of rank;  
इदं त्वैवमर्थं ययुत दृष्टेर्नर्मसचिवः सुतादानात्मिनं ययुत

Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुखं चन्दना नृप-  
सुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A  
bellows. 3 An old woman past  
menstruation. 4 The plant *Sarala*.

नलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a  
celebrated king of the Nishadhas  
and hero of the poem called 'Naisha-  
dharita.' [Nala was a very noble-  
minded and virtuous King. He was  
chosen by Damayanti in spite of the op-  
position of gods, and they lived happily  
for some years. But Kali—who was  
disappointed in securing her hand—  
resolved to persecute Nala, and entered  
into his person. Thus affected he played  
at dice with his brother, and having lost  
every thing, he, with his wife, was banish-  
ed from the kingdom. One day, while  
wandering through the wilderness, he  
abandoned his wife almost naked, and  
went away. Subsequently he was  
deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and  
so deformed he entered the service of  
king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-  
groom under the name of Bahuka. Sub-  
sequently with the assistance of the king  
he regained his beloved, and they led  
happy life; see ऋतुपर्ण and दम्पती also ].  
3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of  
Visvakarman, who, it is said, built  
the bridge of stones called Nalasetu  
or 'Adam's bridge' over which  
Rāma passed to Lanka with his army.  
-लं A lotus. -COMP. -कीलः the knee.  
-कुव (वः) रः N. of a son of Kubera.  
-रुं a fragrant root (उक्षीर); Ki. 12.  
50; N. 4. 116. -पट्टिका a sort of mat  
made of reeds. -मीनः, a shrimp or  
prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body;  
Mv. 1. 35. 2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. 2 The  
leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. -नं 1  
A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3  
The indigo plant. (नलिनेयः) an  
epithet of Vishnu.

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वतसि  
नलिनीं प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीद्वलगतजल-  
मतिरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An  
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or  
place abounding in lotuses. -COMP.  
-खंडं, -खंडं a group or assemblage of  
lotuses. -रुं a. an epithet of Brahmā.  
(-रुं) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a  
lotus.

नलः A measure of distance equal  
to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent;  
विचयोनिरुपवधुननवः R. 19. 46; कुशः फलेन  
हि पुनर्वसता विचये Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19;  
R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1.  
4, 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. -वा A  
crow. -नं ind. Recently, newly, lately,  
not long ago. -COMP. -अन्नं new rice

or grain. -अनृ *n.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -इतर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उद्धृतं fresh butter. -उदा, -पाणिग्रहणा a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -कालिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीलं fresh butter; अक्षो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्ययुवः M. 3. -नीतकं 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -रजस् *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -बधू, -वरिका a newly married girl. -बल्लभं a kind of sandal. -बल्लं now cloth. -शशिशु *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -सुतिः *f.* -सुतिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवके The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 Aa elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वयको-दीश्वरसं Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवत् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवति नवतिष्ठा R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. यन् drops its final न्). COMP. -अष्टीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. -अचिन्त *m.*, -दीधितिः the planet Mars. -कृत्वस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहाः ( *m. pl.* ) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रे-द्वारे the body (having nine apertures; see छ). -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशत् *pl.* nineteen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. -निधिः *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरः कच्छपो। सुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च सर्वश्च निधयो तद् ॥ -पञ्चाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* मुक्तामणिश्च वैदर्भ्यगोमेदात् वज्रविद्रुमौ। पद्मरागं मरकतं नीलं चैति यथाक्रमं ॥ 2 'the nine gnomes' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya : -वर्षेतरिक्षणकामरसिंह-संकुतेतालभृष्टकपर्कालिङ्गाः। स्वयतो वराहमि-हिरो वृषतः समायो रत्नानि वै वरकचिर्नव विक्रमस्तु ॥ -रसाः ( *m. pl.* ) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अद्वास and रस also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsvin held sacred to Durgā. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. -विष *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. -वर्त 1 one

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninth. -नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; Caus नाशयति; desid. निनश्ति, निनश्यति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; प्रवाणि तस्य नश्यति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टद्वयतिमिं Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जिवनाशं नवाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति वृद्धा नि दृष्टं कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; नष्टाश्विना निशाचराः 14. 112, Ratn. 2. 3. 4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. -Caus. 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -WITH प्र (प्रणश्यति) or वि to perish, die; Bk. 3 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नशः, नशानं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नष्टर *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नष्टरं R. G. 2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fled or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिखो मन्दर्बं चरति S. 1. 13 v. 1. -आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आसिञ्चं booty, plunder. -आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. -इन्दुकला the day of full moon. -इन्द्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. -चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -चेष्टा universal destruction.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नास्तिक after acc. dual). -COMP. -क्षुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नस्ता The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -COMP. -ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्त *a.* Nasal. -स्तं 1 The hairs in the nose. 2 A sternutatory. -स्ता 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नष्ट 4 U. (नश्ति-ने, नष्ट; desid. निनश्ति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; झेल्ले-यनद्धानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -Caus. To cause to put on. -WITH अप to untie. -अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिण्डेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मंदारमाला हरिणा विनद्धा S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop; कुसुमविष विनद्धं पाण्डुमोदरेण S. 1. 19. -उत् to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17. 23, 18. 50. -परि to surround, intertwine, encircle; स जगति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. -सं 1 to tie, bind, fasten. 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनास्त्रितो सेन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); उद्धाय संनद्धते Mbh. छेत्तु वज्र-मणीश्च शिरषिकुसुमप्रातेन सेनहते Bh. 2. 6; see संनद्ध also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आशंस नहि नः येने जीवनं दृश्यते Bk. 19. 5.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti. [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishthira].

ना No, not (न *q. v.*).

नाकः 1 Heaven; आनाकरयवर्त्मना R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. -COMP. -नारः 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. -नाथः, -नायकः an epithet of Indra. -नवितार *a.* *Asaras*. -सत् *m.* a god; Bk. 1. 4. नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. 2 A mountain. नाक्षत्र *a.* (सी *f.*) Starry, sidereal. -जं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭṭas each; नाक्षत्रेणा तु नाक्षत्र-महोत्सवः प्रकीर्तितः Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिकः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

**नायः** 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Me. 11, 36; Si. 4. 63; V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25 4 A shark 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. दुष्प्रनाय. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. 11 The number 'seven' -सं 1 Tin. 2. Lead. -COMP. -अंगना 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -अंजना a female elephant. -अधिः an epithet of Śeṣha. -अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -आननः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -आह्वः Hastināpura. -इंद्रः 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Śeṣha. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Śeṣha. 2 N. of the author of Paribhāṣhendusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patanjali. -उद्वरं 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रवभेद). -केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -कर्म red lead. -कूटः an epithet of Śiva. -जं 1 red lead. 2 tin. -जिहिका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -तंती 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Āśleṣhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्दुहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -पद्ः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पुष्पः 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बंधुः the holy fig-tree. -बल an epithet of Bhīma. -बृषणः an epithet of Śiva. -मंडलिकः 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -मनुः an epithet of Airāvata. -पट्टि f., -पट्टिका 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the depth of water in a newly dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -रक्तं, -रेयुः red lead. -रंगः the orange. -राजः an epithet of Śeṣha. -लता, -बल्लरी, -बल्ली piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuḍa. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -संभवं, -संभूतं red lead. -साह्वं Hastināpura.

**नागर a. (री. f.)** 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -रः 1 A citizen (रीर); Me. 25, Śānti. 4. 19 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; हंतामीति स्मरुतु च कथं संवृत्तौ नागरीमिः Ud. D. 16. 3 The plant सुहृ.

**नागरकः, नागरिक a.** 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञाप्येनां S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वय). -कः 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

**नागरीदः, नागरीदः** 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

**नागरकः** Orange.

**नागर्व** Shrewdness, cleverness.

**नाचिकेतः** Fire.

**नाटः** 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Kārnāṭaka country.

**नाटकं** 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer.

**नाटकीय a.** Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

**नाटारः** The son of an actress.

**नाटिका** A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpaka, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarśikā or Viddhāsālābhānjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका क्लृप्तवृत्त्या स्वास्त्रीप्रिया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्थाययको नृपः । ...स्वास्तीपुरसंज्ञया संगीतव्यापृताश्चया । नचाङ्गता कस्याञ्च नाटिका नृपसंज्ञा । संगमर्तव

नेतास्यां देव्यान्नासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपसंज्ञा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्रव्योः । वृत्तिः स्यात्काशिकी स्वल्पविमर्शः संभवः पुनः ॥ 539.

**नाटितकं** A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकं S. 5.

**नाटियः, -रः** The son of an actress or dancing girl.

**नाट्यं** 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्यं च दृष्टा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; दूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशीर्गव्यं विना Vikr. 18. 29. 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिरुचेर्जगत्स बहु-वाच्यैकं समवाचनं M. 1. 4. -ट्यः An actor. -COMP. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -विद्यः an epithet of Śiva -शाला 1 a dancing-hall. 2 a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

**नाडिः, -डी. f.** 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमव्यस्थिताया Māl. 5. 1, 2. 4. A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = 1 Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -COMP. -क्षरणः a bird. -क्षीरं a small reed. -जयः a crow. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -वृणः sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

**नाडिका** 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghāṭikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपट्टः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70.

**नाडिं (डीं) घम a.** Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिंघमेन शासेन K. 853. -मः A goldsmith.

**नाणकी** A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणकमेपिकां मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

**नातिचर a** Of no long duration, very long.

**नातिदूर a.** Not very far or distant.

**नातिवादः** Avoiding abusive language.

**नाय 1 P. (नायति, but sometimes A. also)** 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नायते मुनिः Vop.; नायते किञ्च वार्ति न मुच्यत Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टिमिदं तमिदं नायति के नाम न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail. 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नायित-



हमे Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line श्रीं त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुग्मं पनावतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सविषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्युग्रं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 46; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -Comp. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्ये U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नादः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In 'Yoga phil.') The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ).

नादिव् a. Sounding, resonant; अनुवदन्नादी रयः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-  
lowing, roaring; खट्, सिंहं &c.

नादेव a. (मी f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -चं Bocksalt.

नाना ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc. instr. or abl.); नाना नारी निष्कला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विधं) न नाना संयुता रागात् वर्षणापोक्षजो वरः ibid. 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-कलैः फलति कल्पलते वृषिः Bhā. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अन्वयः a. of different kinds, manifold (-अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाश्वः A husband's sister's son.

नांत a. Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नांतं Praise, eulogy.

नादिकरः, नादिव् m. The speaker of the नादी or benediction.

नांदी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वाचनमुक्ता निवे यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते । देवद्विजनुवादानां तस्मान्नादिति संज्ञिते ॥ or देवद्विजनुवादानाशीर्वाचनमुक्ता । नदति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नादिति कीर्तिता ॥ -Comp. -करः see नादिव्. -निवातः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -प्रतः the lid or cover of a well.

-मुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं). °आहुः a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिक् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आहुः see नादीमुख above.

नापितः A barber, shaver; Pt. 5. 1. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नापित्य The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; शिवावतंसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel like cavity. -m 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्गुणमंडले R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kāhatrīya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. गुणभिः). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as ऐक्यनाभः. -Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जम्नन् m. ध्रुः epithets of Brahmā. -बाही, -नालं 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; शिवालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्कदिनौ सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-वेधेन प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अने पदशब्दद्वय मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्वामि Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तस्यैव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; स्वया नाम मुनिविमान्यः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अवि in the sense of 'I which', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अवि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्यातिको नाम मत्तः Dk. 130; so भीतो नामवयुः 104 as if afraid; परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च हृण Ku. 5. 32-6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तज्जवत् नाम शोकवेद्याय K. 308; करोतु नाम

नातिज्ञो व्यवसायमिनस्ततः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7; S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अंधो नाम पर्वतमरोहति G. M. 6 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम द्वाशनस्य पैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्फुरं शलाणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिरूयते गुहाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; कौ नाम राज्ञां द्वियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकामिसुस्य जेतुर्द्वाराणि देवस्य पिशातुर्मृष्टि U. 7. 4.

नामन् a. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. मोक्ष) किं तु नभितदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ग्रह् to address or call upon by name; नामगाहमरोदीक्षा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुमाश्वजंभवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवो चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः वृच्छेयं S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतगायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न जायते Bb. 2. 67. 'Not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. 5 Substance (opp. गुण). -Comp. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आचली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीनां 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41. -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shalk forego my name.' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्श्याते, वृक्षस्यति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनाम-धेयः S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशः indication by name -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -नाला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्युग्रमन्य परस्परमवलोक्यतः S. 1. लिंग gender of nouns. अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वजित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेषः . Having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नाभिः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.  
 नाय *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.  
 नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—धीरोदात्त, धीरललित, धीरप्रज्ञात, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिकः 95-110 ). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; दशैते लीप नायकाः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. ( According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्या or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री. also.)

नारः Water ( said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10.) -रः A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -नं, गन् 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सद्योमुदितमच्छृण्विबुक्-प्रसर्पि नारगक. 2 A carrot.

नारदः *N.* of a celebrated *Devarshi* ( deified saint or divine sage ). [ He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vina*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name ].

नारसिंह *a.* Pertaining to Narasimha. -हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराच-दुर्धने R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general; कनकनाराचपरंपरामिरिष K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नारायिका, नाराची *A* goldsmith's scales ( assay balance ).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आयो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूतयः । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥ ) 2 *N.* of an ancient sage said to be a companion of *Nara* and to have produced *Urvashi* from his thigh; cf. ऊल्लुङ्गवा नरसूतस्य मुनेः हुरक्षी. V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -णी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यते हि सहज्जनाः H. 1. 94. ( The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नादि ( ई ) केर, नालि-केर, नालिकेलि-ली ).

नारी 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -हरणकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -द्वयं a woman's vice; ( they are:—पानं पुजनं संसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽपमं । स्वप्नोऽप्यगृह-वासश्च नारीणां दुष्कृतानि वद Ms. 9. 13. -प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नारीयः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* Consisting of or made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धैर्यवलिः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (-म. also in this sense ). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 A yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालंभी The lute of Siva

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः, -ली *f.* 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes ( चटिका ). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेर. &c.

नालीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नाविकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अहयातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्ना नौनाविके स्तुभिः नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाय *a.* 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable ( as a river &c. ); नाथाः ह्यतता नदीः R. 4. 31; नायं पयः केचिद-तारिषुर्भूजेः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -न्य Newness, novelty.

नाशः 1 Disappearance; यता नाशं तारा-क्षपतमसाधेयिष जने Mk. 5. 25. 2 Fru-

strations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so नित्, इत्ति &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight, retreat.

नाशक *a.* Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* ( नी. *f.* ) Destroying, causing to perish, removing ( in comp. ) -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नाशिन् *a.* ( नी. *f.* ) 1 Destructive destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नाशिकः The owner of anything lost.

नासा 1 the nose; सुखस्पर्शनासापुटनय U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंध्रं, -चिब्रं a nostril. -दाह *m.* the upper timber of a door frame. -परिस्त्रावः running at the nose, a running cold. -दुः, -पुटं a rostril. -रंजः the bridge of the nose. -त्रावः running cold

नासिकेय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिकः The nose; see नासा. -COMP. -मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यं The nose.

नासीरं Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front ( of an army &c. ); नासीरच-बोधोऽर्थः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिहोरा &c. -COMP. -वादः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धेनैव सर्वदा नास्तिवादशूरेण K. 49.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिवृक्षः The mango tree.

नास्यं A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.

नाहः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुयः-विः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि *ind.* ( Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses ( according to G. M. ) 1 Lowness, downward motion ( 'down', 'under', 'below' ); निम्न निम्न 2 A group or collection - निर-

शने Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line *वीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुगे पनातुते मा कृथाः* to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथनि); सर्वो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्युगं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -Comp. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवतस्त्वया लोकस्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्ये U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नादः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ)

नादिव् a. Sounding, resonant; अनुवदन्नादी रयः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-lowing, roaring; खरः, सिंहं &c.

नादिव a. (मी. f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Hocksalt.

नाना ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc. instr. or abl.); नाना नानि निष्कला लोकयात्रा वरः (विषं) न नाना संसृता समात् वर्षणाशेषजो वरः *ibid.* 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-कलैः फलति कल्पलतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अन्वय a. of different kinds, manifold (-अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects, 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाद् A husband's sister's son.

नात a. Endless, infinite.

नातरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नाथं Praise, eulogy.

नादिकरः, नादिव् m. The speaker of the nādi or benediction.

नादी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वाचनसंयुक्ता निष्पत्तिर्यस्यायुज्यते । देवद्विजन्मप्राप्तान् तस्मान्नादीति संज्ञिते ॥ or देवद्विजन्मप्राप्तान्नादीर्वाचनपूर्विका । नदीति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नादीति कीर्तिता ॥ -Comp. -करः see नादिव्. -निवाद् a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पत्रः the lid or cover of a well.

-मुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नदीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं). आहुः a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिव् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आहुः see नदीमुख above.

नाथितः A barber, shaver; Pt 5. 1. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नाथित्व The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; यनावहंसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 83; K. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity. -m 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्गुणमंडले R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. दूनाभि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as वेद्यनाभः. -Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जन्मन् m. चूः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नाल 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नामील 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाम्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -व्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगविराजः Ku. 1. 1; तद्वदिनां सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-वेणेन प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्दश्च मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तत्रैव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; स्वप्ना नाम सुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अवि in the sense of 'I which,' 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अवि. 5 A feigned or pretended action; pretence (अलौकिक); कार्यातिको नाम मृग्य Dk. 130; so मीतो नामवपुश्च 104 as if afraid; परिश्रमं नाम विनीतं च सुप्तं Ku. 5. 32-6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्वदु नाम लोकविशेष K. 308; कतेतु नाम

नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमिनस्ततः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7; S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अंधो नाम पर्वतमारोहति G. M. 3 Anger or censure; मनापि नाम दशानस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विष्कुरं शस्त्राणि U. 4; मनापि नाम सत्त्वमिदम्युते युद्धः S. 6. नाभ is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly,' 'indeed,' 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; को नाम राजा द्विजः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकामिश्रस्य जंतुर्द्वाराणि देवस्य विधातुर्मति U. 7. 4.

नामन् a. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. मोक्ष) किं तु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ग्रह् to address or call upon by name; नामयाहमरोहीसा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दृ, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुमार्गप्रभवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तो कुशलवो चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रपीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः वृच्छेयं S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतनायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामपि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृत्तनामानि. 5 Substance (opp. गुण). -Comp. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासूक्तानि 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41. -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name.' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थिवते, वृत्तस्ति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिव् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनयोस्तेति कृतनाम-येषु S. 1; किं नामयेषा मा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशः indication by name -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाम मुद्रासंयुक्तमुद्रास्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. लिंग gender of nouns. अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-क) a proper name. -शेष . Having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नाभिः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.  
 नाभ्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.  
 नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.  
 नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—वीर्यदातृ, धीरललित, धीरश्रुति, and धीरश्रुति, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; द्योते क्षीय नायकाः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अन्या or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री. also.)

नारः Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -नं, नरकं 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सद्योऽभितमपद्मजिह्वक-प्रसर्पि नारंगकं. 2 A carrot.

नारदः N. of a celebrated *Devārshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalāpriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vina*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारासिंह *a.* Pertaining to Nara-simha. -हः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नाराचः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराच-बुद्धिं R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general; कनकनाराचपरामिषि K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूतः । ता यदस्यानं पूषे तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥ ) 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvaśī from his thigh; cf. ऊलूकदा नरसूतस्य पुनः सुराक्षी. V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -णी 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यते हि सहजनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नादि (डी) केर, नालि-केर, नालिकेलि-ली.)

नारी 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -परमकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -दूषणं a woman's vice; (they are:—पानं वृज्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोदयः । स्वप्नोऽन्यगृह-वासश्च नारीणां दुष्कृतानि यद् Ms 9. 13. -नस्यः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यगः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* Consisting or made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धैर्दूर्यनलैः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 89. (-म. also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 Yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालंभी The lute of Siva

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः, -ली *f.* 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेर. &c.

नालीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नाविकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अरुपातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्रा नौनाविके खवि; नाविकपुरुषे न विधातः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाव्याः स्रवता नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्यं पयः केचिद्-तारिषुर्भुजैः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -स्य Newness, novelty.

नाशः 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा-उपकृतमसाधिवि जने Mk. 5. 25. 2 Frus-

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so विनो, बुद्धिं &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight; retreat.

नाशक *a.* Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* (की *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp).

-नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नाशिन् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नासा 1 the nose; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंशः, -विवरं a nostril. -द्वार *n.* the upper timber of a door frame. -परिखावः running at the nose, a running cold. -दुः, -पुटं a nostril. -ईशः the bridge of the nose. -चावः running cold

नासिकेय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका The nose; see नासा. -COMP. -मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -न्यः A nasal sound. -क्यं The nose.

नासीर Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीरचर-वर्षटयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिस्तीरा &c. -COMP. -वादः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; नोद्वेनैव सर्वदा नास्तिवादस्योप K. 49.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, hereay.

नास्तिदः The mango-tree.

नास्यं A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.

नाहः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहयः-विः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निद निवद् 2 A group or collection-निकर,

निकाय. 3 Intensity; निकाम, निग्रहीत. 4 Command, order; निदेश. 5 Continuance, permanence; विविशते. 6 Skill; निपुण. 7 Restraint, confinement; निबध्. 8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); निषि-  
तमुक्त. 9 Proximity, nearness; निकट. 10 Insult, wrong, harm; निकृति; निकाय. 11 Showing; निदर्शन. 12 Cessation; निवृत्. 13 Resort, refuge; निलय. 14 Doubt 15 Certainty. 16 Affirmation. 17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःशेषः 1 Throwing, sending away. 2 Spending.

निःश्रयणी, निःश्रेणि: f. A ladder, a staircase; R. 15 100.

निःश्वासः, निःश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. 2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. 2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. 3 Final departure, death. 4 A means, expedient remedy. 5 Final beatitude.

निःसह a. 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. 2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; अवि विरम निःसहसि जात Māl. 2; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. 3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. 2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःशेषः Remainder, surplus.

निःसायः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. 2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate. -इ, -ई Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by'; वदति निकटे कालोत्तः समस्तमयाहं Sānti. 3. 2).

निकारः 1 A heap, pile. 2 A flock, multitude, collection; पपात स्वेदोत्पन्न इव हर्षाङ्गनिकारः Gīt. 11; Si. 4. 58; Ra. 6. 18. 3 A bundle. 4 Sap, pith, essence. 5 A suitable gift, honorarium. 6 A treasure.

निकर्तनं Cutting down or off.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. 2 A court at the entrance of a house. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकायः 1 A touch-stone, whetstone; निकये हेमरेखे R. 11. 46; Mv. 1. 4. 2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch stone, a test; नन्वेव दर्पनिकयस्तव चन्द्रकेतुः U. 5. 10; अदर्शः, शिक्षितायां ह्यचरितनिकायः Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. 3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकनिकयश्चिन्तितस्यैव धासिति न सं पतिजगदनेन Gīt. 7; कनकनिकायसिन्ध्या विद्यु-  
त्विद्या न यमोक्षी V. 4. 1; 5. 19. -Comp.

-उपलः, -प्रायश्च m., -पाषाणः a touch-stone, whetstone; तरेमहेननिकयोः पलतां तनोति Gīt. 11; तलनिकयप्राया तु तेषां विपद् II. 1. 210; 2. 80.

निकाय N. of the mother of Rāyapa or of imps in general. -ind. 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.); निकाया सौषमिणि Dk.; विलम्ब लेका निरुपा हनि-  
यति Si. 1. 68. -Comp. -आत्मजः a demon.

निकाय a. 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant; निकामजलां क्षोतोद्भा S. 6. 16. 2 Desirous of. -न, -म Wish, desire. -स ind. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. 2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night'. 3 Very much, exceedingly; निकामं क्षाममि Māl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final स, निकाय-  
मनिरङ्कुशः Gīt. 7; Ku. 5. 23; Si. 4. 54.

निकायः 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general; Mv. 1. 50. 2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. 3 A house, habitation; dwelling-place; काशीनिकायः &c. 4 The lady. 5 Aim, butt, mark. 6 The Supreme Being.

निकायः A dwelling, habitation, house; न प्रयाज्यो जनेः कश्चिन्निकायं तेऽपि ति-  
ष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Lifting up. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Humiliation, subjugation. 5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence; तीर्णो निकारार्णवः Ve. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41; 5. 14; 7. 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. 6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. 7 Wickedness, malice. 8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकाशः, -सः 1 Appearance, sight. 2 Horizon. 3 Proximity, vicinity. 4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Māl. 5. 13.

निकायः Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to 1/4 of a Kudava (also निकुञ्चक).

निकुञ्जः, -जं A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers; यमुनातीरान्तरि निकुञ्जे मन्दमारुह्यते Gīt. 4, 2, 11; Rs. 1. 23.

निकुञ्जः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. 2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुरं (कं) वं A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुरं Gīt. 11; किरणं A. L. 20; निकुरं 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकुत p. p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. 2 Insulted, offended;

U. 6. 14. 3 Deceived, cheated. 4 Removed. 5 Afflicted, injured. 6 Wicked, dishonest. 7 Base, low, vile.

निकृति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. (-ति: f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. 2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अने कृतिनिपुणं ते वेष्टितं मानशौढ Ve. 5. 21; Xi. 1. 45. 3 Insult, offence, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11 4 Abuse, reproach. 5 Rejection, removal. 6 Poverty, indigence. -Comp. -वृज्ज a. wicked, evil-minded.

निकृत्तन a. (नी f.) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिर्कृतं कुतसुसाङ्कितकिल्-  
बुत्तुरितो (वसते) Gīt. 11. -नं Cutting, cutting off, destruction. 2 An instrument for cutting; रक्तेन तलनिकृत्तनेन सर्वं कार्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष्ट a. 1 Low, base, vile. 2 Out-  
cast, despised. 3 Vulgar.

निकेतः A house, habitation, man-  
sion, abode; श्रित्योक्तं निकेतनीश्वरं R. 8. 33; 14. 58; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 23; Si. 5. 26.

निकेतनः Onion. -नं A mansion, house, abode; सिंजाना मण्डुमंजीरं श्रविषेः  
निकेतनं Gīt. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 128. Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निकृणः, निकृणः 1 A musical tone or sound. 2 A sound in general.

निष्ठा A nit (a wrong form for निष्ठा).

निक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. 2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. 3 Sent, sent off. 4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on (with acc.); अलं मान्यानां म्यास्यानेषु कदाश्च निक्षेपेण S. D. 2. 2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. 3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं तु निक्षेपं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. 4 Sending away. 5 Throwing away, abandoning. 6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. 2 A means by which anything is kept.

निखननं Digging in, burying; as in कृष्णानिखननम्याय.

निखव a. Dwarfish. -ई A billion. निखात p. p. 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), in-  
fixed; शाल्वं निखातमुद्वहारायतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; अष्टादशदीपनिखातयुगः 6. 38; गार्द निखात इव मे हृदये कदाश्च Māl. 1. 29. 3 Dug in, buried.

निखिल a. Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमपि विद्मस्तस्मै मया यद् Me. 94.

निग्रह a. Fettered, chained; इन्द्रस्य निग्रहस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -ह, -हं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an

elephant; बद्धापरणि परितो निगडान्वाधीत् Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. 2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडित a. Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद्, निगाद्: 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. 2 A prayer repeated aloud. 3 Speech, discourse. 4 Learning the meaning; रदधितम-विज्ञाते निगदेनैव श्रूयते Nir. 5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यात.

निगदित A discourse, speech.

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; सादयै सादा सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64. 2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमे भवति (often found in Nirukta). 3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. 4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. 5 A root (as the source of a word). 6 Certainty, assurance. 7 Logic. 8 Trade, traffic. 9 A market, fair. 10 A caravan of wandering merchants. 11 A road, market-road. 12 A city.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. 2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism).

निगार, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगारणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. —णः 1 The throat. 2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (ना) लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. 2 The throat or neck of a horse; वत् m. a horse.

निगारणं p. p. 1 Swallowed, devoured. 2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनातिनिर्गल-स्थोपमेयस्य यदव्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ a. 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. 2 Secret, private. —इ ind. Secret, privately.

निगूहनं Concealing, hiding.

निगंधनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66; Bg. 6. 34. 2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. 3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; रथनिग्रहे तु बलवानि त्वे प्रवर्तते: Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. 4 Confinement, imprisonment. 5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. 6 Dispersing, destruction.

removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. 7 Arresting of diseases, cure. 8 Punishment, chastisement (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहो-ऽन्यमनुग्रहोऽन्यतः R. 11. 90, 55; 12. 52, 63. 9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. 10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. 11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu 5. 10. 12 A handle. 13 A limit, boundary.

निग्रहण a. Holding back or down, suppressing. —णं 1 Subduing, suppression. 2 Capture, confinement. 3 Chastisement, punishment in general. 4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment. 2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते मृषात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निग्र a. As high as broad. —वः 1 A ball. 2 Sin.

निग्वदुः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. 2 Particularly, the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निगर्वः, निगर्वणं Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51.

निगसः 1 Eating, dining. 2 Food. निगातः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. 2 Suppression or absence<sup>1</sup> of accent.

निगातिः f. An iron club.

निगुह्ये Sound, noise.

निग्रह a. 1 Dependant, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रहं नृप तावर्कानि; प्रह्रीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणोपैः Ki. 3. 13. निग्रहस्य मे भर्तुर्निदेशोऽर्थं देवि क्षमस्वति बभूव वन्नः R. 14. 53. 2 Docile, tractable. 3 Dependent on (i. e. following the gender &c. of a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिग्रहः. 4 (After a numeral) Multiplied with.

निग्रायः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. 2 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in सरीरनिग्राय. 3 Certainty.

निग्रायिकः See निग्रायिकी.

निग्रायः A heap.

निग्रीत p. p. 1 Covered, overcast, over-spread; निग्रीतं समुद्रस्य नीरैः Ghat. 1; Si. 17. 14. 2 Full of, filled. 3 Raised up.

निगुलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्वानादस्मात् सरसनिगुलादुल्लसतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14. (where Malli-observes:—निगुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाय्याय; but this explanation is very doubtful). 3 An upper garment, cover; cf. निचोल.

निगुलकं A breast-plate, cuirass.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; चातं नीलनिचोलपाद Gt. 11; शीलव नीलनि-

चोल 5. 2 A bedcover. 3 The cover of a litter (शूलिकावरणं).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. 2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिविः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छ 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनेके, प्रनेनेकि, निच्छ), To wash, cleanse, purify; हस्तुः पयः वपुरेनिचुरंराणि Si. 5. 28. 2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.) 3 To nourish.—WITH अव lo wash, sprinkle water.—निच्छ to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज a. 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. 2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वयुः पुनरन्यथिजां रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18, Ms. 2. 50. 3 Peculiar. 4 Continual, perpetual.

निज् 2 A. (निजे) To wash.—WITH प्र to wash (प्रजिके).

निजले (Sometimes written निजिले) The forehead; निजिलतदुचित Dk. 4. 15. —COMP.—अक्ष; N. of Siva.

निडीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds; see डीन.

निर्तव्यः 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यतं यच्च निर्तव्यो-ऽस्तवामेवं विलासादिभ्यः S. 2. 1; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. 2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकवनि तं निर्तव्यरुचिरं (गिरं) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्या निर्तव्याः किञ्च धूपराणां किञ्चा स्मरसे-रविलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. 3 A precipice. 4 The sloping bank of a river. 5 The shoulder. —COMP.—चिब round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

निर्तव्यत् a. Having beautiful hips. —नी A woman; चारु उडुव निर्तव्यनी दक्षिते Gt. 1; V. 4. 26.

निर्तविन् a. 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to Jambun); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16; R. 19. 26. 6 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Ku. 3. 7. 2 A woman in general.

नितरा ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely; प्राणास्त्वयामि नितरा तद्वातिहेतोः Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. 2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; तुदंति वेतौ नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amara. 10; शोषितसदृशि निदधि नितराभेवोद्वतः सिद्धः Pt. 1. 104; नितरां नीचोऽस्मि Bv. 1. 9. 3 Continually, always; eternally. 4 At all events. 5 Certainly.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पताल.

नितांत *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितंतकदियां रुजं मनं न वेद सा मानसी V. 2. 2. — *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree.

नित्य *a.* 1 Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्येत H. 1. 48; नित्यजोत्सवाः प्रतिष्ठतमेव चिरन्तराः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. 2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काय) 3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. 4 Ordinary, usual (opp. वैमिषिक). 5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीरं, अण्वं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. — *त्यः* The ocean — *त्यं ind.* Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. — *COMP.* — अनन्यः an invariable suspense; Ms. 4. 107. — अनित्य *a.* eternal and perishable. — कृतं *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons.

— कर्मन् *n.* — कृत्यं — क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. — गतिः air, wind — दानं daily alms-giving. — नियमः an invariable rule. — नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a वर्षादा). — मलयः sleep. — भुक् the Supreme spirit. — यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. — संकित *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. — समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जनदग्नि, जनदग्नि &c.; इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता-त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity.

नित्यदा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशब्द *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150.

निदुःखः A man.

निदर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

निदर्शनं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. 2 Pointing to, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रसूते निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुवद्गुणः Si. 2. 50; B. 8. 45. 5 A Prognostic. 6 A sign, an omen. 7

A scheme, system. 8 A precept, scriptural authority, injunction. — नः A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined: — निदर्शना । अमरान्दस्तुसंदर्भ उपमापरि-कल्पकः K. P. 10; a. g. E. 1. 2.

निदाघः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्ज्वालाश्रिते Bv. 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपगतः त्रिषु Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 105; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. — *COMP.* — सूरः the sun. — कालः summer.

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिदं शङ्खकलस्य स्रोतः R. 3. 1; अथवा बलमारोपे निदानं व्यसं पदः Si. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; शुचं मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 5. 5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Smeared, anointed, 2 Increased, accumulated. — रश्मिः Small cardamoms.

निदिग्धासः, निदिग्धासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्ते निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे वृथयादिदेश R. 14. 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् *a.* Pointing &c. — नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. 2 A region.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाद्य-सुखमनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3. 2 Sloth. 3 Shutting, budding state. — *COMP.* — भ्रमः awaking. — दुःखः darkness. — संज्ञ-जनं phlegm, phlegmaticumour.

निद्राणं *a.* Sleeping, sleepy.

निद्रास्तु *a.* Sleeping, sleepy. — तुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निधन *a.* Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वोपद्रामासदं Mk. 1. 14. — नः — नः 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वयमे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; स्तेच्छनिवहनिधने कलशसि करालं Git. 1; कलातिष्ठति न प्रयाति निधनं विद्यास्यमंतर्धने Bh. 2. 16. 2 Conclusion, end, termination. — नः Family, race.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निधानं धर्मार्थं G. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निधानमर्थाभिज सागराचारं R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; विधौ लोकस्य परं निधानं 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निधिः 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जलं, धौवः, तपोनिधिः &c. 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). 4 The ocean. 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endowed with many good qualities. — *COMP.* — ईशः, — नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अविश्व-मधुरिणुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2; Si. 11. 18; Ch. P. 4, 9, 25. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निश्चानं Seeing, beholding, sight. निश्चानः Sound.

निर्नक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to die. 2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33.

निन (न) दः 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-चार निनदोऽस्ति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15; Rs. 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.)

नियनं 1 Performance. 2 Perform- ing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out.

निन्द 1 P. (निंदति, निन्दित, प्रणिदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निदिग्धं रूपं इत्येन पावति Ku. 5. 1; सा निंदति स्वानि मायानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक *a.* Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निन्दा K. P. 10; परं, वेदं. 2 Injury, wickedness. — *COMP.* — स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निन्दित *p. p.* Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c.

निन्दुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निध *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निपः — पः A water-jar. — पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ः Reading, reciting, studying.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. 2 Flying down.

निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. 2 A battle-field.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down; descending, alighting; पयोचरोऽस्य निपात-वृष्टिः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. 2 Attack- ing, falling upon, spring, leap; R. 2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, discharg- ing; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. 5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. 6 Accidental occurrence or mention. 7 An irreg- ular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः निपातेर्निधेः 8 A partiele, an indeclinable; P. 1. 4. 56.



नियत p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed.

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्योक्तिः. -*नं ind.* 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिवलाङ्ग Dk.; नियतिविधात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तृ *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

नियन्त्रण-णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणदुर्वर्गो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थ-नियन्त्रण S. D 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word.)

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; Ms. 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नयनकालतो नियमः S. B. 7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 33 and Ki. 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v.; यौगपज्या योरो दान स्वाध्यायपश्यविवाहः। प्रतमोत्पत्तयार्चं च स्नानं च नियमा दश Atri. 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविन्नकारिणी S. 1; R. 15. 74. 14 (In Mim. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; विरहिततमप्राप्ती नियमः शास्त्रिके सति. 15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in yoga. 16 (In Khet.) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -निष्ठ rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं a written agreement. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियन्त्रणः 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियन्त्रणम् न नयनः R. 9. 1. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Circumlocution. 4 A precept, fixed rule

नियन्त्रणी A woman having the monthly courses.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated

नियन्त्रः 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow

नियन्त्रण See नियन्त्रण.

नियन्त्रकः - (नियन्त्र *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing; -*नः* 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue: see नियोगः below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियुते 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धः Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; यः सावज्ञो साधव्यनियोगे M. 5. 8; नवो नियोगक्रियोक्तं मे R. 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः स्वर्गदीर्घो मंदमायस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयतु को नियोगीशुदीयतामिति S. 1; स्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्रुयं कुरु 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तस्मिन्नेव नियोगेन स विकल्पः पाह्युलः R. 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वेज; cf. Ms. 9. 59: -देवादा सवितादा क्षिया सम्यह-नियुक्ता। प्रजेप्तिताभिर्गन्तया संतानस्य परिहृये H; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of विचित्रवीर्ये in this way).

नियोगिनः *m.* An officer, a dependent, minister, functionary.

नियोगः a local master.

नियोजनः 1 Fastening, attaching. 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

नियोजः 1 A charge, with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; नियोजितं सर्वं महत्तमं ब्रह्मविद्याः S. 7. 1.

नियोजकः 1 A combatant wrestler. 2 A coach.

निरा *ind.* A substitute for निष् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the sense of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निर and cf. न also. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property.

-अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). -अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. -अनुक्ष *a.* 'not curbed by a hook', unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरक्ष इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो नि-कामनिर्दुःखः Git. 7; निरक्षः कवचः Sk.; Bh. 3. 106; Mv. 3. 39. -अन *a.* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन *a.* skinless. -अजन *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinged. 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-नः) an epithet of Śiva. (-ना) the day of full moon. -अतिक्षय *a.* unsurpassed. -अत्य *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. 2 free from fault, unblamable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful. -अव *a.* one who has lost his way. -अनुकोप *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted. (-नः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. -अनुय *a.* having no followers. -अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. -अनुसंध *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. -अंतर *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराविपदः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वतयातद्वृष्टिः Ku. 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close; दृढे निरंतरयोधया स्येव Mk. 5. 15. इदं निरंतरदुःखदिनस्तनमंशुकावच-मन्वदिदं Si. 9. 66. 3 compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross. 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view. 7 not different, similar, identical. (-*तं ind.* 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिवर्ज्य) कतिरिदं मम निरंतरमंगलैः Ve. 3. 27; परिवर्जते स्वमे निरंतरं Rs. 2. 11. 4

immediately, *अनन्तर*, constant study, diligent exercise or practice. -*अंतराल* *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. -*अव्यय* *a.* 1 having no properly changeable. 2 unconnected, unrelaxed. 3 not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight. Ms. 3. 332. 6 without reliance, unaccompanied, see *अव्यय*. -*अव्यय* *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. -*अव्यय* *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (-*स्य*) innocence. -*अव्यय* *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. -*अव्यय* *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.). वाचस्पतिनिर्माणादिप्रतिपत्तिरिति Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure. H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 divinely created, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. (-*स्य*) indifference, disregard. -*अभिभव* *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -*अभिमान* *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. -*अभिज्ञ* *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; स्वस्वनिर्माणादिप्रतिपत्तिरिति S. 5. 5. -*अभ्र* *a.* cloudless. -*अमर्ष* *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. -*अन्ध* *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. -*अनल* *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. (-*ल*) *ind.* freely. -*अर्थ* *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. -*अर्थक* *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. (-*क*) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु इत्यादि पूर्णकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. -*अवकाश* *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. -*अवग्रह* *a.* 'free from restraint', unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. -*अवग्रह* *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; इत्यनिरूपणो यो ब्रह्म Dk. 1. -*अवशिष्ट* *a.* having no end; unlimited; U. 3. 44. -*अव्यय* *a.* 1 without parts, indivisible. 3 without limbs. -*अवलम्ब* *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. -*अवशेष* *a.* whole, complete, entire. -*अवशिष्ट* *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally. -*अज्ञान* *a.* abstaining from

food. (-*स्य*) fasting. -*अज्ञान* *a.* without knowledge, ignorant. -*अज्ञान* *a.* 1 free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. -*अज्ञान* *a.* free from passion or self-conceit. -*अज्ञान* *a.* 1 without grasping, free from desire. 2 without nothing to fill up or complete (in the sense of a word or sentence). -*अज्ञान* *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 not affected. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming modest. (-*स्य*) 1 the universal spirit. 2 an epithet of Siva, 3 of Viṣṇu. -*अकुलि* *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. (-*स्य*) 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. -*अकुल* *a.* 1 unconfused, unperplexed, unwildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. -*अकरोड* *a.* unaccused, unreviled. -*अकरोड* *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. -*आचार* *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. -*आचर* *a.* without drums. -*आतंक* *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. -*आतप* *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays (-*स्य*) the night. -*आदर* *a.* disrespectful. -*आहार* *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारं ह रोदिमि कथं केनविह दुरः G. L. 4. 39. -*आधि* *a.* secure, free from anxiety. -*आपद* *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. -*आपद* *a.* 1 unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. असद्व्यवहारीकक्रोधोपायं स्वयं व्यवहरेति Mit. -*आमय* *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. (-*स्य*, *स्य*) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. (-*स्य*) 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. -*आमिष* *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. -*आमय* *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. -*आमय* *a.* not fatiguing, easy. -*आमय* *a.* unarmed, weaponless. -*आलम्ब* *a.* 1 having no proper support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालम्बो लोकोत्तरजनि के यमि शरणं Jag. -*आलोक* *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; Mā. 5. 30. -*आज्ञ* *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनोबहुलं दुःखं तस्मिन्निर्गच्छति R. 6. 2. -*आज्ञांक* *a.* fearless. -*आज्ञांक* *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope indifferent; जगत्कारणस्य निराज्ञः मन्त्रः Ku. 5. 76. -*आश्रय* *a.* 1 without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone. without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयः कश्चिदपि. -*आस्वाद* *a.* tasteless, insipid, unavoury. -*आहार* *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (-*स्य*) fasting. -*इच्छ* *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. -*इन्द्रिय* *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. -*इष्ट* *a.* destitute of fuel. -*इष्टि* *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. -*इष्ट* *a.* godless, atheistic. -*इष्ट* the body of a plough. -*इष्ट* *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10 21. 2 inactive. -*उच्छ्वास* *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. (-*स्य*) absence of breath. -*उत्तर* *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. -*उत्सव* *a.* without festivities; निर्वर्तमानः उत्सवः R. 8. 66. -*उत्साह* *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. (-*स्य*) absence of energy, indolence. -*उत्सुक* *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. -*उदक* *a.* waterless. -*उद्यम*, *उद्योग* *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. -*उद्यम* *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. -*उपक्रम* *a.* without a commencement. -*उपद्रव* *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. -*उपाधि* *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2. 2. -*उपपत्ति* *a.* unsuitable. -*उपपद* *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mn. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. -*उपप्लव* *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि न कर्माणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. -*उपपन्न* *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. -*उपपन्न* *a.* free from portents. -*उपास्य* *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as इच्छाया). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. -*उपाय* *a.* without expedients, helpless. -*उपेक्ष* *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. -*उपेक्ष* *a.* devoid of heat, cold. -*उपेक्ष* *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्ध इव किंशुकः °दृष्टिः f. the Salmali tree. -*वद* *a.*

free from pride. -जवाक्ष *a.* windowless. -शुण *a.* 1 stringless (as a bow). 3 devoid of all properties. 3 devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विमुलाङ्करोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 125. 4 without attributes. 5 having no epithet. (जः) the Supreme spirit. -बृह *a.* houseless, homeless; बृहन् निर्गृहीतम् Pt. 1. 390. -नोर *a.* 1 without dignity, undignified. -मंथ *a.* 1 freed from all ties or hindrances. 2 poor, possessionsless, beggar. 3 alone, unassisted. (-शः) 1 an idiot, a fool. 2 a gambler. 3 saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. -शयिक *a.* 1 clever, expert. 2 unaccompanied, alone. 3 deserted, abandoned. 4 fruitless. (-कः) 1 a religious mendicant. 2 a naked devotee. 3 a gambler. -यथिक *a.* (कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. -घट 1 a free market. 2 a crowded market. -दृण *a.* 1 cruel, merciless, pitiless. 2 shameless, immodest. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert, solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1 young, fresh. 2 imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; nom. pl. निर्जराः निर्जराः (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जल *a.* 1 waterless, desert, destitute of water. 2 not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -जिह्वः a frog. -जीव *a.* 1 lifeless. 2 dead. -ज्वर *a.* feverish, healthy. -द्वंद्वः a Sthāra. -द्व *a.* 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. 2 passionate. 3 very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; मृष्ये विदेहि. मयि निर्दयं त्वं दत्तं Gīt. 10; निर्दयतिष्ठामालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्दयः शत्रुः Me. 106. -द्व *ind.* 1 unmercifully, cruelly. 2 violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -द्व *a.* more than ten days old. -द्व *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1 free from pain, painless. 2 not causing pain. -द्वेष *a.* 1 faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. 2 guiltless, innocent. -द्वेष *a.* without property, poor. -द्वेष *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वेष *a.* 1 indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain); neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वेषो नित्यसत्त्वस्यो नियोगक्षेप आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. 2 not dependent upon another, independent. 3 free from jealousy or envy. 4 not double. 5 not contested, undisputed. 6 not acknowledging two principles. -घन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; शक्तिनस्तुल्यवशोऽपि निर्विः परिहृते Chāp. 82. (-नः) an old ox. -घन *a.* unrighteous, impious. -घुस

*a.* smokeless. -जर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -न्या *a.* without a guardian or master. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निद्रि *a.* causeless. -निद्रि *a.* not twinkling. -शुण *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बृह *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -नार *a.* 1 unobstructed. 2 unfrequented, lonely, solitary. 3 unmolested. -लुप्ति *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -लुप्ति, -लुप्ति *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. -भय *a.* 1 fearless, undaunted. 2 free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1 excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; वक्त्रनिर्भरमहार &c. Gīt. 12; Amaru. 42. 3 ardent. 3 fast, close (as embrace); कुण्डलनिर्भरपरिमाणं चक्षुः Gīt. 5; परिभ्य निर्भर Gīt. 1. 4 sound, deep (as sleep). 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.; आर्द्रं, गर्भं &c. (-रं) excess. (इ *ind.* 1 excessively, exceedingly, intensely. 2 soundly. -भार *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भृति *a.* without wages. -भक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (क्षं) *ind.* without flies; i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भक्षितं निर्भक्षिकं S. 2. 6; -भस्तर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -भस्त्र *a.* fishless. -भृ *a.* 1 not intoxicated, sober, quiet. 2 not proud, humble. 3 not in rut (as an elephant). -भृज, -भृज *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -भृज *a.* free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततः) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 30. 2 unselfish, disinterested. 3 indifferent to (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थे मय्यु मय्युः R. 15. 28; प्रविश्यात् निर्ममः Mb. -भृज *a.* 1 boundless, immeasurable. 2 transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मय्युजमिर्निर्ममोऽर्थे मय्युजमिर्निर्ममः Ve. 3. 22. -भृज *a.* 1 free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); गीरार्मिलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. 3 sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1 tale. 2 the remaining of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः crystal. -मृक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मांस *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -सुदः 1 the sun. 2 a rogue. (-दं) a large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1 rootless (as a tree). 2 baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.) 3 eradicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. -मत्त *a.* inactive, lazy. -मंथ *a.* 1 unrestrain-

ed, unobarructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. 2 unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-मं) absence of restraint, independence. -मंथ *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -मृष *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -रक्त, (नीरक्त) *a.* colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1 free from dust. 2 devoid of passion or darkness. -रजस्क (नीरजस्क) *a.* see नीरज (-f.) a woman not menstruating. लसत् absence of passion or darkness. -रज *a.* (नीरज) 1 without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 3. 2 thick, dense. 3 coarse, gross. -रज *a.* (नीरज) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रज *a.* (नीरज) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रज *a.* (नीरज) 1 tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. 2 (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसान् पयानां S. D. 1. 3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. 4 vain, useless, fruitless; अलक्ष्यकलनीरसान् मम विषय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. 5 disagreeable. 6 cruel, merciless. (-रः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle; (रसना) Ki. 5. 11. -रज *a.* (नीरज) without lustre, faded, dim. -रज, -रज *a.* (नीरज, नीरज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरजस्य किरीषये H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -लक्षण *a.* 1 having no auspicious marks, ill-fetured. 2 undistinguished. 3 unimportant, insignificant. 4 unspotted. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -ल्लि *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लेप *a.* 1 unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. 2 stainless, sinless. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -लोभ *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -लोक, -लोक *a.* without posterity, childless. -लोक, -लोक *a.* 1 being out of a wood. 2 free from woods, bare, open. -लुब्ध *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -लुब्ध *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from wind. -वानर *a.* free from monkeys. -वायस *a.* free from crows. -विकल्प, -विकल्प *a.* 1 not admitting an alternative. 2 being without determination or resolution. 3 not capable of mutual relation. 4 conditioned. 5 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञानज्ञानविभक्त्यभेदप्रदेशः; नोपेक्षितः प्रदिशु सहा नानेकत्वे सगर्वा Bh. 3. 61; Vo. 1. 23. (-इदं ind. without hesitation or wavering. -विचार a. 1 unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. 2 not disposed; M. 5. 14. 3 disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. -विचार a. unblown. -विश्राम a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-इ) absence of impediments. -विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; ररे येतेषु निर्विचारयति मत्स्यकाक्षी-म्व Chandr. 1. 2. (-इ) ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिन्तित a. free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट a. motionless, insensible. -विचिन्त a. unreflecting. -विनोद a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विनर्श a. void of reflection, thoughtless, unreflecting. -विवर a. 1 having no opening, 2 without interstices or interval, close; Si. 9. 45. -विवाद a. 1 not contending or disagreeing. 2 undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक a. indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting discrimination, foolish. -विशोक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष a. 1 showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वं स्वयं Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50, 'a difference without distinction'. 2 having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) प्रजापतीनोत्पलनिर्विशेषः Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेष-प्रतिविचारिणः R. 14. 22. 3 indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-व) absence of difference. (निर्विशेष and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयुहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्वी-यतां H. 1; R. 5. 6. -विशेषण a. without attributes. विश a. poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा कुडुमाः स्वताः. -विषय a. 1 expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 28. 2 having no scope or sphere of action; किं एव ग्राम्यं प्रविल-विषयं निर्विषयं वा स्वात् S. D. 1. 3 not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाज a. destitute of horns. -विहार a. having no pleasure. -बीज, -बीज a. 1 seedless. 2 impotent. 3 causeless. -वीर a. 1 deprived of heroes; निर्विजयविल P. R. 1. 31. 2 cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. -वीर्य

a. powerless, feeble, unmanly; impotent; निर्वीर्यं युरागम्यपितृवशात् किं मे तयोऽहं Vo. 3. 34. -वृक्ष a. treeless. -वृत्त a. deprived of bulls. -वेग a. not moving, quiet, calm. -वेहन a. honorary, unsalaried. -वेष्टन a. weaver's shuttle. -वेर a. free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-र) absence of enmity. -व्यञ्जन a. 1 straight-forward. 2 without condiment. (-ने ind.) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ a. 1 free from pain. 2 quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष a. indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलील्य a. 1 not hurting or offending. 2 without pain. 3 pleased, doing anything willingly. 4 sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र a. not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज a. 1 candid, upright, honest, plain. 2 not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. व्यापार a. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -ह्यज a. 1 unhurt, without wounds. 2 without rents. -व्रत a. not observing vows. -हिन cessation of winter. -हेति a. weaponless. -हेतु a. causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीन a. 1 shameless, impudent, 2 bold, daring. निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. 2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; स्वयां &c. 3 Pleased, delighted, 4 Reated, ceased. निरतिः f. Strong attachment, fondness, devotion. निरयः f. Hell; निरयमगस्त्यामुष्णायती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall. निरस a. Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastlessness. 2 Want of juice, dryness. 3 Want of passion or feeling. निरसन a. (नी f.) Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 6. 47. 2 Vomiting. -नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. 2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. 3 Vomiting forth, spitting out. 4 Checking, suppressing. 5 Destruction, killing, extirpation. निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन युवाभिरस्ता R. 14. 84. 2 Dispelled, destroyed; अह्वाय नावदस्तेन तयो निरस्तं R. 5. 71. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो देशे परंक्षोपि दुमावते H. 1. 69. 5 Discharged (as an arrow). 6 Refuted. 7 Vomited, spit out. 8 Uttered rapidly. 9 Torn out or

destroyed. 10 Suppressed, checked. 11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -रं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. 2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -Comp. -भेद a. having all differences removed, same, identical. -रार a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निरुक्तः 1 Cooking. 2 Sweat 3 The recompense of a bad action (a v. l. for निरुक्त).

निरुक्तरिणः 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निरुक्तरिविह्वला S. 6. 2 Banishing. 3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. 4 Refutation, reply. 5 Contempt. 6 Neglecting the chief sacred duties. 7 Forgetting.

निरुक्तरिणः a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. 2 Hindering from, obstructive. 3 Spurning, disdaining. 4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing.

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with; अलिङ्गलसंकुलकुसुमसङ्गुनि-राकुलकुलकलां Gt. 1. 2 Distressed; see under निर also.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृतिः 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. 2 Refusal. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. 4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt.

निरानाहुः The wood-apple (कपिल).

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. 2 Vomiting. 3 Refutation. 4 Opposition.

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षण, निरिक्षा 1 A look. 2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. 3 Looking out for, searching. 4 Consideration, regard; निरिक्षा as to, in respect of. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (च) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. 2 Loud, distinct. -क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretations. 2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; नाम च वातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. 3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yaska.

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. 2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्योगतो नाम्नामन्यार्थत्वकल्पनं इति श्रुतिर्जाते सत्यं दोषाकरो भवति Chandr. 5. 168 (दोषाकरो is equal to दोषाग्रामाकरो); f

निर्दय २. 1 Exceedingly amicus.  
2 Unmerciful, indifferent.

निर्दुष्ट १. 1 Obscured, hindered, checked, nominalized, carbed; U. 1. 37. 2 Concealed, unperceived. -Comp. -कृत्य अ. moving in the breath obscured, unaffected. -दुष्ट: obscuration of the century.

निर्दुष्ट २. 1 Conventional, becomes current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its etymological sense); जैसे कश्चित्कश्चिन् निर्दुष्टं त्वं वा चरति यत्र हे चिन् N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. -दुष्ट: Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') -Comp -लक्षणा a lakṣaṇa or secondary use of a word which is based not on the etymology or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.

निर्दुष्टिः १. 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; दुष्ट विदुषि निर्दुष्टिमाना K. i. 2. 6. 2 Confirmation.

निर्दुष्टः १. 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.

निर्दुष्टिः २. १. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.

निर्दुष्टः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निर्दुष्टिः १. 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; स हि लोकस्य निर्दुष्टिः U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 375. 2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).

निरीः Country, region, place.

निर्वधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्वधनं 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमव्यवहारादिनिर्वधनः प्रथमः K. 139. 4 Exit, issue.

निर्वधनं Going out or forth.

निर्वधः The hollow of a tree.

निर्वधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्वधः -ठ 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (चरित्र).

निर्वधनं Rubbing, friction.

निर्वधः 1 Destruction. 2 A violent wind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्वधतैः कुजलिनाम् जिवाधर्षा निर्वधैः कुजलिनाम् हिंसा R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 105 7. Y. 1, 145 (वायुना निर्वधो वायुनयनाय पतत्यः । प्रचंडवोर्निर्वधो निर्वध इति कल्पः) । 4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहह दारुणो देवान्निर्वधः U. 2.

निर्वधनं Forcing out, bringing out. निर्वधः 1 A sound in general, V. 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging; ज्यानिर्वधैः क्षोणयामास निर्वधः R. 9. 64; भारतीनिर्वधः U. 3.

निर्वधः, निर्वधितः १. Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्वधः, -रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; इति निर्द्वारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -रः 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.

निर्वधिरिन् m. A mountain.

निर्वधिरिणी, निर्द्वारी A river, mountain-torrent; स्वलसुखधरिणीततो निर्द्वारियः U. 2, 20.

निर्वधः 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संवहनिर्वधो जातः S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; इदं निर्वधः नैव वाच्यः Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकानिर्द्वारिणाश्चुपगमो द्यौषाय M. 1. -Comp. -द्वारः a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्वधयक a. Settling, conclusive.

निर्वधयनं 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्वधयक p. p. Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.

निर्वधयिः १. 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्वधयः 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्वधयकः A washerman.

निर्वधयनं 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्वधयः Removal, banishment.

निर्वधयः, -ठ a. 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्वधयः, -रिः A cave, cavern.

निर्वधयनं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्वधयनं Burning, consuming.

निर्वधयः २. 1 A digger up of weeds. 2 A sower. 3 A handman, reaper. निर्वधयः ३. 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; S. 18. 28.

निर्वधयक p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. 2 Well-fed, copulent, stout.

निर्वधयः १. 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized. 3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.

निर्वधयः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तं निर्द्वारः Mib. Pg. 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity, proximity.

निर्वधयः, निर्वधयनं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत्र निर्वधयः P. 11. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. 2 Determining, settling, deciding. 3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्वधयितः p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; see धृ with निर्वधयः.

निर्वधयः p. p. 1 Shaken off, removed; R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected. 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided. 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (see धृ with निर्वधयः).

निर्वधयः p. p. 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.

निर्वधयः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity; निर्वधयसंज्ञा (ग्रन्था) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. 2 Importance, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्वधयः स जगद सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्वधयः S. 3. 3. 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.

निर्वधयः See निर्वधयः.

निर्वधयः a. Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्वधयनं, -न 1 Threat, menace; Si. 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.

निर्वधयः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration; M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्वधयः, निर्वधयनं, निर्वधयः, निर्वधयनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.

निर्वधयः a. 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -धयः The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्वधयः 1 Measuring, meting out यथाशक्त्यलनिर्वधयः P. II. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमाशक्त्यनिर्वधयः (वाहः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' 3 Pro-



ducing, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणः पवित्रः U. 4. 4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणेन हि नदः कालान्वितं Mā. 3. 49. 5 A shape, make, figure, कृतेन निर्माणेन नववस्तुभावं Mr. 1. 6 Composition, work. 7 A building. -वा Tinsar, propriety, decorum.

निर्मात्य 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. 2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers, निर्मात्योऽजितपुष्पदानादिभिरुक्तं पद्मदानं रतिः S. Til. 10. 3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्मात्यैश्च नवतृष्वधीरितानां Si. 8. 69. 4 Remains in general.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवसहस्रानि निर्मितानि भवन्ति कर्त्तव्यानि

निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. 2 Freed from worldly attachments. 3 Separated, disjoined. -क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्त्तव्यं निर्मुलनम् Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मट p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मुट्तामृतः S. D. 1.

निर्मोक्तः 1 Setting free, liberating. 2 A hide, skin; especially the slough of a serpent; R. 16; 17; Si. 20. 47. 3 Armour, mail. 4 The sky, heaven. 5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance.

निर्माणे 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. 2 Vanishing, disappearing. 3 Dying, death. 4 Eternal emancipation, final beauty. 5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्माणमेषमित्रम् Dk. 97; निर्माणविरुद्धं चलितं निरादौ Si. 5. 41. 6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणस्तस्य पुरे दुष्यन्तः Si. 12. 41.

निर्मातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Payment of a debt. 3 Gift, donation. 4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैनिर्मातनं). 5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्मातिः f. 1 Exit, departure. 2 Departure from life, dying, death. • निर्माणः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्वातः, -स 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्वातपिनिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. 2 Extract, infusion, decoction. 3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्वृहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वितर्हिनिर्वृहविदेनोदः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्वृह by मन्वाराण्यः उपाश्रयः and quotes Vajjyanti; per-

haps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in art); वाक्योपनिर्वृहः Rām. 2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. 3 A peg projecting from a wall. 4 A door, gate. 5 Extract, decoction.

निर्वृचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्वृचनं 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Tearing off.

निर्वृचनं 1 Scraping, scratching. 2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्वृचनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वृचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 A proverbial expression, proverb. 3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. 4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वृषणं 1 Pouring out, offering. 2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248, 260. 3 Bestowing presents. 4 Gift, donation.

निर्वृषणं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. 2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वृषक a. (तिका f.) Completing, accomplishment, finishing, executing, performing &c.

निर्वृषक Accomplishment, completion, execution.

निर्वृषणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. 2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वृषणं Amar. 24. 3 Destruction, annihilation. 4 (In dramas) The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तस्मिन्निमित्तं कुरुविकृतनाटकस्येव अन्यन्मुख्यनिर्वृषणे Mu. 6.

निर्वृषणं p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरुद्धाः प्रज्ञादीनां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. 2 Lost, disappeared. 3 Dead, deceased. 4 Liberated from existence. 5 Set (as the sun). 6 Calmed, quieted. 7 Plunged. -नं 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; इति निर्वाणमिति निर्वाण इवानलः Mb. 2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. 3 Dissolution, death. 4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपि न्येज्जन्तारं जगत्त्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. 5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. 6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. 7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लब्धे नेत्रनिर्वाणं S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. 8 Cessation, ceasing. 9 Vacuity. 10 Union, association, confluence. 11 The bathing of an elephant; see अनिर्वाण in R. 1. 71. 12

instruction in sciences. -कारः -कृतिः p. almost invariably depart. 20; निर्वाणविरुद्धः 200 वृत्तान्तरं वृत्त- 20 R. 3. 38. -कृतः final emancipation or final moral beauty.

निर्वोदः 1 Warm, reproach. 2 Scandal, libel, slur, obloquy; R. 14. 54. 3 Denial of a controversy. 4 Absence of dispute (अनुवादः).

निर्वाणः See निर्वाण.

निर्वाणं 1 An offering, oblation; a funeral oblation. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Putting out, extinguishing. 4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). 5 Offering, giving. 6 Alleviating, alleviation, pacification; कर्त्तव्यं दुःखिर्दुःखनिर्वाणः U. 5. 7 Annihilation. 8 Killing, slaughter. 9 Cooling, refreshing; कर्त्तव्यं निर्वाणः S. 2. 10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वातः, निर्वातनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. 2 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. 2 Completion, end. 3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपद्यस्वसु सप्तमित्ति मोक्षार्थं Mu. 2. 18. 4 Subsisting on, 5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. 6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहणं See निर्वाह.

निर्विषणं p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. 2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. 3 Emaciated with grief. 4 Abused, degraded. 5 Diagnosed with anything; मत्स्याह्वानस्य निर्विषणः Pt. 1. 6 Impaired, decayed. 7 Humble, modest.

निर्विष्टं p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. 2 Fully enjoyed or used; R. 12. 1. 3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्टं वैश्यद्वयोः Gautama. 4 Married. 5 Engaged in.

निर्वृत्तं p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वातो स्वः S. 2; S. 4. Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. 3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; ब्रजति निर्वृतिरुपदे मनः V. 2. 9. R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64; 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. 2 Tranquility, rest, repose. 3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; दूरं निर्वृतिस्तन्नो विजयेते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. 4 Completion, accomplishment. 5 Freedom. 6 Disappearance, death, destruction.

निर्वृत्तं p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.

निर्वृतिः f. Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1.

निर्वोदः 1 Disgust, loathing. 2 Satiety, cloy, 3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभाषाविवेकवाक्ये Mk. 1. 14. Humiliation. 5 Grief. 6



Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्त (quietude)); निर्द्वेषादिभावोक्तिः शान्तोक्तिः नवने रत्नः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्द्वेषः. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. 4 under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लज्जया वा दुःखद्वया न मदीयान्तराणि समेयन्ति । अहना जडजीविने न जगता वा विफलं किं नले ॥).

निर्देशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्द्वेषः 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्वृद्धः p. p. 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; सुवृद्धनिर्वृद्धवित्तम् Māl. 7; निर्वृद्धसौहृदमभवेत् 6. 17 (उपनिषत् Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायां निर्वृद्धस्तेऽयमस्तेहः U. 3; निर्वृद्धः संतापनाभयो बुद्धराक्षितम् Māl. 8; निर्वृद्धं तातस्य कापालिकम् Māl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्वृद्धिः f. 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्वृद्धः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Devotion; cf. निर्वृद्धः.

निर्वहरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्हावः Evacuation, voiding excrement

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार).

निर्हारिन् a. Carrying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्हतिः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्हृद्ः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निहयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in.' 2 Settling, disappear-

ance; द्विगोतनिहयश्च R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निहयः 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, noose, dwelling, habitation.

निहयः 1 A god; निहयिर्विश्वनाथः च निहयतर्षितितान् G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. -निहयि the celestial Ganges.

निहयिषा, निहयिषा A cow.

निहयः p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. 3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see नी with नि).

निहयने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; e. g. निहयने कृत्य, निहयने कृत्वा P. L. 4. 76).

निहयनं Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को न कुले निहयनानि निहयन्तीति S. 6. 24.

निहयः A virgin, an unmarried girl. निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पतन् नास्त्यारंभे न चापि निवर्तनं Śānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजयुगनिवहः Bh. 3. 37. 2 वनं, देव्यं, कपेत् &c. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निवात a. 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कप-विष प्रदीपे Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrāddha ceremony; रक्षा निवापकृतिः विवरीकृतं Māl. 9. 49; निवापकृतिः R. 3. 85; निवापकृत्यः निवृत्तः 6. 8, 15. 91. Mu. 4. 5. 3 A gift or offering; in general.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; इह निवारणम् 3. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निवासस्थानः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 13; Mk. 3. 22. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing. 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -म् A resident, an inhabitant. निवासनं 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn. 3 Spending time.

निवि (वि) ड a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो हृदि R. 9. 53, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse. 5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निविरीक्ष a. 1 Compact, close; उह-निविरीक्षनिवेशमास्तेषु Si. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निविदोष a. Not different, alike. -सः Want of difference.

निविष्टः p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 51. 5 Initiated. 6 Arranged.

निवर्तितं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवर्तितं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनानां निवृत्तासुरवर्तितं देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -त्वं A veil, mantle.

निवृत्तः p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -त्वं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृत्तिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्तः p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repenting of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -तं Return. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-जः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -नास a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तनासस्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passion. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. 2 Disappearance, cessation, termination,

suspension; उपनिवृत्ति S. 7; R. 8. 82. 3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. श्रुति). 4 Abstaining from, aversion; श्रमवातादिवृत्ति: Bk. 3. 63. 5 Leaving off, desisting from. 6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. 7 Repose, rest. 8 Felicity, beatitude. 9 Denial, refusal. 10 Abolition, prevention.

निवेदन 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. 2 Delivering, entrusting. 3 Dedication. 4 Representation. 5 An offering or oblation.

निवेद्य Offering of food to an idol; cf. वेद्यः.

निवेशः 1 Encamping, entrance. 2 Encamping, halting. 3 A halting place, camp, encampment; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं यकार R. 5. 49. 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. 4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. 5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. 6 Depositing, delivering. 7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. 8 Impression, copy. 9 Military array. 10 Ornament, decoration.

निवेशन 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Halting, encamping. 3 Marrying, marriage. 4 Entering in writing, inscribing. 5 An abode, dwelling, house, habitation. 6 A camp. 7 A town or city. 8 A nest.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टन Covering, enveloping.

निक्ष f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. 2 Turmeric.

निक्षन्त 1 Looking at, beholding. 2 Seeing, sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Becoming aware of.

निक्ष (श्रा) रणे Killing, slaughter.

निक्षा 1 Night; या निशा सर्ववृत्तानं तस्य जगतीं संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 Turmeric. -COMP. -अदः, -अदमः 1 an owl. 2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अतिक्रमः, -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. 2 daybreak. -अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a. blind at night. -अधीशः, -ईश, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं the moon. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आरुष्या -आह्वा turmeric. -आदिः the evening twilight. -अस्तमः end of night, daybreak. -करः 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. 2 a cock. 3 camphor. -सुखं a bed-chamber. -सर a. (-रा-री f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 69. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a jackal. 4 an owl. 5 a snake. 6 the ruddy goose. 7 a thief. -पतिः 1 an epithet of 1 Siva.

2 of Nāga. (-री) 1 a female fiend. 2 a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; उपसक्तपक्षेण तादिता दुःखेन दुद्वे निशाचरी R. 11. 20. (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 a harlot. -रमन् m. darkness. -रसं dew, frost. -रुक्षं m. an owl. -निक्ष ind. every night, always. -सुखं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). 2 hoarfrost, dew. -सुखं the beginning of night. -सुखः a jackal. -सुखः hemp (रुख). -विह्वरः a demon, goblin, a demon, goblin, a Rākshasa; प्रचक्रु रमनिशाचिद्वारि Bk. 2. 35. -वेदित्र m. a cock. -हस्तः the white water-lily. (opening at night).

निक्षत p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. 2 Polished, bright.

निक्षान Sharpening, whetting.

निक्षान्त p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -स A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.

निक्षामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निक्षान्न 1 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Repeated observation. 5 A shadow, reflection.

निक्षित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निक्षितनिपातः क्षारः S. 1. 10. 2 Stimulated. -सं Iron.

निक्षीयः 1 Midnight; निक्षीयदीपाः सहस्र हतितयः R. 3. 15. Me. 88. 2 The time of sleep, night in general; ह्यचौ निक्षीये-जुमयति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3; Amaru. 11. निक्षीयिनि, निक्षीय्या Night.

निक्षुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. 2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. 3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -COMP. -अधनीः, सर्वनी an epithet of Durgā.

निक्षुभन Killing, slaying.

निक्षयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. 2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. 3 A determination, resolution, resolve; रय मे स्थिते निक्षयः Mu. 1. 4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. 5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; केकेरी ह्यनिक्षय R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5.

निश्चल a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. 2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ला The earth. -COMP. -अय a. firm-bodied, firm. (-यः) 1 a species of crane, 2 a rock or mountain.

निश्चायक a. Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चारक 1 Evacuation by stools. 2 Air, wind. 3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चित p. p. Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded

(used actively also); अतएवमरम् वा जगद्वेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -सं Certainty, decision. -सं ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चिन्ति f. 1 Ascertainment, settling. 2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चयः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चयि, निश्चयणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhealing, sighing; cf. निःश्वास.

निश्चयः 1 Attachment, clinging to. 2 Union, association. 3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 2. 64.

निश्चयः 1 An embrace. 2 A bowman. 3 A charioteer. 4 A car.

निश्चयिन् a. 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. 2 Having a quiver. -m. 1 An archer, Bowman. 2 A quiver. 3 A sword-bearer.

निश्चयण p. p. 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, 13. 75. 2 Supported. 3 Gone to. 4 Dejected, afflicted, down cast; cf. निश्चय.

निश्चयणकं A seat.

निश्चया 1 A small bed or couch. 2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. 3 A market place, market; Si. 18. 15.

निश्चरः Mud, mire. 2 The god of love. -री Night.

निश्चयः (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -यः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 2 N. of a mountain.

निश्चादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer या निश्चादं प्रतिष्ठां त्यज्यमानः क्षाच्यतीः रामः R. 14. 54, 70. 2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. 3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. 4 (In music) The first, (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गतिफलानिवाचयिषि निषादाद्युक्तं K. 21 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषादित a. 1 Made to sit down. 2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादित p. p. (नी f.) Sitting or tying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52. 4. 2. -m. An elephant-driver; Si. 5. 41.

निषिद्ध a. Forbidden, prohibited, ward off, prevented; see सिद्ध with नि.

निषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon. 2 Infused, instilled, poured into; impregnated.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding off or keeping off. 2 Defence.

निषुद्धन Killing, slaughter. -नः A killer; as in नल्लुचनिषुद्धन &c.

**निर्देशकः** 1 Sprinkling, infusion; हससल्लिर्निर्देशकः R. 1. 28. 2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिर्देशकं विदुः R. 8. 38 a drop of dripping oil. 3 Effusion, discharge. 4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 2. 16; R. 14. 60. 5 Irrigation. 6 Water for washing. 7 Seminal impurity. 8 Dirty water.

**निर्देशः** 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. 2 Negation, denial. 3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निर्देशौ प्रकृतार्थं मन्यतः. 4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). 5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

**निर्देशकः** 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. 2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to, 3 Enjoying.

**निर्देशनः, निर्देशा** 1 Serving, service, waiting upon. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Practice, performance. 4 Attachment or adherence to. 5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. 6 Familiarity with, use.

**निष्कः** 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

**निष्कः** -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarna of 16 Māshas). 2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 or Suvarnas q. v. 3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast. 4 Gold in general. -कः A Chāṇḍāla.

**निष्कर्षः** 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 5. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. 3 Measuring. 4 Certainty, ascertainment.

**निष्कर्षणं** 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. 2 Deducing. **निष्कालनं** Driving away (cattle &c.). 2 Killing, slaughter (वध).

**निष्कासः** (ज्ञा) 1 Exit, egress, issue. 2 A portico. 3 Day-break. 4 Disappearance.

**निष्कासितः** p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. 2 Gone forth or out, issued. 3 Placed, deposited. 4 Stationed, appointed. 5 Opened, blown, expanded. 6 Reviled, reproached.

**निष्कासिनी** A female slave not restrained by her master.

**निष्कुटः** 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. 2 A field. 3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. 4 A door. 5 The hollow of a tree.

**निष्कुटिः** -टी f. Large cardamoms (पटा).

**निष्कुपितः** p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. 2 Expelled; see कुप् with नि.

**निष्कुहः** The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

**निष्कृतः** p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -त्वे Expiation, or atonement.

**निष्कृतिः** f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. 2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षाः तैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. 3 Removal. 4 Restoration, cure. 5 Avoiding, escaping from. 6 Neglecting. 7 Bad conduct, roguery.

**निष्कृष्टः** p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. 2 Summed up.

**निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं** 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. 2 Husking, shelling.

**निष्कोषणकं** A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

**निष्क्रमः** 1 Going out, coming forth. 2 Departure from, exit. 3 One of the Samskāras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12, cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. 4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. 5 Intellectual faculty.

**निष्क्रमणं** 1 Going forth or out. 2 निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोः निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

**निष्क्रमणिका** See निष्क्रम (3).

**निष्क्रमः** 1 Redemption, ransom; द्वा द्वे समुद्रेण धीतेनैवात्मनिष्क्रमं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. 2 Reward. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. 5 Exchange, barter.

**निष्क्रमणं** Redemption, ransom.

**निष्क्राथः** 1 Decoction. 2 Broth.

**निष्पवने** Burning.

**निष्ठानकः** Roar; murmur.

**निष्ठः** a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तच्छिष्टे केने. 2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; तन्मोनिष्ठः Ms. 12. 95. 3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intention; सत्यनिष्ठ. 4 Skilled in. 5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठ. -ठा 1 Position, condition. 3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; नमो निष्ठाश्रयं भ्रमति च किमन्यालिखति च Mā. 1. 31. 4 Devotion or application, close attachment. 5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेण निष्ठा Mā. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. 6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. 7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुर्ध्वमिवति महतामन्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. 8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. 9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) Ms. 8. 227. 10 The culminating point. 11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. 12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. 13 Begging. 14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. 15 (In gram.) A

technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवत् (त and तवत्).

**निष्ठाने** Sauce, condiment.

**निष्ठी (ष्टे) वः** -वं, निष्ठी (ष्टे) वनं, निष्ठी-वितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92.

**निष्ठुरः** a. 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. 2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a blow); Si. 5. 49. 3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रति-पत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65, 3. 62. 4 Contumelious.

**निष्ठुतः** p. p. Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठुतश्चरणीययोगशूलभो लाञ्छारसः केनचित् S. 4. 5; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10.

**निष्ठुतिः** f. Spitting, spitting out.

**निष्ण, निष्णातः** a. Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्णातोपि च वेदाने साधुव्यं वेति दुर्जनः Br. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Ms. 2. 66, 6. 30. 2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Mā. 10. 24 (निःशङ्कं विहितः Jagaddhara). 3 Superior, perfect.

**निष्पकः** a. 1 Decocted, infused. 2 Well-cooked.

**निष्पतनं** 1 Rushing out, issuing quickly.

**निष्पत्तिः** f. 1 Birth, production; जन्मनिष्पत्तिः. 2. Ripeness, maturity (परिपाक); Ku. 2. 37. 3 Perfection, consummation. 4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

**निष्पातः** p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. 2 Effected, completed, accomplished. 3 Ready.

**निष्पवनं** Winnowing.

**निष्पादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplishing. 2 Concluding. 3 Producing, causing.

**निष्पावः** 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. 2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. 3 Wind.

**निष्पीडितः** p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितं दुर्करकंदलजो दुःश्लेकः U. 3. 11.

**निष्पेषः, निष्पेषणं** 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; श्रुजातरनिष्पेषः Ve. 3. 2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; R. 4. 71; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56.

**निष्पवणः, नि** n. New unbleached cloth; दुग्धलं Dk.

**निष् ind.** 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under (निर्)). 2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of', 'away from'; as in निर्बन्ध, निर्धोषादि; or (b) more usually, 'not', 'without',

'devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष without a remainder; निष्कल, निजल &c. *N. B* In compound the र् of निः is changed to र् before vowel and soft consonants (see निः), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and झ्, and to व् before ह् and ण्, see दुस्. -**Comp.** -**कंदक** (निष्कंदक) *a.* 1 thornless. 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -**कंदू** (निष्कंदू) *a.* without edible roots. -**कण्ड** (निष्कण्ड) *a.* guileless, sincere. -**कंप** (निष्कंप) *a.* motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कंपचामरशिला: *S.* 1. 8; *Ku.* 3. 48. -**करुण** (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -**कल** (निष्कल) *a.* 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. 3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. (-लः) 1 a receptacle. 2 the pudendum muliebri. 3 *N.* of Brahmā. (-ला, -ली) an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -**कलंक** (निष्कलंक) *a.* stainless, spotless. -**कषाय** (निष्कषाय) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -**काम** (निष्काम) *a.* 1 free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. 2 free from all worldly desires. (-सं *ind.*) 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -**कारण** (निष्कारण) *a.* 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बभूव 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-यं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -**कालकः** (निष्कालकः) *a.* penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -**कालिक** (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय). -**किञ्चन** (निष्किञ्चन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -**कुल** (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कु to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1 to exterminate one's family. 2 to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाहिमं *Sk.*). -**कुलीन** (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -**कूट** (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -**कूप** (निष्कूप) pitiless, merciless, cruel. -**कैवल्य** (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -**कौशावि** (निष्कौशावि) *a.* who has gone out of Kauśāmbi. -**क्रिय** (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -**क्षत्र** (निष्क्षत्र) *a.* destitute of the military trice. -**क्षेपः** (निष्क्षेपः) निष्क्षेप *q. v.* -**चक्र** (निष्चक्र) *ind.*

completely. -**चक्षुस्** (निष्चक्षुस्) *a.* a blind, eyeless. -**चत्वारिंश** (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty. -**चित्त** (निश्चित) *a.* 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -**चेतन** (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -**चेतस्** (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses. -**चेष्ट** (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. -**चेष्टाकरण** (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -**चंदस्** (निश्चंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (चंदस्). -**छिद्र** (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1 without holes. 2 without defects or weak points. 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -**चैतु** *a.* having no offspring, childless. -**चंद्र** *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. तमस्क, -**हमिर** *a.* 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -**तर्क्य** *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -**तल** *a.* 1 round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च तिलतलस्य *Ku.* 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -**तुष** *a.* 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. °रत्नं crystal -**तेजस्** *a.* destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure -**त्रप** *a.* impudent, shameless -**त्रिंश** *a.* 1 more than thirty; निश्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैवस्य *P.* IV. 4. 73. *Sk.* 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-ज्ञः) a sword. °भृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. -**त्रैगुण्य** *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -**पंक** (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure. -**पताक** (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -**पति-सुता** (निष्पति-सुता) a woman having no husband and no sons. -**पत्र** (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्पत्रा कु to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति (युग्मं व्याघ्रः) (सर्पुस्त्रस्य शस्त्रस्य अपरं पक्षे निर्गमनादिपक्षं करोति *Sk.*); एकश्च घृगः सपत्राः कृतोऽन्यश्च निष्पत्राकृतोऽपत्रः *Dk.* 165; so यांती गुरुजैः साके समयमानानां दुष्टा निर्वेय्यीं यद्वाक्षी-तश्च निष्पत्राकरोजन् *Bv.* 2. 132. -**पद्** (निष्पद्) *a.* having no foot. (-द्) a vehicle moving without feet. -**परि-कर** (निष्परि-कर) *a.* without preparations. -**परिग्रह** (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; *Mu.* 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -**परिच्छद्** (निष्परिच्छद्) *a.* having no retinue or train. -**परीक्ष** (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -**परीहार** (निष्परीहार) *a.* not observing caution. -**पर्यंत** (निष्पर्यंत), -**पार** (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -**पाप** (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless,

childless. -**दुख** (निष्दुख) *a.* 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter (-दः) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -**पुलाक** (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -**पौरुष** (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. -**प्रकंप** (निष्कंप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -**प्रकारक** (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं *T. S.* -**प्रकाश** (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -**प्रचार** (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -**प्रति** (ति) कार (निष्प्रति (ती) कार), -**प्रतिक्रिय** (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1 incurable, irremediable; सर्वेश निष्प्रतिक्रियमाद्युपस्थिता *K.* 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -**प्रतिष** (निष्प्रतिष) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; *R.* 8. 71. -**प्रति-द्वंद्व** (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -**प्रतिभ** (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -**प्रतिभान** (निष्प्रतिभान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -**प्रतीप** (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a look). -**प्रत्युह** (निष्प्रत्युह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded. -**प्रपंच** (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -**प्रभ** (निष्प्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1 lustreless, pale-looking; *R.* 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -**प्रमाणक** (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -**प्रयोजन** (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 3 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; *Mu.* 3. -**प्राण** (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -**फल** (निष्फल) *a.* 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलमभवत् *Mu.* 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; *Ku.* 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. (-ला, -ली) a woman past child-bearing. -**फेन** (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -**शब्द** (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितु-नामे *K.* 143. -**शलाक** (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-क) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मंत्र्यद्विभाषितः *Ms.* 7. 147. -**शेष** (निःशेष) *a.* without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं *R.* 5. 1. -**शोष** (निःशोष) *a.* washed; clean. -**संशय** (निःसंशय) *a.* 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (—) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. **संज** (निःसंज) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; यस्मिन्संजं तत्त्वज्ञानेन्यः Ki. 18. 24. 3 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (—) *ind.* unselfishly, —संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. —सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (—त्वं) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति), —संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संविद्य (निःसंविद्य), —संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंज्ञ. —संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; वनचरिकापतिः शिष्यलोच जातः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. —समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. —संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (—तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संवाच (निःसंवाच) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —संसार (निःसंसार) *a.* 1 sapless, pithless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. —सीम (निःसीम), —सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहं यतां निःसीमान्मदितिविद्युतः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मन् 3. 37. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. —स्वप् (निःस्वप्) or निःस्वप् *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ननु स्वविशेषनिःस्वः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent; निःस्वो वदि शतं Sānti. 2. 6. —स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

**निःसंपात** See निःसंपात.

**निःसर्ग** 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandoning, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निःसर्गमुक्तो Ki. 1. 6: 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16: —निःसर्ग, निःसर्ग 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. —*Osar.* —ज, —सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. —निज *a.* different by nature; निजनिजात्पदोपसर्ग R. 6. 23.

—विनीत *a.* 1 Naturally disordered. 2 well naturally-behaved.

**निःसार** A multitude (सङ्घ).

**निःसृज** *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —नं Killing, slaughter.

**निःसृष्ट** *p. p.* 1: Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle.—*Comp.* —स्य *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—स्यः) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. —सृष्टी a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निष्ठं निःसृष्टीकृत्यः दृश्यन्तः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृष्टीकृती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति वा)

**निःसरण** 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

**निःसर्गण** Killing, slaughter.

**निःसार** 1 Crossing over; संसारं त्वं निःसारपदवीं न दृष्यसी Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निःसारः कृतः H. 3. 5 A means, expedient.

**निःसर्ग** *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36, **निःसोद** Pricking, sting.

**निःस्पंद** Trembling, throbbing, motion.

**निःस्पंद** (व्यं) द्रुः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कल-शिला निःस्पंदरेखाभिः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिःस्पंद इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3. 41, 16. 70; मद्निःस्पंदरेखोः 10. 58; Me. 42.

**निःस्पंदित्व** *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

**निःसर्ग, निःसार** 1 A stream, torrent. 2 The scum of boiled rice.

**निःस्वन**, **निःस्वान** Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

**निःसृत** *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, infixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

**निःहवने** Killing, slaughter.

**निःहव** Invocation, summoning; **निःहार** See निहार.

**निःहिसने** Killing, slaughter.

**निःहित** *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held. 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered in a deep tone.

**निहीन** *a.* Low, vile —जः A low man, one of vile origin.

**निःहव** 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिःहवः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 267. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation.

**निःहृति** *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amara S. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, नीत) (One of the *roṣṭa* that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां खेन वयति पयो-युवा V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतां लंकां नीता ह्यपरिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनायं वयं देहं कुर्याद्वै दिवं गन्तामि Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मां कतिचित् Me. 2; संविदः कुशग्रये निज्ञां निनाय R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनवद्वगं K. 143; नीतस्वया पचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शुद्धतां द्वास्तत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दण्डं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.) 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारोपपन्नः Y. 2. 19; एवं शब्देन निषेधे बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. 9 To trace, track, find out; पतौडिभैरेव सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्ययमप्यतिशयस्य सङ्घः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शत्रुं नयते Sk. —*Caus.* (नायति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां संस्तारयमायत् K. 38. —*Desid.* (नीयति-ते) To wish to carry &c. —*With.* अङ्गु 1 to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (anger &c.), please, wheedle, स चाङ्गुनीतः प्रणेत्य वप्रात् R. 5. 54. निग्रहाच्च ज्ञेयं पराङ्मुखीनाङ्गितुमशक्यः स तन्ने 19. 38; Ki. 13. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 137. 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline. —अप 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 3. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; शस्त्रपनेष्यादि Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; शस्त्रं हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c); चरणान्निगडमनय Mk. 6; अपनयतु भवत्यो सुयावेवं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -अभि 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15. 2 to set, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in stage-directions); अति-मञ्जरीदि S. 3; उच्यते चरणमभिनयं च सद्यो S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 31. 3 to quote, adduce. -अभिदि 1 to teach, instruct, train. -अप 1 to bring, fetch; अपनं यत्प्राप्तं नीयते S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; आनिताय द्युः कपं R. 15. 24. 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आनीतया नन्नतं Rām. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उच् 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); दंडमुच्यते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकांतमुच्यते Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29; 3. 22. -उप 1 to bring near, fetch; विनिविद्योपनीतस्व Mk. 7. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयनार्थं Pt. 3. 180; उपनयनार्थेनोत्सवं Git. 1. 5 to bring in to any state, lead or reduce to; पुरोपनीतं नृप रामणीयकं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकमुपनयते Sk. -उपर 1 to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, incline; वक्त्रं निनीय. 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निच् 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमनुशास्यमानसैव निर्णयि Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -परि 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); ती र्पती निः परिणीय बलिं (पुरोधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं रम्यं च यत् Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिष्कृतिं पार्श्वतो यदा तपसा तलवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -प्र 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); वानप्रदेशं प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जन्मालजा Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; निरा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20. 6. 238. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; स एव यको मनुष्या प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; भवतपतीमाचार

ग्रामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. 7 to write, compose; प्रणीतः कुरु प्रकाशितः U. 4; उदरं रामचरितं तलवणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -रति to carry or take back. -दि 1 to remove, take away, destroy (acid to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पदुपदहन्निभिर्निर्वीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; 5. 75; 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; विनयते स नचोपा महुमिर्निजयश्च R. 4. 55, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिद्रतेनं गुरवो मुनिवचं R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वन्यान् विनेष्यतिव दुष्टमत्स्यं R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि सामीप्यं विनीय Git. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); शतं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कर्तुं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -सम् 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64, S. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in शम्बी, देवाभी, अग्रणी.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See विकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्राच्यते न सद्धु विप्रमयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतिः सुखमाच्यते केः 59; Bv. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -COMP. -वा a river. -भोज्यः onion. -धोनिच् a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (वैकांत).

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow (also नीचकी).

नीचकिच् m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकौश् ind. See नीच below.

नीचेच् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्नक्षत्र्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेतिक्रमेण Me. 109. 2 Bowing down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्नक्षत्रि Me. 42. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः संसृष्टं हृदि स्थितं ननु स मे प्रायेष्टः शोषाति Amar. 67;

नीचैरुद्धानः P. I. 2. 30. 5 Short, small, dwarfish; दधानी नीचैर्विनाशदृष्टव्य R. 3. 24. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैरुत्थं निमित्तविवेकं तत्र विभागहेतोः Me. 25. -COMP. -मतिः f. slow pace. -सुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीहः, -हं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A fair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, shade, resting-place. -COMP. -उज्ज्वः, -जः a bird.

नीरजः 1 A bird. 2 A nest.

नीत p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or received to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -हं 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आज्ञं हि दृष्टिरेव नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आश्वोदयः परलान्निर्द्धं नीतिरिति वती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquisition, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -COMP. -कुशल,

-ज्ञ, -निष्ठा, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -शोचः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निबोधं कृते Pt. 1. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञाज्ञं the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीजं (जं) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेवती.

नीपः 1 The foot of a mountain. 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपाद्यते Mk. 5. 14; शीते च सवृष्यमजं यत्र नीपं वृक्षं Me. 6. 65. 3 A species of Asoka. 4 N. of a family of kings. R. 6. 46. -जं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीरं 1 Water; नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -COMP. -ज 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -दः a cloud. नीरजनिर्मलं ते नीरं मे मासिको कर्मः Bv. 1; 61; Si. 4. 52. -विः, -मिहिः the ocean -वृक्षं a lotus.

नीराजना, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious



ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Jyestha before they took the field; (it was, as to say, a general purification of the king's Purahita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 23, 17. 32; M. 4. 142. 2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील *a.* (त-ली *f.* the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, darkblue; नीलसिन्धवः अश्वि सिन्धवः दूतसन्धिवरः U. 1. 83. 2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. 2 Sapphire. 3 The Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma 5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges or mountains -लं 1 Black-salt. 2 Blue vitriol. 3 Antimony. 4 Poison. -Comp. -अंशः the Sārasa bird. -अंशजं antimony. -अंशजा, -अंशजा lightning. -अंशजं -अंशजं -अंशजम् *n.* -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अग्रः the dark-cloud. -अंशर *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः) 1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अरुणम् *m.* sapphire. -कंठः 1 a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a kind of gallinule. 4 a blue necked jay. 5 a wag-tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -केशी the indigo plant. -जीवः an epithet of Siva. -जुहः 1 the date-tree 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -तपः the coconut tree. -तमलः the Tamāl tree. -तमकः -कं darkness. -तमले 1 a dark mass, a black coating or covering. 2 a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. विच्छः a falcon. -तुष्पिका 1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -भः 1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee. -भजिः, -रत्नं the sapphire; वेधोचित-नीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -नीलिका a fire fly. -सुचिका 1 iron pyrites. 2 black earth. -राजिः *f.* a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; विश्वराज्यकृतनीलराज्यः Ra. 1. 2. -लोहितः an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 37; Ku. 2. 57.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel. 3 Blue vitriol. -कः A dark-coloured horse.

नीलं (लं) दुः A kind of insect. नीला See नीली.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी).

नीलिनम् *m.* Blue colour, darkness, blueness.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; त्व नीली-रत्नसिन्धुं वामाङ्गदन्ति Pt. 1; एको वृक्ष नीलस्य नीलीरत्नस्येव Pt. 1. 250. 2 A species of blue fig. 3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -अंश *a.* firm in attachment (-रः) 1 affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unwavering attachment. 2 a firm and constant friend. -रुचयः fermentation of indigo. -रुचयः an indigo vat.

नीलः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud. -रुचयः.

नीलस्य 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. 2 Famine, scarcity.

नीलस्यः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीलस्यः कुकर्मकोटर-हृदयगतस्यः मयः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5. 9. 15.

नीलिः, -नी *f.* 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रत्यागमिता न दत्ता नीलि R. 7. 9; नीलिर्विचोच्छ्वनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीलिं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु को निमेष K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. 2 Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake, wager.

नीलम् *m.* Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीलम् See नील.

नीलहरः 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer tent or screen.

नीलहारः 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost, heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

हु *ind.* 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो दु मांशु दु मतिप्रभां हु S. अस्तौल्लङ्घनं हु विस्वा-नाविश जलधिं हु मही दु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; किं नेतस्सत्किमन्यदेष्यता Māl. 1. 17; कथं दु शुभमहिं देवं कलं Dk; see हिं, also.

हु 2 P. ( नीति, प्रणीति; हुतः *caus.* नावयति; desid. हुतवति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वतीं तपिषुं हुताय Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see वृ.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; पश्यतुतिः ( v. l.) स्वात् शुभम् स्वायतः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship, reverence.

हु 6 U. ( हुवति. हुव or हुव-प्रवृत्ति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मंदं मेहं हुवति पवनश्चातुल्लो यथा त्व Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26. 3 To remove, drive away,

cast away, dispel; अदृष्टव्यं हुतमहुतं तनः Si. 1. 27; केशवकोट्युक्तिरिन्दो R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85. Si. 3. 38; 5. 28. 4 To throw, cast, send. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. 2 To romp, incite, push on or urge forward. -*With* अट् to drive away, remove; Bk. 10. 13. -हुट् to propel, drive onward; Si. 4. 51. -*नि* 1 to throw back, reject; दाना नस्तुभ्यो मांश्च दानं देव न निहृद्वि Ms. 4. 250. 2 to remove, dispel. -*न* to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71. -*रि* 1 to strike, pierce. 2 to play on a musical instrument, ( नीति, अतिचं &c. ) (-*Caus.*) 1 to remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तारं विनोदय लल्लिः Git. 16; Si. 4. 66. 2 to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert, amuse, entertain; हनाय रतिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself with; R. 5. 67. -*रु* 1 to draw or bring together, collect. 2 to find, meet.

नूतन, नूतन *a.* 1 New; नूतनो राजा सया-ज्ञायति U. 1; R. 8. 15. 2 Fresh, young, 3 Present. 4 Instantaneous. 5 Recent, modern. 6 Curious, strange.

नूतं *ind.* Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अयादि नून हर्षोपपत्तिस्तवि ज्वलन्तीव इवाधुराशी S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18, 16; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. 2 Most probably, in all probability; U. 4. 23.

नूतुरः, -र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि चूडामणिः पदे नूतुरं सुवि चयति H. 2. 71.

दु *m.* ( Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणां or नृणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A masculine word; संघर्षं विग्रहो नापि Ak. -*Comp.* -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -कपालं man's skull. -केशलिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation; cf. नरलिह. -जलं human urine. -जुषः a king. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -राः a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अवरः N. of a sacrifice (Rājasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince, crown prince. -आसीरं, 'मानं' music played at the royal meals. -आमयः consumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -सुहं a royal palace. -नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, statecraft; वसुधां देव नृपनीतिरेक-त्वा Bh. 2. 47. -विपः the mango tree. -लसम् *n.* -लिषं a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -शारतनं a royal edict. -सभे, 'सभा' an assembly of kings. -पतिः, -पालः a king. -पशुः a beast in the



form of a man, a brute of a man. -**मिथुन** the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -**मेघः** a human sacrifice. -**यज्ञः** 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see पंचयज्ञ). -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth. -**वराहः** Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -**बाहनः** and epithet of Kubera. -**वेधनः** N. of Siva. -**शृंग** 'man's horn'; i. e., an impossibility. -**सिंहः** 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. 3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**सेन**, -**सेना** an army of men. -**सौमः** an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

**वृगः** A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

**वृत्** 4 P. (वृत्ति, प्रवृत्ति, वृत्) To dance, move about; वृत्तिनः सुवर्तिजनेन समं वृत्तिः Gīt. 1; लोलोर्मां प्रयसि महोत्तलं ननत् Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -**Caus.** (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमाशे मोचाशे किमपरमते नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; नालेः शिञ्जावलयसुभगेनैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79; U. 3. 19. 2 To cause to move. -**WITH** अः (caus.) 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; नरुद्विरावर्तितवक्तृमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -**उप** 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपानृत्यतं देवेशे. -**प्र** to dance &c. -**प्रति** to ridicule by dancing in return.

**वृत्तिः** f. Dancing, dance.

**वृत्तं**, **वृत्त्यं** Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; वृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतिवर्तारं कांतं M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मयूरा विजुहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -**COMP.** -**प्रियः** an epithet of Siva. -**हाला** a dancing hall. -**स्थानं** a stage, dancing room.

**वृष**, **वृषति**, **वृषाल** &c. See under नृ.

**वृषस** a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

**वृषकः** A washerman.

**वृषजं** Washing, cleansing.

**वृत्तु** m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नैताथस्य वृत्तुं वृत्तस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

**वृत्तं** 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; प्रायेण वृद्धिर्निवाः कन्याश्चिद्वृत्तुर्विनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a churning stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; वैश्वकर्मेणोपकृतो वृत्तं R. 7. 39 (where some com-

mentators take वृत्त in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -**COMP.** -**अंजनं** a collyrium for the eye; S. Til. 7. -**अंतः** the outer corner of the eye. -**अंशुः**, -**अंभस्** n. tears. -**आमयः** ophthalmia. -**उत्सवः** any pleasing or beautiful object. -**उपमं** the almond fruit. -**कनिनिका** the pupil of the eye. -**कोषः** 1 the eye-ball. 2 the bud of a flower. -**गोचर** a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -**छद्**: the eyelid. -**जं**, -**जलं**, -**वारि** n. tears. -**पर्यंतः** the outer corner of the eye. -**पिंडः** 1 the eye-ball. 2 a cat. -**सलं** the mucus of the eyes. -**चोनिः** 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -**रंजनं** a. collyrium. -**रोमन्** n. the eye-lash. -**वस्त्रं** a veil over the eye. -**स्तंभः** rigidity of the eyes.

**नेत्रिकं** 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle.

**नेत्री** 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

**नेद्वि** a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. 7.).

**नेदीय** a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.). **नेदीयसी** श्रुत्वा Māl. 1. drawing near, approaching.

**नेपः** A family-priest.

**नेपथ्यं** 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यभूतं R. 6. 6; राजेन्द्रनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; बिलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नेपथ्ये behind the scenes. -**COMP.** -**विधानं** arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

**नेपालः** N. of a country in the north of India. -**लः** pl. The people of this country. -**लं** Copper. -**ली** The wild date tree or its fruit. -**COMP.** -**जा**, -**जाता** red arsenic.

**नेपालिका** Red arsenic.

**नेम** a. (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) Half. -**प्र**: 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Evening. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

**नेमिः** -**सी** f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोद्वज्ज्वार न रथानेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उद्विनेमि R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -**निः** The tree निविहा.

**नेष्टु** m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

**नेष्टुः** A clod of earth.

**नैःश्रेयस** a. (सी f.), नैःश्रेयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

**नेस्वं**, नैःस्वं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

**नैक** a. (न + एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp; आत्मन् m., रूपः, शृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being.

**नैकदिक** a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -**कः** An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

**नैकद्वय** Proximity, neighbourhood.

**नैकप्रेतः** A demon, Rākṣasa.

**नैकृतिक** a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

**नैगम** a. (मी f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see कंडं. -**मः** 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नैगमः. 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, townsman. 6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनस्य नैगमः सातुनेतः V. 4. 4.

**नैचंदुकं** N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

**नैचिकं** The head of an ox.

**नैचिकी** An excellent cow.

**नैतलं** The lower or infernal regions -**COMP.** -**सन्नन्** m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

**नैत्यं** Eternity, perpetuity.

**नैत्यक** a. (की f.) नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions) 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

**नैदाचः** Summer.

**नैदानः** An etymologist.

**नैदानिकः** A pathologist.

**नैदेशिकः** One who executes orders, a servant.

**नैपातिक** a. (की f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

**नैपुण्यं** (नृ) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुणोन्नेयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

**नैपुण्यं** 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Secrecy; नैपुण्यवर्तमानं M. 5.

**नैमज्जनक** A banquet, feast.

**नैमयः** A trader, merchant.

**नैमित्तिक** *a.* (की) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निमित्त). —**ज्ञः** An astrologer, prophet. —**ज्ञः** 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकदेवः *ज्ञः* S. 7. 80. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

**नैमिष** *a.* (की.) 1 Lying for a Nishad or twining, momentary, transient. —**न** N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Nishadāśarata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived:—यत्सु निमिषेभ्यः निमिषं नाम्नं बलं; अतयेवमिदं तदस्तेन नैमिषारण्यमिति ॥).

**नैरेव** Barter, exchange.

**नैराशः** The fruit of न्याय, the Indian fig-tree.

**नैराश्यं** Restrain, self-command.

**नैराशिक** *a.* (की.) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. —**न** Regularity.

**नैयायिकः** A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

**नैरन्तर्यं** 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

**नैरवश्यं** Disregard, indifference.

**नैराश्वः** An inhabitant of hell.

**नैराश्व्यं** Senselessness, nonsense.

**नैराश्यं** 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलम्बितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.

**नैरक्तः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

**नैरुच्यं** Health.

**नैरुक्तः** A demon; मयमलयादिगदायस्त्रुनैरुक्तोदये & 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20.

**नैराश्री** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

**नैरुण्यं** 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुण्यमेव साचीया विगस्तु युगगेरन् Bv. 1. 88.

**नैरुण्यं** Pitilessness, cruelty; वैषम्यनैरुण्येन सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sūt. II. 1. 34.

**नैरुल्यं** Cleanness, purity, spotlessness.

**नैरुल्यश्च** Shamelessness, impudence.

**नैरुल्यं** Blueness, dark-blue colour.

**नैवि** (नि) इयं Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness.

**नैवेद्यं** An offering of satables presented to a deity or idol.

**नैरा** *a.* (शी.) **नैराशिक** *a.* (की.) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तन्नेरां तिमिरमणिकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29 नैराश्याभिर्दृष्टय इव छिन्नयुधिष्ठिरा V. 1.

5; Ki. 3. 2. 3 To be observed at night.

**नैराश्व्यं** Firmness, immovableness, fixity.

**नैराश्व्यं** 1 Determination, certainty. 2 A fixed ceremony.

**नैराश्व्यः** 1 A king of the Nishadhas.

2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala *a.* 3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha.

**नैराश्व्यं** 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2 Disruption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 2. 4, 13. 49. 3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by यमनं *a.* ४.).

**नैराश्व्यः** *a.* (की.) Bought with or made of a Nishka, *a.* ४. —**न** A mint-master.

**नैरिह** *a.* (की.) 1 Final, last, concluding; दिव्यं विविधमय नैरिह R. 8. 25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). 3 Fixed, firm, constant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Completely familiar with or versed in. 6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —**न** A perpetual religious student who continues, with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows lifelong abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

**नैरुदं** Cruelty, harshness, severity.

**नैरुच्यं** Constancy, firmness.

**नैरुमिकः** *a.* (की.) Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैरुमिकी इरुमिः कुसुमस्य निद्रा शुभे स्थितिर् नैरुमिकता इति Māl. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

**नैरुमिकः** A swordsman.

**नो** *ind.* (न-उ) No, not, often used like न *q.* ४.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

**नोचेत्** If not, otherwise.

**नोदन्** 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. 2 Removing, driving away, dispelling.

**नोधा** *ind.* Ninerold, in nine parts:

**नोः** *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता गुणवत्त्वेन कीर्तये कायनौसवया Sānti. 3. 1. 2 N. of a constellation. —**Comp.** —**आरोहः** (नवारोहः) 1 a passenger on board a ship. 2 a sailor. —**कर्णधारः** a helmsman, pilot. —**कर्णम्** *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. —**चरः**, —**जीविकः** a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. —**सार्य** *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship.

**नौ** *ind.* an oar. —**पानं** navigable. —**पायिन्** *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. —**वाहः** a steersman, pilot, captain. —**न्यसनं** shipwreck, naufrage;

**नौयसने** विपन्नः S. 6. —**साधनं** fleet, navy; वंगानुत्साय तस्मा नौ साधनोच्यताम् R. 4. 36.

**नौका** A small boat, a boat in general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसमतिरेका भवति भवान्

नौका M. 6. —**Comp.** —**हृत्** an oar.

**न्यद** *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to हृत् or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. —**Comp.** —**कारणं**, —**कारः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यदने हृदि वक्त्रेण ह्यने तीक्ष्णं परिश्रुते Mv. 5. 22, 2. 40; G. 2. 32. —**अज्ञः** 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. —**न्यदित** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपराधीकृतः); न्यदित-वाच्यव्यवयजनक्षरस्य इन्द्रार्थप्रलम्भा E. F. 1.

**न्यस** *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean. —**न** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Paras'urama. —**न** The hole.

**न्यद्वीरः** 1 The (Indian) figtree. 2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —**Comp.** —**परिमेयता** an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—सर्वेन सुकटिनी वसा निर्वे व विशालता । मये क्षीणा मयेवा सा न्यद्वीरपरिमिता Sādhak; दूरीकृतमिव शाला न्यद्वीरपरिमिता Bk. 4. 18.

**न्यद्वीरः** A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

**न्यस** *a.* (नीची.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21. (where it also means निम्न or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5 Whole, entire.

**न्यसन्** 1 A curve. 2 A hiding place. 3 A hollow.

**न्यसः** 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

**न्यसनं** 1 Depositing, lying down. 2 Delivering, giving up.

**न्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षरः Ku. 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —**Comp.** —**दण्ड** *a.* giving up punishment. —**देह** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. —**सञ्च** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आपातस्य निमुच्यन्त्यस्तसञ्चस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

**न्याक्यं** Fried, rice.

**न्यादः** Eating, feeding.

**न्यायः** 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अपार्थिकं विनिर्वाचि-गृहीयावयलतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यति न्यायवृद्धस्य निर्वाचि सहायत A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

न्यदि नौका M. 6. —**Comp.** —**हृत्** an oar.

**न्यद** *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to हृत् or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. —**Comp.** —**कारणं**, —**कारः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यदने हृदि वक्त्रेण ह्यने तीक्ष्णं परिश्रुते Mv. 5. 22, 2. 40; G. 2. 32. —**अज्ञः** 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. —**न्यदित** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपराधीकृतः); न्यदित-वाच्यव्यवयजनक्षरस्य इन्द्रार्थप्रलम्भा E. F. 1.

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**न्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षरः Ku. 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —**Comp.** —**दण्ड** *a.* giving up punishment. —**देह** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. —**सञ्च** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आपातस्य निमुच्यन्त्यस्तसञ्चस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

**न्याक्यं** Fried, rice.

**न्यादः** Eating, feeding.

**न्यायः** 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अपार्थिकं विनिर्वाचि-गृहीयावयलतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यति न्यायवृद्धस्य निर्वाचि सहायत A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

न्यदि नौका M. 6. —**Comp.** —**हृत्** an oar.

**न्यद** *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to हृत् or हृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. —**Comp.** —**कारणं**, —**कारः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यदने हृदि वक्त्रेण ह्यने तीक्ष्णं परिश्रुते Mv. 5. 22, 2. 40; G. 2. 32. —**अज्ञः** 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. —**न्यदित** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपराधीकृतः); न्यदित-वाच्यव्यवयजनक्षरस्य इन्द्रार्थप्रलम्भा E. F. 1.

**न्यस** *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean. —**न** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Paras'urama. —**न** The hole.

**न्यद्वीरः** 1 The (Indian) figtree. 2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —**Comp.** —**परिमेयता** an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—सर्वेन सुकटिनी वसा निर्वे व विशालता । मये क्षीणा मयेवा सा न्यद्वीरपरिमिता Sādhak; दूरीकृतमिव शाला न्यद्वीरपरिमिता Bk. 4. 18.

**न्यद्वीरः** A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

**न्यस** *a.* (नीची.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21. (where it also means निम्न or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5 Whole, entire.

**न्यसन्** 1 A curve. 2 A hiding place. 3 A hollow.

**न्यसः** 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

**न्यसनं** 1 Depositing, lying down. 2 Delivering, giving up.

**न्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षरः Ku. 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —**Comp.** —**दण्ड** *a.* giving up punishment. —**देह** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. —**सञ्च** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आपातस्य निमुच्यन्त्यस्तसञ्चस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

**न्याक्यं** Fried, rice.

**न्यादः** Eating, feeding.

**न्यायः** 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अपार्थिकं विनिर्वाचि-गृहीयावयलतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यति न्यायवृद्धस्य निर्वाचि सहायत A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

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judgment'. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as *अङ्गुष्ठाग्रस्य च, कान्त-लीनस्य, दुःखदृष्टस्य* &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; *रावेतिस्मिन्सुहृद्वि* Ku. 2. 12 (Mall. takes *राद* to mean *रस*; but it is quite open in our opinion to take *राद* in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems: i. e. *वक्त्र*, *दुःख*, and *सामन्*); Sh. 3. 55. 10 (Ingram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. *प्रतिज्ञा*, *हेतु*, *उदाहरण*, *उपपद*, and *निगमन*).—Comp.—*वक्षः* the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —*वर्त्तिन्* a. well-behaved, acting justly. —*वर्त्तिन्* a. one who speaks what is right or just. —*शास्त्र* the science of logic. —*साहित्य* proper or suitable behaviour. —*सूत्र* aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

*Note.* A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधवदकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to उष्णक्षरन्यायः q. v.

2. **अंधरूपसायायः** The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

३. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear :—अरुंधती दिव्दुर्गयिष्ठतत्त्वमीपस्या स्थूलतत्त्वमनुबन्धो प्रथममरुंधतीति यादयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय प्रसार्यरुंधतीति भाषयति.

4. **आशोकवनिकान्यायः** The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अमलमेष्ट्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim पाषाणदृक्त्वात् is similarly used.

6. काईवकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denotesimultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. **क्राकतलीयव्याघः** The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow ( so as to kill it ) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandraloka:—यद्यथा मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च ह्युग्रः । तदेतत्क्राकतलीयमतिरक्तिर्यमंभव ॥ also Kuvalayananda: पतन् तालफले यथा कश्चिोपप्लवः मेवं रोदमार्गेषुभित्तदया तन्वी मया युक्ता । see also the **अधो**.

8. काकदंतमवेष्टन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगेलेन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्विषिद्विष्यामंतरीषः इत्यत्र अद्विष्यामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगेलेन्यायेन अंतरीषशब्दे न्यायन्यायः.

10. कूपयन्त्रवदिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf., काश्चि-  
नुच्छयति प्रवृत्तयति वा काश्चिद्वयस्युत्पत्तिं काश्चित्पात-  
विवै करोति च पुनः । काश्चिद्वयस्युत्पत्तिरुद्ध । अन्त्यो-  
वप्रतिपक्षसंज्ञतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बौध्दयथेय क्रीडति  
कूपयन्त्रवदिकान्यायसंकोविधिः । Mk. 10. 59.

11. **वदन्ति विषयतयाः** The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Śrīharsha:—*तद्विषयं वदुःखं प्रमादोऽप्यनुसृतं*.

12. **दुर्गतरङ्गपत्रः** The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. **दुहादपनवादः** The maxim of the sick and cakes. When a sick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the sick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. सुप्रियेण दंडो मलितः इत्येनं तसहचरितं नृपमुग्रमथमथादायांत भवतीति मिश्रतस्मान्मथ्यायार्थोत्तरमाप्तरीत्येष न्यायो दूहादपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देवलीदीपः, तन्मायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. सुनापितृपुत्र-याव—The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him.

as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कानामस्मिन् पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकदण्डालन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. दण्डालादि पंकस्य दूरादपयनं बरे; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिटदेवगन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य कर्मं हृया.

18. बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. हृदकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—दुन्ना मे बहुवीर-पुल्लोदुर्न संचनयास्यां हुंजीरत्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहवलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सुखीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. स्तूपानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्याय्य a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यः कवि-चरितं पदं न किरा Bb. 2. 83; Bg. 13. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Kt. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. 2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तत्त्वाः सुन्यासपद्विपादौ R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशयनन्यासः R. 12. 73 'where the sailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दन्त्यास. 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; प्रत्यक्षितन्यास इत्यतस्तत् S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67. 5 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; न्यासं, Bg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —Comp. —अपहृत्यः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यु (न्यू) ख a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

न्युज्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वान्त्यु-न्जकटाहकले (योनि) N. 22. 32. 2 Bent, crooked. 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed. —वृजः The Nyagrodha tree. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थयुन. 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ); पादं. 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अन्न a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. less or more, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

## प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in शीप, दुप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षजः The but of a पांशुल or barbarian.

पक्तिः f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. —Comp. —पुल्लं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्व a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. —m. Fire (especially in the stomach).

पक्व 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्वत्रिण a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्व a. 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वपत्र. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. अन्न); प्रकृत-कालमाकर्षण Mk. 3. 4 Mature, ripe;

परिष्कारयोः Me. 82. 3 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्वः. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. 8 Grey (as hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -Comp. -अतिसारः chronic dysentery. -अन्नं dressed or cooked food. -आध्यान्, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. -ब्रूयता a baked brick. -ब्रूयकचित् a building constructed with baked bricks. -हृत् a. 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. -परि n. the water of boiled rice (चण्डिका).

चण्डाणां N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândāla.

पक्ष 1 P. 10 U. (पक्षिः पक्षमिति) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

पक्षः 1 A wing, pinion; अवापि पक्षवति नोद्विषते K. 347; so उद्विषपक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेद्यश्च शक्यः R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभेऽस्मा उभयपक्षविनीतयोरः R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of any thing. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्ष the dark half); तमिन्नपक्षेऽपि सहस्रियाभिर्योस्तनावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषात् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिः समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इत्युक्तम् Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रसूतित्वपरश्च R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; सङ्घपक्षा भवान् H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as शत्रुं मित्रं. 11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवत्यस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे 13 A point under discussion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धतायाम्बान् पक्षः T. S.; द्यतः सुद्विष्यतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condition. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -Comp. -अन्तः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अन्तरं 1 another side. 2 a different side or view of an argument. 3 another supposition. -आवातः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argument. -आभासः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -चरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -क्षिप्त m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वयं 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -धर a. 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd. -नखी a quill. -दासः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); प्रवर्ति मयेतु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 2. 10; U 5. 17; सिद्धपक्षे चक्षुःपक्षपातः Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वक्षिन् न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds. 5 a partisan. -पातिन a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पांडवानां Ve. 3. 2 sympathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरुक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातिता in N. 2. 52 means 'movement of the wings' also). -पालिः a private door. -बिभुः a heron. -भागः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -सुक्तिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. वाद् 1 an ex parte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -बाहनः a bird. -हृत a. paralysed on one side. -हृत् a bird. -होमः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; सङ्घच्छिन्नजटा-युपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षाट्टः A bird.

पक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्रावद्वावेकरात्रिण पक्षिणीत्वमिधीक्ते). 3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of.—m.

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -पक्षः, पक्षरः, राक्ष m., -राजः सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epithets of Garuḍa. -क्षीरः an insignificant bird. वल्लकाः, शायकः a young bird. -क्षाला 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

पक्ष्मन् n. 1 An eyelash; सलिलक्ष्मभिः पक्ष्मभिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

पक्ष्मल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; पक्ष्मलपक्ष्मलक्ष्मः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -क्षः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु क्षत्रिय एव वीर्येनैतद्विजयते द्विपक्षे इत्यस्य पक्षः V. 1. 16.

पक्षः, पक्ष 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्या पक्षतां पुल्लिङ्गकं नावदिष्टे Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; दृष्ट्याः पक्षः K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire. 4 Sin. -Comp. -क्षीरः a lapwing. -क्षीरः a hog. -ग्रहः a Makara or crocodile. -क्षि m. the clearing-out tree, (कृतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -जं a lotus. -जः, जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -जानः an epithet of Viṣṇu; R. 18. 20. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-m.) the Śārasa bird. -मेघुकः a bivalve conch. -रह n. -रहं a lotus. -वासः a crab.

पक्षिणी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्षयः The hut of a चांडाल, see पक्षय.

पक्षारः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्षिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

पक्षिज A lotus.

पक्षिहृन् n. -हृ A lotus. -हृः The crane or Śārasa bird.

पक्षेक्षप a. Dwelling in mud.

पंक्ति f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येत चारुपदपंक्तिरलक्षकां V. 4. 6; पक्षपंक्ति R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिदीव. -Comp. -मीरः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -सरः an osprey. -हृषः, -हृषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper

to associate at dinner-time. -**प्राज्ञः** a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmana who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; **पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाश्वः** Māl. 1, where Jagaddhara says:—पंक्तिपावनाः पंचो नोज-नादिपञ्चदश पावनाः । अष्टमोलिनः पंचिवा वा । रक्षा । पञ्चमां पारो पञ्चु सात्तां यश्चपि पावः । अथर्वशिरोऽध्वेता प्राहुः पंक्तिपावनाः ॥ or अथवाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वत्रयचनेषु च । वायदेति श्रमयति पंक्त्या तावदुच्यते च ॥ ततो हि वाचना-त्पञ्च उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः । Manu explains the word thus:—अयं कथं पञ्चता पंक्तिः पाथ्यते वैद्विजोचनेः । तात्त्विकोऽथ कात्थ्येन द्विजप्राधान्यं पंक्तिपावनात् Ms. 3. 184; see 3. 183, 186 also. -**पथः** N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

**पंथु** *a.* (यू or रदी *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. -**गुः** 1 A lame man; दुर्गं करोति वाचालं पंथुं लघयते गिरि. 2 An epithet of Saturn. -**Comp.** -**घातः** 1 a crocodile (मकर). 2 the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

**पंथुल** *a.* Lame, crippled.

**पच** I. 1 U. (पचति-ने, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तदुलापोदं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); वः पचत्य-त्वकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; गुले भस्मातिवापकम् दुर्बलात् बलवत्पचः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. 2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. 3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 4 To ripen, mature. 5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). 6 To melt (as metals). 7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). -**Pass.** (पचते) 1 To be cooked. 2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -**Caus.** (पाचयति-ने) To cause to be cooked, cause to ripen or develop, bring to perfection. -**Desid.** (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. -**With** परि to ripen, mature, develop. -**वि** 1 to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. 2 to digest, 3 to cook thoroughly. -**II.** 1. A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see पक् also.

**पचतः** 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 N. of Indra.

**पचन** *a.* Cooking, dressing, matur- ing &c. -**नः** Fire. -**नं** 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. 2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c.

**पचपचः** An epithet of Siva.

**पचा** The act of cooking.

**पचिः** Fire.

**पचेलिम** *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. 2 Fit to be matured. 3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; वृक्षं मातृकले पचेलिम N. 1. 94. -**नः** 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

**पचेलुकः** A cook.

**पचद्विला** A small b ..

**पचप** *a.* Consisting of five. 2 Relating to five. 3 Made of five. 4 Bought with five. 5 Taking five per-cent. -**नः**, -**नं** A collection or aggregate of five; अम्लपचप.

**पंचत्** *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

**पंचता**, -**त्वं** 1 Five-fold state. 2 A collection of five. 3 The five elements taken collectively; hence पंचता-त्वं मत्-या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता-त्वं नी to kill or destroy; पंचमिर्विभित्तिं देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्नवे । स्वां स्वां नोविमुद्रुमाते तत्र का परिदेवना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

**पंचथुः** 1 Time. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

**पंचधा** *ind.* 1 In five parts. 2 In five ways.

**पंचन्** *num. a.* (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first member of comp. पंचन् drops its final न्). -**Comp.** -**अंशः** the fifth part, a fifth. -**अग्निः** 1 an aggregate of five sacred fires; i. e. अग्न्याहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सप्य and आबसद्य. 2 a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Māl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -**अंग** *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as, in पंचांगः प्रणामः (i. e. बाहुभ्यां चैव आङ्गुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दक्षः); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him). (-**नः**) 1 a tortoise or turtle. 2 a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-**नी**) a bit for horses (-**नं**) 1 a collection or aggregate of five parts. 2 five modes of devotion. 3 a calendar or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—

तिथिर्वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च; चतुरांशलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगकलत्राणां कांश्च बद्धमानये ॥ Subhāsh. -**गुप्तः** a turtle. -**पुष्टिः** *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; i. e. तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). -**अंशुल** *a.* (-**ला** or **ली** *f.*) measuring five fingers. -**अ** (आ) जं the five products of the goat. -**अप्तरश्म** *n.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. -**अमृतं** the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करां चैव दूते दधि तथा मधु). -**आचि** *m.*

the planet Mercury. -**अचचप** *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उदाहरण, and निगमन); -**अचचपः** a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचत्वं above. -**अचि** the five products of the sheep. -**अशीतिः** *f.* eighty-five. -**अश्वः** a period of five days. -**आश्वपः** *a.* doing penance with five fires (i. e. with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -**आश्वपः**, -**आश्वपः**, -**सुरा** 1 a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंच आननं वत्स); (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय, तर्क &c., e. g. जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -**इन्द्रि** an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or action; see इन्द्रि). -**इन्द्रुः**, -**आणः** -**हरः** epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अग्निद्विगोके च चूर्चं च वज्रमहिम्ना । नीलोत्पलं च पंचैते पंच-गणस्य सायकाः). -**उदमस्त** *m. pl.* the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -**कर्मेष्ट** *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; i. e. 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रेचन 'purg- ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुदासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'admin- istering an enema which is not oily'. -**हृत्पच** *ind.* five times. -**कोण** a pentagon. -**कोलं** the five spices taken collectively. -**कोषाः** (*m. pl.*) the five vestures or wrappers sup- posed to invest the soul; they are:—अजमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -**क्रोशी** a distance of five Krosas. -**खट्वं**, -**खट्वी** a collection of five beds. -**गव** a collection of five cows. -**गव्यं** the five products of the cow taken collectively; i. e. milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा गव्यं दूधं गोमयमेव च). -**गु** *a.* bought with five cows. -**गुण** *a.* fivefold. -**गुप्तः** 1 a tortoise. 2 the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. -**चत्वारिंश** *a.* fortyfifth. -**चत्वारिंशत्** *f.* forty-five. -**जनः** 1 man, mankind. 2 N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell and was slain by Krishna. 3 the soul. 4 the five classes of beings; i. e. gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. 5 the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र)

with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth ( pl. in these two senses ); ( for a full exposition see Śārirābhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13 )  
 -सनीत *a.* devoted to the five races.  
 (-वः) an actor, mimic, buffoon.  
 -ज्ञानः 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāsūpatas. -दश.  
 -क्षी a collection of five carpenters  
 -सत्त्वं 1 the five elements taken collectively; i. e. दृष्टि, आप्, तेजस्, वायु and अकाश. 2 ( in the Tantras ) the five essentials of the Tantrikas, also called पञ्चमय because they all begin with म; i. e. मय, मांस, मत्स्य, मृदा and नैवेद्य. -सत्त्व *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजापेक्षतां चतुर्णां मये ललाटतपसमसति: R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms 6. 23 and Śi. 2. 51 also. -तय *a.* fivefold. (-तः) a pentad. -त्रिंश *a.* thirty fifth. -त्रिंशत्, -त्रिंशति: *f.* thirty-five.  
 -दश *a.* 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पञ्चदशं व्रतं ' one hundred and fifteen '. -दशसू *a.* pl. fifteen.  
 °अहः a period of fifteen days. -दशिन *a.* made or consisting of fifteen.  
 -दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -द्वीपे the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । सप्तद्वीपैश्चैव पञ्चदीर्घैः प्रचक्षते II. -नखः 1 any animal with five claws; पञ्च पञ्चनखा मध्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18. Y. 1. 177. 2 an elephant. 3 a turtle. 4 a lion or tiger. -नदाः, ' the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab ( the five river being सतल, विपाशा, इरावती, चन्द्रमाणा and बितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum ). (-द्वः pl ) the people of this country. -नवति: *f.* ninety-five.  
 -नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; ( the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf ). -पञ्चाक्ष *a.* fifty-fifth. -पञ्चसू *f.* fifty-five. -पदी five steps; Pt. 2. 115. -पात्रं 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -प्राणः (*m.* pl. ) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -प्रासादः a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple. -प्राणः, -प्राणः, -ह्रस्वः epithets of the god of love; see पंचेव. -पञ्च *a.* pentagonal. (-जः) a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. -सूतं the five elements; दृष्टि, अग्, तेजस्, वायु and अकाश. -सत्तारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter

15 म; see पंचतत्त्व. (3). -महापातक the five great sins; see महापातक. -महायज्ञः (m. pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brahmana; see महायज्ञ. -यज्ञः a day. -रत्नं a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठकं चेति पञ्चाशतं नीलकंठः । इत्येतं चेति विदितं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) हव्यं रजतं सुवर्णं राजाशतं प्रवालं । तत्पंचमहायज्ञतः ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मं वज्रं नीलकंठः पंचरत्नमिदं श्रुतं हविषिः रूपादिभिः ॥ -रतं a period of five nights. -संज्ञितो also rule of five (in math.). -सङ्ख्यं a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गं इति पञ्च अर्थव्यवस्थायाम् । पञ्चासुचरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चसङ्ख्यं ॥ see पुराण also. -सङ्गं five kinds of salts; i. e. काचक, सैन्धव, सलुह, मिठ and सोषचल. -वड्नी 1 the five āg-tree; i. e. अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, शाली and अजोह्व. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakī forest where the Godāvarī rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. -वर्षेदीर्घ्य a. about five years old. -वर्षीय a. five years old. -वल्कलं a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (i. e. न्योष, उडुवर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वसत). -विंश a. twenty-fifth. -विंशतिः f. twenty-five. -विंशतिका a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतालपञ्चविंशतिका -विध a. five-fold, of five kinds -ज्ञत a. amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. (-त्तं) 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred -ज्ञासः 1 the band. 2 an elephant. -शिरसः a lion. -ष a. pl. five or six; संख्येयैश्चि बहुसंख्यतयः संभाषिताः पञ्चषः Bh. 2. 34. -षष्ट a. sixty-fifth. -षष्टिः f. sixty-five. -सप्तत a. seventy-fifth. -सप्ततिः f. seventy five. -सूता f. the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—द्वन्द्वं सूता गृहस्थस्य बुद्धिपेणपुष्करः कंदनी योदुक्षुषः Ms. 3. 68. -हायन a. five years old. -पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts. -पञ्चम a. (मी f.) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. -सः 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रीति पंचमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced on 5 parts of the body:—वायुः सङ्गतो नामेकरोहुर्यकंठस्थं । विचारं पंचमस्थानं प्रापया पंचम उच्यते ॥ 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); कथयति इष्टा-मीकं तानि प्रपंचय पंचमं Gīt. 10; so उत्पत्तिपञ्चममं Gīt. 1. -मं A fifth. 2 Sexual intercourse (मैयुत), the fifth mark of the Tantrika. -मी

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The ablative case (in gram). 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. -Comp. -आस्यः the cuckoo.

पञ्चालः ( *m. pl.* ) 1 N. of a country and its people. -लः A king of the Panchâlas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet; cf. पांचा-  
लिका.

पञ्चाली 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.

पंचाश *a.* (शी *f.*) The fiftieth.

पञ्चाशत्, पञ्चाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पञ्चाशिका । A collection of fifty  
verses; i. e. चौरपञ्चाशिका.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary; पंजरशुकः,  
मुजपंजरः &c. -रः, -रं 1 Ribs. 2 A  
skeleton. -रः 1 The body. 2 The  
Kaliyuga. -Comp -आसेदः a sort of  
basket or trap for catching fish.  
-शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged  
parrot; V. 2. 23.

पंजिः, -जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. -**COMP.** -कारः -कारकः a writer, scribe.

पद 1 P. (पटति) To go or move.  
 -Caus. or 10. U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कंचिन्मय्यासाटयामास दंती Si. 18. 51; दन्वर्ण पाटयेहेलं Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open; अग्राह्य भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटियास Mk. 3. 14. 3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दर्भपाटितलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out.  
 -With उद् 1 to tear up or out, draw out; दैतेर्नीसाटयेनखान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुपाटयितुमासे Pt. 1. 2 to root up; eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 15. 49. 3 to extract. -वि 1 to tear up or out; (केतकवर्षे) विपाटयामासयुसा नखैः R. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract.  
 -II. 10. U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave; कुर्वितस्वं तावत्पटयति उग्रग्राममग्निः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope. 3 To Surround, encircle.

पटः - १ A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पटः पदवति-  
द्रतां गतो हयं पटश्चिद्रशितैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2.  
9; मेघाः लघ्वि लब्धेवपदकाशाः 5. 45. 2  
Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A  
tablet, plate or piece of cloth for  
writing or painting upon. - ३ A  
thatch, roof. -COMP. -उदजं a tent.  
-कारः 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. -कुटी  
f. -भेक्षपः, -वापः, -वेदमन् n. a tent; Si.  
12 63. -वासः 1 a tent. 2 a petti-  
coat. 3 perfumed powder; Ratn. १  
-वासकः perfumed powder.

१ A camp, an encampment.  
२ Cotton-cloth.



पटकरः A thief; cf. पाटकर. -रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटकः A thief.

पटपटा ind. An imitative sound.

पटलं 1 A roof, thatch; विनमितपटलं तस्थे जीर्णकुक्षं Mu. 3. 15. 2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general,) शिरसि मसिपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. 3 A film or coating over the eyes. 4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; रथानां पटले पटले रोचिषां Si. 1. 21; जलपटलं Pt. 1. 361. क्षीरपटले R. 4. 63; युष्माकपटलं 13. 17; तारकपटलं Git. 7. 5 A basket. 6 Retinue, train. -लः, -ली 1 A tree. 2 A stalk. -लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -COMP. -मार्तः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a wardrum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संयाचलपटहतां झलिनः श्लाघनीया Me. 34; पटपटहन्वा निमिर्बन्तीतिन्द्रः R. 9. 71. 2 Beginning, undertaking. 3 Injuring, killing. -COMP. -घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -घ्नमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाक्षुका A leech.

पटिः -टी f. 1 The curtain of a stage. 2 A cloth. 3 Coarse cloth, canvas. 4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -COMP. -क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. 2 Sharpness. 3 Acidity. 4 Sharpness. 5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीरः 1 A ball for playing with. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 Cupid, the god of love. -रं 1 Catechu. 2 A sieve. 3 The belly. 4 A field. 5 A cloud. 6 Height. -COMP. -जन्मन् m. sandal-tree; वृत्ति विप्रयत्न पटीरजन्म Bv. 1. 74.

पटु a. (हु or टी f.; compar. पटीयस्, superl. पटित्) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); वाचि पटुः &c. 2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. 3 Sharp, smart (as intellect). 4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्ग्रासतो न बाणपरंसा V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. 5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहशंसमिन्द्रो नदीनादः Mu. 6; पटुपटहल्लमिर्बन्तीतिन्द्रः R. 9. 71, 73. 6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. 7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. 8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. 9 Healthy, sound. 10 Active, busy. 11 Eloquent, talkative. 12 Blown, expanded. -दुः, -दु n. A mushroom (छत्रा). -दु n. Salt. -COMP. -कल्प, -क्षेपीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पटल). -लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः, ढुं 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिला-पट्टमधिक्याना Si. 3; so भाटपट्ट &c. 2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 517. 3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip; निमोक्तपट्टाः कणिमिर्बिहृत्ताः R. 18. 17. 5 silk; पट्टोपधानं E. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टाशुकं. 6 Fins or coloured cloth, cloth in general. 7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1. 4. 9 A throne. 10 A chair or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grinding stone. 13 A place where four roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15 A bandage, ligature. -COMP. -अर्हः the principal qucen. -उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -क्षेपीः, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. -चल, -वासस् a. attired in wove silk or coloured cloth.

पट्टनं -नी A city.

पटिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हलट्टिका. 2 A document. 3 A piece or fragment of cloth, बरकलेकदेशादि-पाटय पटिका K. 149. 4 A piece of silken cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage. -COMP. -द्वारकः a silk-weave.

पट्टि (ट्टी) हाः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा), कणपत्रासपट्टिश &c. Dk; (पट्टिशो लौहदण्डो वस्तीक्ष्णधारः श्रुतेषामः Vajrayanti).

पट्टालिका A kind of bond or lease (श्रमिकग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.).

पट् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; वः पठेच्छुदादि. 2 To read or recite to oneself, study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं श्रुत्वा पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. 3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतद्विच्छान्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. 5 To declare, describe, express; मार्गं च परमो हर्षः पुरुषस्यैह पठ्यते; Mb. 6 To learn from (with abl.) -Caus. (पाठयति-ने) 1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To teach, instruct. -Desid. (पिपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. -WITH परि to mention, declare. (-Caus) to teach; तौ सर्वं विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 mentioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, perusal.

पण् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. 2 To bargain, transact business. 3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणि-हसौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्य कृष्णा पांचाली Mb.

4 To risk or hazard (a battle). II. 1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणयति-ने) 1 To praise. 2 To honour. -WITH वि to sell, barter; आर्थीरक्षेणे किञ्च चंद्रकांतं विप्रि-रटिर्विपणति गोपः Subhāṣh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. 2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; द्यवस्याः पणः साधुर्वर्तता Mb. 3 The thing staked. 4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु अवतां वृषतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; a stipulation, treaty; E. 4. 118, 112. 5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A sum in coins or shells. 8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अशीतिविधेयपणः एव इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price. 10 Wealth, property. 11 A commodity for sale. 12 Business, transaction. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, vendor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house. -COMP. -अंगना, स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. -दंधिः a market, fair. -दंघः 1 making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-वस्तुसाल् छणानजः पट्टपाशुक्तं समीक्ष्य तरलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, stipulation; (यदि अगानिदं कुर्वीचहीदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समपकरणं पणदंघः Manoramā).

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing. 2 Betting. 3 Sale.

पणवः A sort of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणाय 1 Transaction, business, dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Profits of a trade. 4 Gambling. 5 Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). 2 Betted; see पण्.

पण्ड 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) To go or move. -II. 10. U. (पणयति-ने) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पणः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. 2 Learning, science.

पण्डावत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्य को वान पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्ग-पण्डितं Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नय-पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -COMP. -जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक, -मानिक, पण्डितमन्य a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita.

पण्डितमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पण्य a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To be transacted. -प्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पुराणमासे विपणिस्थ-पण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गोविक्कं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 5. 129; Y. 2. 245; M. 1. 16.

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; नह्ना पुण्यपण्ये कृतिवं कापनौत्सवा Sānti. 3. 1. -Comp. -अंजनः, दोषिन् f., -विलासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; कण्यक्रीड विषिकरुल्लितिकाशङ्कित रज्ज्वतः कः Bh. 1. 90; Me. 25. -अजिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader. -आजीवकं a market, fair. -रतिः a great merchant. -धूमिः f. a warehouse. -बीथिका, -बीथी, -शाला 1 a market, 2 a stall, shop.

पत् 1 P. (पति, पति) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, alight; अना-इसलस्योपरि पुण्यद्विः पपाव विद्यापरदत्तलका R. 2. 56; इतिमिषे चास्तेपुत्री 10. 77; (रुः) पति परिपत्तः सपयमाहः शालमल्ल इवाश्वमुदेष्टु S. 1. 31; Me. 105; Bh. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हंत कचद्वारोऽसौ शय्यकारः पपाव खं Bh. 5. 100; see पतत् below. 3 To set, sink. (below the horizon); सोमं चंद्रः पतति गगनादभ्युपैर्गच्छति S. 4. v. 1. पतस्वतः पततिमस्त-रोनिधिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; गवि ने पादपतिने किंरुत्सुगमने Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपति Me, 105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परपमेन जीवन् हि सद्यः पति जातिः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come down (as from heaven); पतति पितरो श्रेणं दुर्गतिर्दुःखक्रियाः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; गायः कंदुकपातेनोत्पत्त्यायः पतजति Bh. 2. 123. 8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीं च पतति त्वम विदुत-द्वार इव आपदः Subhāsh. 10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादोऽप्यानि सतां दुःखजने पतति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पतयति-ने, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down descend or sink &c.; निपतन्ती पतिम्यपात-यत् R. 8. 38, 9. 61, 11. 76. 2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down, (as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, overthrow. 4 To shed (as tears). 5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -Desid. (पतिष्यति or पित्सति) To wish to fall &c. -WITH अङ् 1 to fly to or towards. 2 to fly or run after, follow, pursue, chase; सुहृदुपतति स्वंदे द्युतः S. 1. 7, Mā. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40. -आभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten near, approach; अभिरोदुमस्तागेरिमम्यपत् Si. 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack, assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to overtake in flying. 4 to get back, retire, withdraw. -अभ्युद् 1 to fall upon or attack. -आ 1 to fall upon, attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50. 2 to fly towards, rush upon, come or drive in haste towards. 3 to approach. 4 to take place, occur,

happen; कयमिदमापतितं U. 2; अतो न शोम-नमापतितं Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. -उद् 1 to fly or jump up; मंशुद्वपति पतिः पटलैरलीना Si. 5. 37; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; उत्तरोद्भूतः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30; स्वर्गयोऽनतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2; Ku. 6. 36. 2 to start up, emerge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to rebound (as a ball); Bh. 2. 35. 4 to rise, originate, spring or proceed from, be produced; सिधेनोत्पत्तिदामर्ग R. 4. 77; रसात्सदापुण्य उदेष्टुः Rām. -नि 1 to fall or come down; descend, alight, sink down; निपतन्ती पतिम्यपातयत् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. 3 to throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवार्पणे हरपुष्पाय किंरिद्विजलयो विपत्य Ku. 7. 92; Bk. 2. 31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; भिक्षु शिष्यपि निपतति नम्रालिङ्गकपोकमिदितु वनेषु Bh. 2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सङ्घर्षो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. 7 to be placed, occupy a place; अग्रपिंति हूँ निपतति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. 2 to kill, destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अति-वेम्यश्रान्तैर्निपततिः S. 7. 7; पथा विद्विभिवतः ससुद्रासकानना निपततीव हृदि R. 13. 18, Ms. 8. 65; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -परा 1 to arrive, draw near, approach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विद्विषेपत् पिपाडः परिपतति शिखी प्रतिमिद्वारिषं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. 2 to spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3 to run in all directions; (हवाः) परिपु-दिक्षो दश Mb. 4 to go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -प्र 1 to come down, fall down, descend. 2 to fall off or away from. 3 to fly, fly or move about. -प्रणि to bow down to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य सूरस्तले R. 10. 15; वागीशं वाग्भिराख्यायैः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3. -प्रोद् 1 to fly up, soar. -विनि to fly at, fall down, descend; Ra. 4. 18. (-Caus.) to cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -स् 1 to fly or meet together, assemble. 2 to go or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon, assail. 4 to come to pass, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect or assemble together, bring or call together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75. पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going falling, alighting, -Comp. -पः a bird; पतयः 1 A bird; दुपः पतयै समग्र पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sun; विकसति हि पतयस्योदये दृढरुकि U. 6. 12;

Mā. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतयद्वाहि-सुखं विविधः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 2. 125. 4 A bee. -प्र 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतयमः 1 A bird, 2 A moth.

पतयिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind of small bee.

पतयिन् m. A bird.

पतयिका A bow-string.

पतयलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mābhāshya, the great commentary on Panini's Sūtra; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतय् a. (पतयि f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m. A bird; पतयः पुमानि पति पतयः Ki. 6. 1; कविपथा संचरते सूर्याणं कविपुत्राणां पतयः कविप R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -Comp. -ग्रह 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेऽपमानिपयमं महोक्तं पतयग्रहं ग्राहितवाकलेन सः N. 15. 27. -भीरः a hawk, falcon.

पतयः 1 A wing, pinion. 2 A feather. 3 A vehicle.

पतयिः A bird.

पतयिन् m. 1 A bird; द्युतिना इन्द्रवरं पत-यिषं (पुनरिति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A horse. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4 Apostacy. 5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्चाय); गहा-यिता नरं प्राणासङ्ख्याः पतनानि च Y. 1. 307. 7 Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). 9 Miscarriage.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतयः, पतयः 1 The moon. 2 A bird. 3 A grasshopper.

पतयाल्य a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); 'let him carry the palm of deity or good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. -अङ्गकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यथापि चिंतितेऽप्यस्तिस्थितिर्नियमः प्रयुज्यते । आगतकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् । S. D.

299); (for its different kinds, see 300-304).

**पताकिक** *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

**पताकिक** *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —*n.* 1 An army; (न प्रवेहे) रथवर्ध-रजोऽथवा कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

**पतिः** 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुल-पतिः &c. 4 A husband; प्रवृत्ताः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपदं हि विचेतव्ये Ku. 4. 33. —**Comp.** —**पतिनी**, —**प्री** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता-देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पति-देवान्मेवः परिमर्दुस्त्वहेत S. 6; तमलभंत पति पतिवर्तताः शिखरिणामिव सागरावपगाः R. 9. 17; इति स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतायां 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**प्राजा** a chaste wife. —**लोकः** the world of husbands in a future life. —**व्रता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

**पतिवरा** A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

**पतिः** *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अन्वसृपति.

**पतेरः** 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit. **पत्तनं** A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्ते निवसन्तेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपर्वता M. 1.

**पतिः** 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero. —*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —**Comp.** —**कारः** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infant. —**संहतिः** *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

**पत्रिक** *m.* A foot-soldier, footman. **पत्रं** 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रे मं कुडुवरकलावलीया Bv. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलीयपल्लवपत्राया S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीवता S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); विज्ञः पात पत्रेण वेगानिष्कपके-

हना B. 15. 48; N. 3. 16. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रत्न. कुचयोः एवं चित्रं कुरुष्व कपोलयोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —**Comp.** —**चन्द्रे** 1 the Bhūrja tree, 2 red sanders. —**रङ्गलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**रङ्गनं** ink. —**आवलिः** *f.* 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आवली (3). —**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्षी** wove silk, a silk-garment; स्वर्णीयवस्त्र-क्रियया पर्वर्षी रोच्युज्ज्वले M. 5. 12. —**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**क्षुरकः** a saw. —**नाहिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**पद्मः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. (—**ली**) 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पारुषा** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुटे** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा (वा)** लः an ear. —**पंगः**, —**पंगिः** —**प्री** *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीचरपत्रमनिकेतो वृद्धो न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**पौवनं** a young leaf or sprout. —**पयः** a bird; व्यथीकृतं पयश्चेन नेन N. 3. 6. 'इन्द्रः N. of Garuda'. —**पुष्टकेशः** N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे (ले)** खा. —**वल्ली**, —**वल्ली**, *f.* see पत्रम above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**वाज** *f.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —**वाहः** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a letter-carrier. —**विशेदकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रम; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**शेष्ठः** the Bilva tree. —**शुचिः** *f.* a thorn. —**हिमं** wintry or snowy weather.

**पत्रकं** 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

**पत्राङ्ग** 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

**पत्रिका** 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

**पत्रिक** *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Winged, feathered; मयू<sup>०</sup> R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —*m.* 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य वणितायमे वृषां पात्रेणा सह ह्यमीच राववा R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. 2 A bird; R. 11. 29. 3 A falcon. 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot. 6 A tree. —**Comp.** —**पद्मः** a bird.

**पत्नी** A wife. **Comp.** —**पद्मः** sora-glio, women's apartments. —**पद्महर्ष** the girdle of a wife.

**पत्तलः** A way, road.

**पद्मः** A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —**Comp.** —**कल्पना** juggling tricks. —**दुर्लभः** a guide.

**पदिकः** 1 A traveller, way-farer; पदिकवर्तिताः Me. 2; Amara. 93. 2 A guide. —**Comp.** —**पदतिः**, —**पदतिः**, *f.* —**सार्धः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

**पदिक** *m.* (Nom. पद्माः, पद्मानो, पद्मानः; acc. pl. पद्माः, instr. pl. पदिकिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पद्म at the end of comp.; तोयावारपद्माः, इतिपद्मः, नक्षपद्मः, सत्यपद्मः, प्रतिपद्मः &c.) 1 A road, way, path; ज्ञेयसमिप पद्माः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पद्माः Me. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते रंतु पद्मानः (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कर्षपद्म, भुक्ति, दर्शन<sup>०</sup>. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पद्मः कुचेदर्शयितार ईक्ष्वा मलीन-समाददन्तं न पद्मति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —**Comp.** —**देवः** a toll levied on public roads. —**हुमः** the Khadira tree. —**पद्म** *a.* acquainted with roads. —**बाहक** *a.* cruel. (—**कः**) 1 a hunter, fowler. 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

**पदिकः** A traveller, way-farer.

**पद्म** *a.* 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अग्नि-वस्य तु पद्मस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65; पद्ममन्त्रं &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**पद्म** 1 whole-some diet; as in पद्माङ्गी स्वामी वर्तते. 2 Welfare, well-being; उचितमात्रसु परो नोपेक्षः पद्मनिष्ठता Si. 2. 10. —**Comp.** —**अपद्म** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

**पद्** I. 10. A (पद्यते) To go or move —II. 4. A. (पद्यते, पद्य; Caus. पद्यन्ति-ते; desid. वित्तते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; उद्योगिनामापित्वं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. 4 To observe, practice; स्वयम् पद्यमानास्ते Mb. —**With अङ्ग** 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; रावणावरजा तत्र राक्षं मदनानुस। अभिपेदे निदापतां व्यालीय मलयदुर्गं R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25. 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; ह्यनन्य-यत्नं जयन्ते वृत्ता यन्त्रं भवतिपतिवृत्तिरिति Si. 9.

27. 4 to help, assist; मयामिपन्नं तं Mb. 5 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैवा धार्तराष्ट्री महाचमूः चंद्रवाताभिपन्नानामुद्धर्तानामिव स्वमः Mb.; see अभिपन्न. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity, favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgusted; आपेदिरेज्वरपथं परितः पनगाः Bv. 1. 17; so क्षीरं दधिमवापद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थयर्थो परिपद्यते यः काममनुवर्तते एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा ॥ Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.). 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लविमानमापाद्यति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; R. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्येवैतस्मिन् सम कोऽपि समानयो Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.). 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; वज्राण्युत्पाद्यति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; यमुनातटमुपेदे Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 30; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1; उग्रवा हि दग्धे प्रभुना सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60. 4 to be possible or probable; नैश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61, 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लृप्यं गच्छ कौतिय नेतव्यमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.). 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपाद्यति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; रथमुपादय Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15. 13, 16. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; यावत् मातुष्यके शक्यमुपादयितुं K. 62; देवकार्यमुपादयिष्यतः R. 11. 91; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निष् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सत्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; सं विन्यसेकमेव पदे निष्पादयति Pt. 5. -प्र 1 (a) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; तं जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रेदे Ku. 1. 21; (सितीशं) कौत्सः प्रेदे धर्तुमुशिष्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, R. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपश्ये त्वधि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रेदे पथि पंक्रमाय R. 16. 30; सुहृत्कर्णोत्पलतां प्रेदे Ku. 7. 81; इदशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; क्वापि निरुदरीति संशयः प्रेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकारं न प्रेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं दपद्यते वेदमेः M. 1 'what does he propose to do,' पद्मामो नदि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -प्रति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उनामुसं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लब्धीः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंचानं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपत्ये पद्भीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, recobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मासि प्रतिपत्तासि मां चैर्मतांसि मेधिलि Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचिंतयति Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; सुमेवप्रतिपन्नरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्वदुग्रहमेव राचनः परपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वोदः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकृत्यं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपत्ताय R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यस्व Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृष्ये प्रपद्यत Hariv.; स मया मातृपितृवृद्धमासु प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपश्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्माह प्रतिपुनसां प्रत Mb. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिपन्नमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6. 15 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; आर्षेभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमपि प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं परा Bh. 2. 18;

Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवाथमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to effect, accomplish. -वि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स संयुयो विपन्नानामपदुद्गमः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नाथवतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपत्यसे U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 38. -व्या 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्यापन. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -सं 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपत्यते चः कामो वं कालः कश्चिन्नतीक्ष्णता Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); ब्राह्मताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यते. 3 to turn out to be, become; संपत्यते नमसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संपदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विवृषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोक यदि सद्य एव कुटुम्बेन संपत्यते M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); सद्यः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासायोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वमुज्जि-कुलमदीयः संपन्नं प्राणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संप्रति 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -समा 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to.

पद् m. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp, काशिक m. a footman. -जः, रथः, (पञ्जः, पद्भ्यः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हृति-नी f. (पद्भ्यः-नी) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहनां वीरचरित्रपद्धतिः U. 5. 22; R. 4. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धतिं 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets'. 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names;

e. g. एव, दास, दत्त &c. 4 N. of a class of writings. -हिंस (पद्विंस) coldness of the feet.

पदं A foot (said to be m. also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अयं पदमप्यंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 2. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र युष्मिन्धीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पद्मादौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्यपि न पदं द्यावाति चिचे Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); ज्ञाति करिष्यति पदं पुनराश्रयेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 25; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवदीवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रस्तावकाशया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us'; (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषाद्वाः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)'; जमे सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; वमणे सर्वे पदवती प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. 2 A step, pace, stride; तस्मि स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदाणि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे at every step; अक्षमालाम्बा पदास्वपयि न गतयै च चालितव्यं, 'do not move even a step &c.; विष्णुः पदं मध्यमसुरातंति V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); 80 अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणतः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. 3 A foot-step, footprint, foot-mark; पदंकिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'. 4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवलयपदकिं चापमासज्य कटे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. 5 A place, position, station; अयोधः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1. 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदल्पपदं हृदि शोकधने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शक्तिरिति M. 1 'My doubts were out of place'; i. e. groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदमप्युक्तं Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं सप्तपुण्ड्रं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. 6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्वा प्राणिनकपदमप्यासितव्यं M. 1; वासिष्ठं गृहिणीपदं पुनस्तवः S. 4. 18 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; सविचं, राजं &c. 7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter; स्वपदार्थपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 6; occasion

or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding सर्वा हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वल्लिनकलपतिः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. 8 Abode, object, receptacle; पदं ददाः स्वाः कथमीश मादशां Si. 1. 37, 14. 22; अनरीवात् पदं नुप्रश्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः पस्मिन्पदं निष्कन्तरामयताः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. 9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (मेघं) Me. 86; 133; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 16. 10 A complete or inflected word; सुविज्ञतं पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णाः पदं त्रयोमाहानन्वितैकार्यवाचकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77. 11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. 12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. 13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. 14 A square root. 15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). 16 A measure of length. 17 Protection, preservation. 18 A square or house on a chess-board. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकः -चिह्नः a footprint. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अनुमः a follower, companion. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अंतः the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1. -अञ्जं, -अंभोजं, -अरविन्दं, -कमले, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a word. 2 a thing or object. 3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). 4 anything which can be named (अभिधेय); a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiseshikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot,' a kick. -आजिः a foot soldier. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य श्रुतिरं तावदिष्टाश्रयवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदावली शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Gīt. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool. -क्रमः walking, pace. -राः a foot-soldier. -छेदः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. -च्युत a dismissed from office, deposed. -न्यासः 1 stepping, tread, step. 2 a foot-mark. 3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. 4 the plant गौशु. -पङ्क्तिः f. 1 a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 9; V. 4. 6. 2 a line or arrangement of words; Ki. 10. 30. 3 an *ishtakā* or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original

form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संज्ञितपाठ). -पातः, विक्षेपः step, pace (of a horse also). -भञ्जनं analysis of words, etymology. -भञ्जिका a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. -माला a magical formula. -हृदि f. the hiatus between two words.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. -कः 1 An ornament of the neck. 2 One conversant with the पदपाठ. q. v.

पदविः -वी f. 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी life. 8; अनुवाहि सधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so शैवपदवीनाम्नः Pt. 1 'attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate) 2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. 3 A place, site.

पदासः, पदातिः 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12.

पदातिव्. a. 1 Having foot soldiers (as an army). 2 Being or going on foot. -m. A foot-soldier.

पदिक a. Going on foot. कः A footman.

पद्मं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं पद्मसुक्ताफलस्थितं. 2 A lotus-like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured mark on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). 8 Lead. -सः 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवविधि. 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -सर N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपेव भजे सप्ताज्यदीक्षितं R. R. 5. -Comp. -अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (-क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (-क्षं) the seed of lotus. -आक्षरः 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. -आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (-या) an epithet of Lakshmi. -आसनं 1 a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. 2 a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुस्थले. चामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं। वामोरौ स्थापयित्वा तु पदासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (नः) an epithet or Brahman, the creator. -आहं clothes. -उच्छ्रवः an epithet of Brahmā. -करः, -हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रा, -स्तां) N. of Lakshmi. -कणिका the pericarp of a lotus. -कीलका an

unblown lotus. -केशरः -कं the filament of a lotus. -कोशः, -कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. 2 a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. -सङ्घः, -सङ्घे a multitude of lotuses. -सङ्घ, -सङ्घि a. lotus-scented or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. -ब्रह्मः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. 3 the sun. -लक्ष्मी, गृहा an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -जा, -जातः, -भवः, -भूः, -बोनिः, -संभवः epithets of Brahmā, the lotus-born god. -सुतः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -लक्ष्मिः -सिः an epithet of Vishnu. -सल्लः a lotus stalk. -सल्लिः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. -सुतः the Karpikāra plant. -संघः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 ad. loc. -सुतः 1 the sun. 2 a bee. -रागः, रं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. -रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. -लक्षण 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Kubera. 3 the sun. 4 a king. (न) 1 an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 or of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -वासा an epithet of Lakshmi.

पद्मार्क 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. 2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. 3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant 2 The *Bhūrja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. 1 Possessing lotuses. 2 Spotted. -m. An elephant. -नी 1 The lotus plant; सुरज इव विभ्रत पद्मिनी वृत्तलक्ष्मी Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 88; Me. 33; M. 2. 13. 2 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 5 A female elephant. 6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the रति-मंजरी thus defines her:—ममलि कमलनेत्रा नासिकासुन्दरीम् अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कुशांगी । सुदुवचनसुशीला गीतवाद्यादुक्ता सकलतनुवेषा पद्मिनी पद्मगा ॥

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्म a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. 2 Measuring a pada. -यः 1 A Sūtra, 2 A part of a word. -पथः 1 A foot-path, path, way. -सं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपयस्ताम्रं मंजुषेया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्म चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विवा Chand. M. 2. 2 Praise, panegyric (सूति).

पद्मः A village.

पद्मः 1 The world of human beings (भुलोक). 2 A car. 3 A road.

पद्म 1 U. (पद्मयति-ते, पद्मयितुं or पद्मिन्) To praise, extol; cf. पण.

पद्मसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. 2 A thorn. -सं The fruit of the bread-fruit-tree.

पद्मक a. Produced in or on the way.

पद्म p. p. 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. 2 Gone; see पद्.

-उम्प. -सः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पद्मः कदां कुले S. 6. 30. (-सं) lead. -अरिः, -अज्ञः, -लक्ष्मिः epithets of Garuda.

पद्मिः The moon.

पद्मिः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.

पद्म a. Fostering, protecting. -दुः f. A foster-mother.

पद्म 1 N. of a lake in the Dardakā forest; इदं च पद्मभित्तं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. 2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पद्म m. 1 Water. 2 Milk; पद्मः पानं सुजगानं केवलं विषयवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36. 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended) 3 Semen virile; (पद्म is changed to पद्मो before soft consonants). -COMP. -गलः, -हः 1 hail. 2 an island. -घनं hail. -चयः a reservoir or lake. -जन्मन् m. a cloud.

-वः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 a woman's breast; पद्मायोधतटी Git. 1. विपद्भिर्म्मल्लोत्तरा पयोधरेः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. 3 an udder; R. 2. 3. 4 the cocoanut tree. 5 the back bone or spine (कशेरुक) -धस् m. 1 the ocean. 2 a pond, lake, a piece of water. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Ra. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. -सुहृद् m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. -वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

पद्मस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk. 2 Watery. -स्यः A cat. -स्यः Curds. पद्मसल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. -लः A goat.

पद्मस्तिन् a. Milky, juicy. -नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. 2 A river. 3 A she-goat. 4 Night.

पद्मधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पद्मोदनी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. 2 Distant, removed, remote. 3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; लोच्छेदशस्तः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. 4 Subsequent, following, next to (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्परमिष दशो मदनोऽप्युवास R.

5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. 5 Higher, superior; सिकनात्प्राद्वि परं प्रदे परमाद्युतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 2. 43. 6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre eminent, chief, best, principal; न स्याद्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 28. 7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). 8 Alien, estranged, stranger. 9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. 10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं ज्ञतं exceeding or more than a hundred. 11 Final, last. 12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, देवपर, चिन्तापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां पुण्यशीलासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. 2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्षः पथमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. 2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude.

Note—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e. g. (a) परं 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वसिनः परं R. 1. 17. 2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; द्विवा ब्रूयोः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2. 2 afterwards; मयितु कृतनिघाने किं विद्म्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); सन्तत्यागालेणे U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73. 2 in future. -COMP. -अनं the hinder part of the body. -अनन्दः an epithet of Siva. -अद्वन् a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. -अंताः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-सं) the food of another. परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. -भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. -अपर a. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-रं) (in logio) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest



numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual.)  
 -अमृत rain. -अयण (अयन) a. 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रमुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so जोक Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र &c. (-ण) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -अर्थ a. 1 having another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमनिकः सतामयणीः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (-र्थ-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another. -अर्धे 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धमित्रा छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; वक्राक्षिपयस्य-पर्यन्ता संख्या T. S. -अर्धे a. 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्ता वसन्तात्परार्थः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-र्थे) 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. -अवर a. 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. -अहः the next day. -अहः, the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -आपन्न a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायतः प्रीतिः कथमिव स्तं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. -आयुच् m. an epithet of Brāhmā. -आविहः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. -आश्रयः, -आसंगः dependence upon another. -आस्तंदिन् m. a thief, robber. -अतर a. 1 other than inimical; i. e. friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईशः an epithet of Brāhmā -उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परीहने. -उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. -उपबद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. -उद्वा another's wife. -एधित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -कलत्रे another's wife. -अभि-कर्म adultery; H. 1. 135. -कार्य another's business or work. -क्षेत्रं 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -गमिन् a. 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. -ग्रन्थिः a joint (as of a finger). -चक्रं 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. -छेदः the will of another. -छिद्रं following the will of another. -छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -जात a. 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-तः) a servant. -जित a. conquered by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -तंत्र a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -द्वाराः (m. pl.) another's wife. -द्वारिन् m. an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं क्षीलते सत्यगाद्वा; V. 4. 13. -देशः a foreign country. -देशिन् m. a foreigner. -द्वेषिन्-द्वेषिन् a. hating others, hostile, inimical. -घनं another's property. -धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मं निराम्येयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; e. g. स्वपूर्वः-where the sense is पूर्व सूतः; so राजदंष्ट्रः, अग्न्याहितः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पदे 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. -पिष्टः another's food, food given by another. -पृष्ट a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-m.) a servant. -रत a. feeding upon another's food. -पुरुषः 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. -पुष्ट a. fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -महोत्सवः the mango tree. -पुष्टा 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. -पुत्रा a woman who has had a former husband. -प्रेष्य a servant, menial slave. -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit. -भायः 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुराधिमः परमागो शक्यदुरुधेण पीकुर्यं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थूलकमलमंजरी मम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिमपरभागे (Git. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाचरोहे R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुक् a. enjoyed or used by another. -भृत् m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo) -भृत् the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; i. e. by a crow); cf. S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9.

-चुरुः a crow. -रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. -विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -वक्षः वक्ष्य a. subject to another, dependent. -वक्ष्य a fault or a defect. -वाणिः 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. -वादः 1 rumour, report. 2 objection, controversy. -वादिव् m. a disputant, controversialist. -वतः an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. -व्यच् ind. the day after tomorrow. -संज्ञकः the soul. -सर्वण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). -सेवा service of another. -स्त्री another's wife. -स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. -हरणं seizing another's property. -हन् a. killing enemies. -हितं the welfare of another. परकीय a. 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -यः Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.* परंजः 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword. परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa. परतस् ind. 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with able). बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently. परत्र ind. 1 In another world, in a future birth; परत्रेह च जन्मैरे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. -Comp. -भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man. परतप a. Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -पः A hero, conqueror. परम a. 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्रशस्तिं परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient, -मं The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामो-पमोपरमा पतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. -मं ind. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममिच्छुक्ता प्रतस्थे सुनिर्मलं Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परमकुद्धः &c. -Comp. -अंगना an excellent woman.



-अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमपरमाणुः पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरेवा T. S.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालोत्तर-गते रक्षौ यत्क्षमं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य विज्ञातमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). -अद्वैतं 1 the Supreme spirit. 2 pure unitarianism. -अन्नं rice boiled in milk. -अर्थः 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहाय-विजलितं सत्त्वं परमार्थेन न युक्तं वाच. S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; मत्स्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. -अर्थतः ind. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकार खलु परमार्थतो ज्ञात्वा तारयः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्ति नूनं यत् एवमाव्य मा Ku. 5. 7; Pt. 1. 136 -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit or Brahman. -आपद् f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गतिः f. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. -पुत्रपः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रबल a. celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit ईशः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक. परमेष्ठः An epithet of Brahṃā. परमेष्ठिन m. 1 An epithet of Brahṃā. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuḍa. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher. परंपर a. 1 One following the other. 2 Successive, repeated. -रः A great-grandson. -रा 1 An interrupted series, 'regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; परंपरा आयम् 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयार्थोत्तरालीव रेजे क्षुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing. परंपराक a. Immolating an animal at a sacrifice. परंपरीय a. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मी परंपरीया स्वं पुत्र्यौबीजता नय Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional. परस्पर a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey;

सा बाला परवतीति मे विदिते S. 3. 2; भगवत्पर-वानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 26; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; ब्राह्म यदिदं पर-वानसि सं R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवा-निव शरीरोपज्ञापेन Māl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानसि U 5; आनिदेन परवानसि U. 3; साव्यसेन Māl. 6. परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परज्ञः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुपारा मम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Gaṇeśa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jama-dagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Revuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jamadagni. - Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mehendra mountain. cf. Gīt. 1:—क्षत्रियद्विरनये जगदपगतपापं स्वयमसि पयसि क्षमितमवतापम् । केशव धृतशङ्खपतिल्लव जय जगदीश हरे ।] -

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; बारा शितां रामपरश्वस्य सभावयखुल्लपन-सारा R. 6. 42.

परस् ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of. 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. -Comp. -कुण्डल a. very black. -पुरुष a. higher

than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -श्वस् ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शस्त्रस्तपांसि तत्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर a. Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयवन्ति लक्ष्मीलोकक्याचक्रुः रियादरेण Bk. 2. 5. -pron. a. Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp.) परस्परस्योपरि पर्यकीयत् R. 3. 24; 7. 35; अवि-ज्ञातपरस्परेः अपसर्पः 17. 51; परसराक्षिसादस्ये 1. 40, 3. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभावा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are- 1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराहत) 2 going (परागत). 3 seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). 4 prowess (पराक्रांत) 5 direction 'towards' (परावृत्त). 6 excess (परजित्). 7 dependence (पराधीन). 8 liberation (पराकृत). 9 inverted order, backwards (परावृत्त). 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdaining.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिमे Si. 2. 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागतपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा (रं) च् a. (ची f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चाहुष्मात्परां चो लोकाः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away (परावृत्त); Si. 18. 18. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; द्वे पक्षांश्च Bv. 1. 105; or द्वे परावृत्तनालांश्च हतं जति 3. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards. -Comp. -यस्य a (परावृत्त)

1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विशद्वह्य शयने पराङ्मुखीभूतेऽहम्पदाः स तन्ने R. 19. 35; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2 195; 16. 119. 2 (a) averse from; माने कुरुल स्वस्ताः शिरोऽधोऽनीन् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो मावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. 3 adverse, unfavourable; तदुपरि न वै दोषोऽस्माकं विपितु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. 4 not caring about, मर्येयास्यापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43.

पराधीन *a.* 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to. 3 Not minding, not caring about. 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्). 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अपरजनाय राजयः 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्यपराजयः Y. 2. 79. 4 Deprivation. 5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

पराज (म) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परामर्शः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; परामर्शोऽयुक्तस्य एव मानिनं Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशूल्यं शंसतीव परामर्शं Ku. 2. 22; तत्र पदपक्षयोरेव परामर्शमिदमुच्यते इवेति Gīt. 12. 3 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. 3 Destruction. 4 Disappearance, Deperation (sometimes written परामर्श).

पराभूतिः *f.* See परामर्श.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः. 2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). 3 Violence, attack, assault, याज्ञसेत्याः परामर्शः Mb. 4 Disturbance, hindrance; तपः परामर्शोविद्वद्भ्यः Ku. 3. 71. 5 Calling to mind, recollection. 6 Consideration, reflection, thought. 7 Judgment. 8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्यापतिविशेष-पक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्यापस्य पक्षधर्मत्वचिः परामर्श उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66.

परासृष्ट *p. p.* Touched, handled, seized, grasped. 2 Roughly treated, violated. 3 Weighed, considered, judged. 4 Endured. 5 Connected with. 6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see दृष्ट with परा.

पराति *ind.* The year before last.

परापण See under पर (पर-अपण).

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, परावर्तिः } turn, retreat. 2 Exchange, barter. 3 Restoration. 4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

पराशरः *N.* of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

परासं *Tin.*

परासन्नं Killing, slaughter.

परामु *a.* Lifeless, dead; ग्राह परा-मुद्रिनामनः R. 15. 56; 9 78.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. 2 Expelled, turned out. 3 Repudiated. 4 Refuted, rejected. 5 Defeated.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. 2 Driven back, repelled.—तं A stroke.

परि *ind* (Sometimes changed to परि as परिवाह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास)

1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. 2 As a separable preposition it means

(a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.): इक्षु परि विद्योते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.): इक्षु इक्षु परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc यद्वा नां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk. (d) from, out of, (e) exception of (with abl.); परि कृत्येभ्यो वृद्धो देवः, or पर्यन्तान्मयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. 3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यक्षु 'bursting into tears'; परितुर्गन्धः, परिदोर्बलः. 4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परिश्रितं वृद्धो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33 According to P. II. 1. 10. परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice (युतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः); i g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, पक्षपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्यक्षि 'in the midst of flames'. 5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repug-

nance for'; as in पर्यथयनः=परिलानोऽभ्यनय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिक्रमः 1 Great terror. 2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers, 2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. 3 5. 3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. 4 A girth, waist band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरभाज Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बन्धु or कृ to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; वन्यन्तधेनूपरिकरं K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य मवादाशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपश्यामिबितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Amaru. 92. 5 A sofa. 6 (In Rhet.) *N.* of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषैर्पर्यस्ताश्रुतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; e. g. उपांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हस्तु सः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. 7 (In drama-turgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ of the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. 8 Judgment.

परिकर्तु *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārita; cf. परिवृत्.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्माणं S. 2. 2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. 3 Preparation. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli, thereon). 6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions.)

परिकर्षः, कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकल्केन Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकाशितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकूटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

-परिक्रोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circuit-ambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. —*Comp.*—सहः a goat.

परिक्रयः, क्रियणं 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. 2 Encircling or surrounding in general. 3 (In dramaturgy) = परिकर (7) q. v.

परिकृन्त *p. p.* Exhausted, fatigued, tired out.

परिक्लेशः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्लेशः Hardship, fatigue, trouble.

परिक्रयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्रयेऽपि अधिकतरं रत्नमिव Mk. 1; किरणं Ku. 4. 46. 2 Disappearing, ceasing. 3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 39.

परिक्रान्त *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्रान्त 1 Washing, cleansing. 2 Water for washing.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. 2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतसपरिक्रान्ते मंडपे S. 3; Ku. 6. 38. 3 Intrenched. 4 Overspread, overlaid. 5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. 2 Wasted, decayed. 3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted. 4 Impoverished, entirely ruined: Bh. 2. 45. 5 Lost, destroyed. 6 Diminished, decreased. 7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्रान्त *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिक्रान्तः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. 2 Scattering, spreading. 3 Surrounding, encircling, circumference. 4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66.

परिक्षा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिक्षाते 1 A moat, ditch. 2 A rut, furrow. 3 Digging round.

परिक्षेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; Ra. 1. 27.

परिक्षेपातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगणनं-ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; श्रेणीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or श्लेष by Malli.).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled. 2 Diffused, spread around. 3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परितपरिगतस्य एव भवान् Vo. 3; Mv. 3. 47. 4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. 5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. 6 Remembered.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. 2 Tumbled or dropped down. 3 Vanished. 4 Melted. 5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगृह्य *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. 2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. 2 Embraced, surrounded.

3 Accepted, taken, received. 4 Assented or consented to, admitted. 5 Patronized, favoured. 6 Followed, obeyed. 7 Opposed; see ग्रह with परि.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आननरजुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शृङ्गपरिग्रहः Mu. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. 2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round.

3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मण्डिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. 4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amar. 92; विग्रहलक्ष्मी U. 4. 5 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; शैवी हवेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽर्थः R. 13. 36: अभ्यपरिग्रहोऽर्थः 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहः Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. 6 Possessions, property, belongings; लक्ष्मणपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. 7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवद्वारपरिग्रहः U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. 8 A wife, queen; प्रयत्नपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95. 92; 9. 14; 11. 33. 16. 8. S. 5. 27, 30; परिग्रहबहुवचनेऽपि S. 3. 21. 9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. 10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. 11 A household, family, members of a family. 12 The seraglio or a household of a king, harem. 13 Root, origin. 14 The eclipse of the sun or moon. 15 An oath. 16 The rear of an army. 17 N. of Vishnu. 18 Summing up, totality.

परिग्रहीतृ *m.* A husband, S. 4. 22.

परिग्रहान्त *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्मल); एकः कुत्सो नगरपरिग्रहांश्च बाहुभ्यामनिकः S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 32; M. 5. 2. 2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोमभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिग्रहो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. 3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. 4 An iron club in general. 5 A water-jar, pitcher. 6 A glass pitcher. 7 A house. 8 Killing, destroying. 9 Striking, a stroke or blow.

परिग्रहन् Stirring up, stirring round.

परिघातः-घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. 2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. 2 Improper speech. 3 Thunder.

परिचतुर्दश *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. 2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, conversancy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयाद्बन्धः 'familiarity

breeds contempt'; परिचयं चललक्ष्मणविरातेन P. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः R. 76. 3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्यैव वक्तुर्गुणनिकेय सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचये करोति S. 5. 4 Knowledge; Mv. 5. 10. 5 Recognition; Me. 9.

परिचरः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. 2 A body-guard. 3 A guard or patrol in general. 4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant.—उक्तं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. 2 Going about.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. 2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचारावः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. 2 A servant. 3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, परिचारिकः A servant, an attendant.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. 2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with. 3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. 2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छदः 1 A covering, cover. A garment, clothes, dress; नास्त्रावतककमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. 3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. 4 Paraphernalia, external appendage; (as छत्र, चारर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 17. 5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्तो वा भवेद्वास्तुद्रव्यः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 78. 6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छदः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. 2 Overspread or overlaid. 3 Surrounded with (a retinue). 4 Concealed.

परिच्छिन्तिः *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. 2 Partition, separation.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. 2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. 3 Limited, circumscribed, confined; see छिद् with परि.

परिच्छिन्तिः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्मवति न पुरस्तेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 130. 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यस्मिन्नुक्तं परिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. 3 Discrimination,

judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पक्षिर्वदापना विरहः । अपरिच्छेदकृत् विरहः स्युः पदेपदे H. 1. 148; किं परिच्छेदं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. 4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अन्तर्गते परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 5 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अख्यत).

परिच्छेद a. 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 16. 28. 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvala-maṇi thus defines it:—अगोपितं दयाज्ञातं च चापलापुष्पादनात् । स्वविचक्षणतायां किं न्याया स्वात्यजित्वितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिजल्पितः 1 Conversation, discourse. 2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिहीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see हीन.

परिणद्ध p. p. 1 Bound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकेशः R. 3. 34.

परिणत p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Ms. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिता U. 7. 21; Ms. 23; परिणतमकरन्दमयिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्छत्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49; Ms. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन सर्वेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्देन प्रहास्य गजः परिणतो नतः Malay. ); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्मत्तः पक्षितेन Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3, 17; Mv. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिणति-निर्णयः शीतवस्त्रद्विधायां Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si.

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age; सेवाकारा परिणतिरवृत्त V. 3. 1; अमवृत्तः परिणतिं दिशयितः परिणतं देनयते दिवसः Si. 9. 3 where 'त' means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिणयः, -णयनं Marriage; नवदाम्पत्यं वधूः जयन् K. P. 10.

परिणहन Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णाजः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्पद्य परिणामनेति Susr.; मुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुर्गुणैर्द्वय T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अग्निदत्तस्य पच्यस्य परिणामः सुप्तावहः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिणाममुक्ते गरीयसि वचासि औषधे च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. 4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उन्नैति शस्यं परिणामम्वतां Ki. 4. 22. ऋतुभरपरिणामश्चाजंजु &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिणाम-रमणीयाः S. 1. 3. वयः परिणामपादुराशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिव्यीपयंशजा R. 8. 11. 7 Lapse (of time.). 8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्रेष्ठिपथी विषयतन्मा । प्रसन्नेन दृग्बज्जेन वाङ्मते मद्विरेक्षणा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). Comp. -दक्षिण a. prudent, foresighted. -दृष्टि a. prudent. (-रिः f.) prudence, providence -पच्य a. salutary in the end. झूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) णागः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परि (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनययपरिणाहच्छादिना वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासदैज्यती Māl. 3. 15, large or expansive breasts; ककुदे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमकुक्षपरिणामशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Rāt. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् a. Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन a. Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिणिमक a. Tasting, eating; पलानां परिणिमकः Bk. 9. 106. 2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणीत p. p. Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणेतु m. A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितर्पण Gratisfying, satisfying.

परितस् ind. (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself). 1

All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि बोधं परितो निरस्यत् Ek. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; Ki. 1. 14; गदितनखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्ट्वा विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अतोदिशिः अपरपथ परितः पतेगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छायाया संश्रितामां S. 3. 7; दुरुपरितापानि गच्छाणि 3. 18; Rs. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्तं निवाणे हृदय परितापं वदसि किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविविधविलाप सप्त परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्ट p. p. 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलेस्व च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दारिद्रः ibid. 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः f. 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); तम इह परितोषो निर्दिशो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषा न साधु मये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. 3. Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; गुणिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषण a. Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परित्यक्त p. p. 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचक्षतः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15 1. 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनाम-परित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मण) परित्यागस्त्वामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्राण Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोषं सेनानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49.

परित्रासः Terror, fright, fear.

परिदृक्षित a. Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदयिन् m. A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. पक्षिन्.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning. 2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदेहः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं, -ता, परिदेविनं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ हेः परिदेवितासुः Ku. 4. 25. R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71. 2 Repentance, regret.

परिदेवन a. Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृष्ट m. A spectator, looker on.

परिप्रयणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आन्त्रिचपरिधानदिभूयः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.

परिधानीयं An under-garment.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posteriors.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधुंक्त इत्योणदीधितिः R. 8. 30; साक्षिपरिधिविबोद्धमंडलरेन तेन N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like वल्का) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तास्वास्तु परिधयः निमेष समिवः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.-Comp. -परिधेचरः an epithet of Śiva. -रथः 1 a guard. 2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').

परिधूपित a. Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधूसर a. Quite grey; वसुने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under-garment,

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.

परिध्वंसिच a. 1 Falling off. 2 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 134.

परिनिर्वाण a. Completely extinguished. -यं Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः f. Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित p. p. 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्त्वोपदेशस्याप्यर्थं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिपक्व p. p. 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (-fig-

also); प्रकुलकोष्ठः परिपक्वलाभिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वद्विः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित p. p. Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपथकः An antagonist, adversary, foe.

परिपथिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अर्थपरिपथी महाप्रसक्तिः Mu. 5; नामविद्यमहं दत्र यदि तत्परिपथिनी Mā. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 108, 110.-m. An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रयत्नानां सूतेः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिता Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपादल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादि-री f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तत्र पटीयान्कः परिपाटीनिमा-सुरिकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कर्तव्यानां पाटी रतिकपरिपाटीं स्फुटयति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; क्लृप्ताति लभ्यपरिपालनञ्चकिरेव S. 6. 6. 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपिडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनान्तरैः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.

परिपूर्णं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full; -द्भुः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content.

परिपूतिः f. Completion, fulness.

परिपृच्छा Question.

परिप्लव a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.

परिपोडः, -पोडकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कतरकतनो जतिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातनं परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रियः A servant.

परिप्लव a. 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. -वः 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated.

2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक. 3 Wetted, bathed. -ते A spring, jump.

-ता Spirituous liquor.

परिपुष्ट p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिध (व) हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिधया भवत्या संवर्धयते Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिधर्हवति देहमात्रे R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.

परिध (व) हणं Retinue, train. 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship.

परिधावा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.

परिधुं (हुं) हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.

परिधुं (हुं) हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with. -तं The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैराग्यं मुक्तेष्विव (सुषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Vā. 1. 25; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पदं 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मुखः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभाविन् a. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभाविन् a. (नी f.) Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. 2 Putting to shame, surpassing.

ing, excelling. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वेदव्याख्यानमिति नदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies.'

परिभाषण 1 Peeking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, censure. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in work); इति परिभाषाकरणे षकः; इको उपवृत्तीत्यादिना परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिवारको व्याख्येदोः); परितः प्रनिष्ठास्यति मयं विषयं श्रमयतीति पता प्रतिष्ठा। न खलु प्रविहन्ते कदाचिन् परिभाषेव परितो वदन्ति Si. 16. 80. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (in gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज *a.* Bowed, curved, bent. परिभुक्ति *f.* Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूषणः (*Scil* संधि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19, 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. 2 Falling from.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. 2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमण 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमंडल *a.* Globular, round; circular. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमंथर *a.* Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंथ *a.* 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंथयन्मनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः Destruction; चिरादक्षयस्यासु प्रलय-रवोः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, etc.; परिमलो मंगलचन्दोः Bv. 1. 63,

63, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजननम् लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित *a.* Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमुदः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 319.

परिमार्गः, परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित *p. p.* 1 Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, meted out. 4 Regulated, adjusted. -आभरण *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived. -आहारः, -भोजन *a.* abstemious, eating little food. -कथ *a.* saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः *f.* 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं *iud.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुख *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुक्षित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुक्षितमृगालीमृगमयं Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23.

परिमेष *a.* 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुरः-सूतो R. 1. 37. 2 Measurable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; त्रयो विधापरिमोक्षद्वयमंगान्महद्गन्धकारं नृपति-निशितैः क्षुत्तिः R. 9. 62. removing the horns *a. e.* breaking them down. 2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोचः Stealing, robbing, theft.

परिमोचिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमृष्टः *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणः, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न सम्यपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरथः A street, road.

परि (री) र्दभः, परिर्दभः Embracing, an embrace; द्रुमपरिर्दभिनीडनक्षमत् Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुत्रं सन्-भवं परिर्दभं न ददाति Git. 3.

परिरादिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलुब्ध *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलुब्धः पयः स्रोतसो चोपभुज्य Me. 13. 3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या सून्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up, resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगान्तपरिवर्तः S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration; तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनु-भवामि Māl. 7; स्वप्नपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Retreat, flight, desertion. 7 A year. 8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Re-quit, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring exchanging.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revolution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. 5 Exchange, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परिवर्तिनि संसारे वृत्तः क्व वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Changing. 4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. 5 Retreating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. 2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing, growth.

परिवस्यः A village.

परिवहः N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarishis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्तर्षि-चक्रं स्वर्गमा पृष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa:—विश्रोतसं बहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तश्चिन्मः। तस्य द्वितीय-ह्रस्विः कर्मनिस्तमस्कं वायोऽस्मि परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 6.

परि (री) वाद्: 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव सति प्रथमं परिवादतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal, stain, stigma, illrepute; न युवतीवादन-वावताः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. 2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. 2 Accusing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4 Censured, slandered. -m. An: accuser, plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture. 5 Train, retinue.

परिवापित a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अन्यास्य कन्या परिवारशोभि R. 6. 10; 12. 16; ग्रहणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) बाहः 1 Overflowing, (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कौतुहलं) सपरिबाहमासीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पुरोतीडे तडागस्य परिबाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिबाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिबाहिणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

परिविष्णः (स्वः), परिविक्तः, परिविजितः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिविक्त also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविद्वकः, परिविद्वत् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवारणं 1 A cover, an envelope. 2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encompassed, surrounded, encompassed. 2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. -त्त The bow of Brahmā.

परिवृद्धः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं युवः परिवृद्धा न विवेदुं तत्र तासुपमता विवदन्ते N 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 43:

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Pervaded, overspread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned round; अर्धयुक्ती V. 1. 17. 2 Retreated, turned back. 3 Exchanged, bartered. 4 Finished, ended. -त्त An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Barter, exchange. 4 End, termination. 5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwelling in a place. 7 (In Rhet) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमेः K. P. 10; e. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जयाह हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा युहीतो मदनज्वरः S. D. 734. 8 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिरुक्तं K. P. 10; e. g. in बुधश्च, चञ्चल may be substituted by लाञ्छन or वाहन.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु m., परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; व्येष्टे अनिविष्टे कनीषात् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविष्णो व्येष्टः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिवेत्ता दाता, परिवर्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārita.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder 2 Marriage in general. 3 Complete or accurate knowledge. 4 Gain, acquisition 5 Maintaining the household fire; (अग्न्याधानं); Ms. 11. 60. 6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elders.

परि (री) वेदाः (वः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. 2 A circle, circle, halo (of

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यन् स्त तदन्तरं परिवेदुमीमपरिवेदमंडलः R. 11. 59. 4 The circumference of a circle. 5 The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any thing which surrounds or protects. परिवेदकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेदणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. 2 Enclosing, surrounding. 3 A halo round the sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 Circumference. 3 A cover, covering.

परिवेष्टु m. A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टो मरुत्तस्यावसम्पद्हे Ait. Br.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment spices.

परिव्याधः A species of reed.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. 2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. 3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिवात्र m., परिव्राजः-जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशाश्वत a. (नी f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—अ A supplement, an appendix; as in पृष्ठपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगमतापरिशीलनकौमलमलयसुमारे Gīt. 1; so वृद्धकमलपरिशीलनानिलित &c. 11. 2 Constant contact, intercourse or correspondence. 3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थं S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification, अधि° U. 4. 2 Justification, acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; दृष्टा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2 Withered, shriveled; hollow (as cheeks).—वज्र A kind of fried meat.

परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेवाः 1 Remainder, remnant. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination, conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशोषः Act of being completely dry or parched up.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पश्यपथीतः



S. 1: R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थ कृतपरिश्रमेति चन्द्रः पञ्चमे ज्योतिषाच्चे Mu. 1.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रवेयः An embrace.

परिषद् f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अमिरूपहृयिष्टा परिषदि S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिषद्; परिषद्यः A member of an assembly.

परिषेकः परिषेचनं Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.

परिष्कण (क) a. Fostered by another. -पुत्रः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिष्कं (स्कं) a. Fostered by another. -दः 1 A foster-child. 2 A servant.

परिष्कारः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. 2 Dressing, cooking. 3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. 4 Furniture. (also परिष्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. 2 Cooked, dressed. 3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). (Also परिष्कृत in this sense).

परिष्क्रया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिहो (स्तो) नः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. 2 A coverlet in general.

परिष्पं (स्पं) दः 1 A train, retinue. 2 Decorating the hairs (with flowers &c.). 3 Ornament or decoration in general. 4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. 5 Provision, maintenance. 6 Crushing.

परिष्पक p. p. Clapsed, embraced.

परिस्पर्शः 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. 2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17.

परिसंवत्सर a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year परिसंवत्सरत् after the expiration of one whole year; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 1 Enumeration, computation. 2 Sum, total, number; विचक्ष विद्यापरिसंख्या मे R. 5. 21 3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that

everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या is opposed to सिद्धि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिरन्तमप्राप्ती नियमः सादृष्टिके सतिः तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्ती परिसंख्येति मीमेक्षे ॥ ३. ५. पञ्च पंचमया मध्याः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्याः Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a क्लेश or pun); यस्मिन् नही ज्ञासति चित्र-कर्मदुर्गमं संकराश्चापि गुणचन्दः &c. or यस्य दुर्योधनं दुर्गमता विनाशेन कथमर्थं दुर्योधनं कथाभिप्रातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification. 4 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसमापन, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समतात् मार्जनं).

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरिस्तटानि U. 3. 8; परिसर-विषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिसरणं Running about.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतयपतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परि (री) सर्पा, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover.

परिस्फुट a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिस्सद्; 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c.; see परिचंद.

परिस्सवः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent.

परिस्सवः Effluxion, efflux.

परिस्सु f. 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिस्सुता A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहृत a. Loosened.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning.

3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विशेषपरिहार. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment.

7 A tract of common land round a village or town; यदुःशतं परीहारी ग्रामस्य स्वात्ममन्तः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection.

परिहाणिः (नि) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50.

परिहार्य a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; स्वराप्रस्तावोयं न खटु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 6. 44. परिहासपूर्वं jokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिहासविज-लितं S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिहास-श्रिताः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. 2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिन् m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहृत p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see हृ with परि.

परिक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परिक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परिक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पचने विद्यमानोपि ग्रामे सत्परिक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित m. N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीक्षितं p. p. Examined, tried, परीक्षितं कायसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; कोपपरीतमानं Ki. 2. 25; Mu. 3. 30.

परंताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास  
&c. see परिताप &c.

परिपता 1 Desire of obtaining. 2  
Haste, hurry.

परौरे A fruit.

परौरज 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick. 3  
A garment (पद्मादक).

परिष्टि: f. 1 Research, inquiry,  
investigation. 2 Service, attendance.  
3 Respect, worship, homage.

परु: 1 A joint, knot. 2 A limp,  
member. 3 The occasion. 4 Heaven,  
paradise. 5 A mountain.

परुत ind. Last year.

परुद्धार: A horse.

परुष a. 1 Hard, rough, rugged,  
stiff (opp. दृढ or श्लक्ष्ण); परुर् चर्म,  
परुषा नला &c. 2 Harsh, abusive,  
severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as  
word); (वाक्) अपरुषा वरुषाक्षरमीरिता R.  
9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person;  
Gīt. 9; Y. 1. 309. 3 Harsh or dis-  
agreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.);  
तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं श्रुतः R. 11. 46; Me. 4  
Rough, coarse, rough to the touch,  
shaggy (as hair); द्युत्तुलनापरुषमलक  
Me. 19. 5 Sharp, violent, strong,  
keen, piercing (wind &c.), परुषपवन-  
वेगोक्षिप्तवशुष्कपर्णः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28. 6  
Gross. 7 Dirty. -श्च A harsh or abu-  
sive speech, abuse. -COMP. -इतर  
a. other than rough, soft, mild; R.  
5. 68. -उक्तिः, -वचनं abusive or  
harsh language.

परुत् n. 1 A joint knot. 2 A limb  
or member of the body.

परेत p. p. Deceased, departed,  
dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -COMP.  
-मर्त्युः, -राज् m. the god of death,  
Yama; Si. 1. 57. -धूमि: f., -वासः a  
cemetery; Ku. 5. 62.

परेथानि, परेद्युस् ind. The other day.

परेद्यु: f., परेद्युका A cow that has  
often calved.

परोक a. 1 Out of or beyond the  
range of sight, invisible, escaping  
observation, Absent; स्थाने वृता श्रुतिभिः  
परोकैः R. 7. 13. 3 Secret, unknown,  
stronger; परोकमन्यो जनः S. 2. 18 'a  
stranger to the influence of love';  
H. Pr. 16. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1  
Absence, invisibility. 2 (In gram.)  
Past time or tense (not witnessed  
by the speaker); परोकै लिट् P. III. 2.  
115. Note The acc. and loc. singu-  
lars of परोक (i. e. परोकं, परोक्ये) are  
used adverbially in the sense of 'in  
one's absence', 'out of sight', 'be-  
hind one's back,' with or without a  
gen.; परोक्ये खलौर्द्धु श्रुयते न ममाग्रतः M. 2;  
परोक्ये कार्यहन्तरं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāp. 18;  
नोवाकस्य नाम परोक्यमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119.  
-COMP. -भोगः enjoyment of any-  
thing in the absence of the owner  
-वृत्ति a. living out of sight. (-चितः  
f.) an unseen or obscure life.

परोदिः, परोष्णी A cock-roach.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thunder-  
ing cloud, a cloud in general; ऋद्ध  
इव पर्जन्यः सारोरेभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; यंतु नद्यो  
वर्षतु पर्जन्याः Tait. S.; Mk. 10. 60. 2  
Rain; अन्नाद्भवति धृताति पर्जन्यादन्नजनवः Bṛh.  
3. 14. 3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra.

पर्ण 10. U. (पर्णवति-ते) To make  
green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णवति चपरे.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण.

2 The feather of an arrow. 3 A  
leaf. 4 The betel-leaf. -जः The  
Palāsa tree. -COMP. -अन्नं feeding  
on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a  
kind of basil. -आहार a. feeding  
upon leaves. -उदजं a hut of leaves,  
a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः  
a vendor of betel-leaves. -टिका,  
-कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुच्छः a  
kind of expiatory penance which  
consists in living upon an infusion  
of leaves and Kus'a grass only for  
five days; see. Y. 3. 217 and Mit.  
thereon. -खंडः a tree without appa-  
rent blossoms. (-ञ्च) a collection of  
leaves. -चिरपरः an epithet of Siva.

-चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः  
the figure of a man made of leaves  
and burnt in place of a lost corpse.

-नेदिनी the riyangu creeper.

-भोजनः a goat. -सुख m. the winter  
season (शिशिर). -सुमः any wild ani-  
mal living in the boughs of trees.  
&c. -रुह m. the spring season (वसंत)

-लता the betel-plant. -बीटिका pieces  
of areca-nut mixed with other spices  
and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या  
a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a  
hut made of leaves, a hermitage;

निर्दिष्टा कुलपतिता स पर्णशालामध्यास R.  
1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल a. Full of or abounding in  
leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः 1 A house standing in the  
midst of water, a summerhouse. 2  
A lotus. 3 A vegetable. 4 Decora-  
tion, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् m. A tree.

पर्णिल a. See पर्णल.

पर्ह 1 A. (पर्हेते) To break wind.

पर्ह 1 A quantity of hair, thick  
hair. 2 A fart, breaking wind.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. 2 A seat for  
cripples (पशुपीठ), a wheelcarriage in  
which cripples are moved about;  
येन पीठेन पंचवक्त्ररति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV.  
4. 10. 3 A house.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 A  
reservoir, tank.

पर्पक ind. Round about, in every  
direction.

पर्पकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. 2  
A cloth girt round the back, loins,  
and knees (by a person) when  
sitting on his hams; cf. अवसक्तिका.

3 A particular kind of posture

practised by ascetics in meditation,  
sitting on the hams; it is the same  
as वीरासन which is thus defined by  
Vasistha:—एक पादमयकस्मिन् दिव्यस्योरो तु  
संस्थितः । इतरास्मिन्स्यैवोर्ध्वं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥  
एवंकथं विवक्ष्य &c. Mk. 1. 1. -COMP. -बन्धः  
sitting on the hams, the posture  
called पर्पकः; एवंकथं बन्धं शिरस्युक्तायं Ku. 3. 45,  
59 -भोगिन् m. a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or  
roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यटयामः An inquiry with the  
object of contradicting or refuting  
a statement (दुष्प्रकारं जिज्ञासा Helāy.);  
एतेनास्मिन् पर्यटयेगस्यान्वकाशः Dāy. B.

पर्यंत a. Bounded by, extending as  
far as; समुद्रपर्यन्ता पृथ्वी the ocean-bound-  
ed earth. -तः 1 Circuit, circum-  
ference. 2 Skirt, edge, border,  
extremity, boundary; उदजपर्यंतचारिणी  
S. 4; पर्यंतवनं R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. 3  
Side, flank; Ratu 2. 3; R. 18. 43. 4  
End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1.  
125. -COMP. देहातः, -धुः, -धूमिः an  
adjoining district or region. -पर्यंतः  
an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतिका Loss of good qualities,  
depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, ex-  
piration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1.  
30; 11. 27. 2 Waste or loss (of  
time). 3 Change, alteration.  
Inversion; confusion, irregularity.  
5 Deviation from customary obser-  
vances; neglect of duty. 6 Op-  
position.

पर्ययण 1 Walking round, circu-  
mambulation. 2 A horse's saddle

पर्यवदात a. Perfectly pure or  
clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hinderance.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination,  
conclusion. 2 Determination,  
ascertainment.

पर्यवसित p. p. 1 Finished, ended,  
completed. 2 Perished, lost. 3  
Determined.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition,  
resistance, obstruction. 2 Con-  
tradiction.

पर्यशु a. Bathed in or suffused with  
tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यशुणी  
मंगलभंगमीरुर्ध्वं लोचने मीलयेतु विषेहे Ki. 3. 36;  
पश्यशुस्वजत धृष्टेन चोपजज्ञौ R. 13. 70.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about.  
2 Sending forth, throwing. 3 Send-  
ing away. 4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त p. p. 1 Thrown round,  
scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो धनंजयः  
स्वपति शिलीमुखासारः Vē. 4; Si. 10. 91.

2 Surrounded, encompassed. 3  
Upset, overturned. 4 Dismissed,  
laid aside. 5 Struck, hurt; killed.

पर्यस्ति: f., पर्यस्तिका 'Sitting upon  
the hams; see पर्पक 3.

**पर्याकुल** *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). 2 Confused, confounded, frightened; *S.* 1. 3 Disordered, dishevelled; *S.* 1. 30. 4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; *पर्याकुलोऽस्मि* *S.* 6; *Rs.* 6, 22. 5 Full of, filled with; *स्नेहः, क्रोधः* &c.

**पर्याण** *A* saddled; *वृक्षपर्याण* *R.* 126 saddled.

**पर्याप्त** *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained. 2 Finished, completed. 3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; *पर्याप्तं देव इन्द्रियमा* *Ku.* 7. 26; *R.* 6. 44. 4 Able, competent, adequate; *R.* 10. 55. 5 Enough, sufficient; *R.* 15. 18, 17. 17; *Ms.* 11. 7. —*सं* *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. 2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; *पर्याप्तमाचामति* *U.* 4. 1 drinks his fill. 3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

**पर्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. 2 End, conclusion, close. 3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. 4 Satiety, satisfaction. 5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. 6 Fitness, competency.

**पर्याव** 1 Going or winding round, revolution. 2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). 3 Regular recurrence or repetition. 4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; *पर्यावसेवा-सुख्य* *Ku.* 2. 36; *Ms.* 4. 87; *Mu.* 3. 27. 5 Method, arrangement. 6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. 7 A synonym, convertible term; *पर्यायो नियमस्यायं नियमत्वं शरीरिणां* *Pt.* 2. 99. *पर्यावस्य पर्याया इमे* &c. 8 An opportunity, occasion. 9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. 10 Property, quality. 11 (In *Rher.*) A figure of speech; see *K.* P. 10; *Chandr.* 5. 108, 109; *S. D.* 733. (Note *पर्यायिण* is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 in turn or succession, by rotation, by regular gradation. 2 occasionally, now and then *पर्याय हि दृश्यते स्वभाः कामं शुभाशुभाः* *Ve.* 2. 13. *Comp.*—उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis *e.g.* see *Chandr.* 5. 66 or *S. D.* 703. —*स्युत* *a.* *स्युप्तान्त*, superadded. —*वचनं*, —*शब्दः* *a* synonym. —*शयनं* alternate sleeping and watching.

**पर्याली** *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm, injury' (हिंसन) used with कृ, भू or अम्; *पर्यालीहृत्य=हिंसित्वा*.

**पर्यालोचनं** —*ना* 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. 2 Knowing, recognition.

**पर्यावर्तः**, *पर्यावर्तनं* Coming back, return.

**पर्याविल** *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; *R.* 7. 40.

**पर्याप्तः** 1 End, conclusion, termination. 2 Rotation, revolution. 3 Inverted order or position.

**पर्याहारः** 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. 2 Conveying. 3 A load or burden. 4 A pitcher. 5 Storing grain.

**पर्यावृणो** Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

**पर्यावृणो** Standing up.

**पर्यावृणो** *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; *पर्यावृणो* *sorrow*; *R.* 5. 67. 2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; *पर्यावृणो एव मायः* *Ku.* 4. 28; *V.* 2. 10.

**पर्यावृचनं** 1 Debt. 2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

**पर्यावृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. 2 Prohibited, objected (as a ceremony).

**पर्यावृष्टः** An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

**पर्यावृष्टान** Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

**पर्यावृष्टनं** 1 Worship, honour, service. 2 Friendliness, courtesy. 3 Sitting round.

**पर्यावृष्टिः** *f.* Sowing.

**पर्यावृष्टि** Worship, adoration, service.

**पर्यावृष्टि** *a.* Stale, not fresh; cf. *अपर्यावृष्टि*. 2 Insuper. 3 Stupid. 4 Vain.

**पर्यावृष्टि** —*ना* 1 Investigation by reasoning. 2 Search, inquiry in general. 3 Homage, worship.

**पर्यावृष्टिः** *f.* Search, inquiry.

**पर्यावृष्टि** The knee-joint.

**पर्यावृष्टि** 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. 3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine).

**पर्यावृष्टि** 1 A mountain, hill; *पर्यावृष्टिपरमावृष्टिर्वतीकृत्य* *निखं* *Bh.* 2. 78; *न पर्यावृष्टिं नलिनी प्ररोहति*. 2 A rock. 3 An artificial mountain or heap. 4 The number seven. 5 A tree.—*Comp.*

—*अति*: an epithet of Indra. —*आत्मजः*: an epithet of the mountain Maināka.

—*आत्मजा* an epithet of Pārvatī.

—*आधारा* the earth. —*आकाशः* a cloud.

—*आश्रयः* a fabulous animal called Sarabha *q. v.* —*काकः* a raven. —*जा* a river.

—*पति*: an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. —*मोक्षा* a kind of plantain.

—*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* 1 a large mountain. 2 'the lord of mountains', the Himalaya mountain.

—*स्थ* *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

**पर्यावृष्टि** *n.* 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to *पर्व* at the end of *Bah. comp.*; as in *कक्षज्ञांशुलिपर्वरा* *R.* 12. 41).

2 A limb, member. 3 A portion, part, division. 4 A book,

section (as of the Mahābhārata). 5 The step of a staircase; *R.* 16. 46. 6 A period fixed time. 7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *e. g.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. 8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. 9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; *अपर्यावृष्टि* *ग्रहकल्पद्रुमदला* (भास्करि कथय कथं भविष्यति *M.* 4. 15; *R.* 7. 33; *Ms.* 4. 150; *Bh.* 2. 34. 10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. 12 An opportunity or occasion in general. —*Comp.* —*कालः* 1 a periodic change of the moon. 2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —*कारिन्* *m.* a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as *अनावास्या*. &c. —*गमिन्* *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife on particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —*धि*: the moon. —*योनिः* a cane or reed. —*रुद्र* *m.* a pomegranate tree. —*संधि*: the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

**पर्यावृष्टि** 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. *पर्यावृष्टि*. 2 A weapon in general. —*Comp.*

—*पाणिः* 1 an epithet of Ganeśa. 2 of Parasurāma.

**पर्यावृष्टि** A rib.

**पर्यावृष्टि** See *पर्यावृष्टि*.

**पर्यावृष्टि** *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, conclave. 2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; *Y.* 1. 9.

**पर्यावृष्टि** Straw, husk. —*लं* 1 Flesh, meat. 2 A particular weight equal to four *karshas*. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —*Comp.* —*अग्निः* bile.

—*अंशः* a tortoise. —*अद्*, —*अज्ञानः* a demon. *Rākshasa*. —*क्षारः* blood.

—*गंधः* plasterer, mason —*मियः* 1 a demon. 2 a raven. —*भा* the equinoctial shadow at mid-day.

**पर्यावृष्टि** A Timid, bashful.

**पर्यावृष्टि** Bile.

**पर्यावृष्टि** 1 A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —*लं* 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —*Comp.*

—*ज्वरः* gull, bile. —*मियः* 1 a raven. 2 a demon.

**पर्यावृष्टि** A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलांडु *m. n.* An onion; *Ms.* 5. 5; *Y.* 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter rope.

पलाप्यन् Running away, retreat, flight, escape; *Bg.* 18, 43; *R.* 19. 31.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः—लं Straw, husk; *N.* 8. 2. -*Comp.*—दोहदः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः *N.* of a tree, also called किंशुक; नवस्तम्भल, इवै पुः *Si.* 6. 2. -*ज्ञ* 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेष्टुमपवेकाशगवाद्रुः पलाशा-न्यातिलोहितानि *Ku.* 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; चलयलाशातरोचरास्तरोः *Si.* 1. 21 3. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिन *m.* A tree.

पलिकि 1 An old, grey-haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (चलमभिणी).

पलिषः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. परि. 4 A cow-pon (गोवृह).

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमेलिनिरस्तकाशे (क्षिरसि) *Ve* 3. 19. -*तं* 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकेवाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा *R.* 12. 2; *Ms.* 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितभविष्य *a.* Becoming grey.

पल्यकः A bed; see पर्वक.

पल्ययन् 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लव—लं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कण्ठवः पल्लव संनद्यनोऽपल्लवा *R.* 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, *q. v.* 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापलं). -*वः* A libertine. -*Comp.*—अंकुरः, आधारः a branch. -अलः an epithet of the god of love. -द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation.' 3 Dyed red with lac. -*तः* Lac-dye.

पल्लविन्द *a.* (नी/ल) Having young shoots or leaves; *Ku.* 3. 54. -*m.* A tree

पल्लिः—पल्ली *f.* 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; as निहिरपल्ली). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्ललं A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं तरः); स पल्ललजले-स्थुना...कयं वर्तता *Bv.* 1. 3; *R.* 2. 17; 3. 3. -*Comp.*—आवासः a tortoise. -पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. -*नं* Cow-dung.

पवनः Air, wind; सर्पः पिबेति पवने न च दुर्बलासे *Subhāsh.*; पवनपद्मी, पवनसुतः &c.

-*नं* 1 Purification. 2 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, a strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -*नी* A broom. *Comp.*—अशनः, -शुल्ल *m.* a serpent. -आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhīma. 3 fire.

-आज्ञः a serpent, a snake. नाज्ञः 1 an epithet of Garuda 2 a peacock. तनयः -सुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma. -व्याधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. 2 Rheumatism.

पवमानः 1 Air, wind; पवमानः वृद्धि-दीकृष्टानिव *R.* 8. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य *q. v.*

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. -*तं* Black pepper.

पवित्र *a.* 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); श्रीणि श्राद्धे पवित्राणि दीहित्रः कुतपस्तलाः *Ms.* 3. 236; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानं &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. -*त्रं* 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing 2 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. -*Comp.*—आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand. -धान्यं barley.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पशव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; *Y.* 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 British.

पशुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); *Ms.* 9. 327, 531. 2 An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; उरुपशोश्च पशोश्च को विधेयः *H.* 1; cf. सुपशु, नरपशु. &c. 5 *N.* of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -*Comp.* अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. 2 copulation. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatri *q. v.*; पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरश्देवाय (विश्वकर्मेणे) धीमही तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. -वर्षा copulation. -धर्मः 1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3 promiscuous cohabitation; *Ms.* 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -नृः a herdsman. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva; *Ms.* 36, 56; *Ku.* 6. 95. 2 a herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 *N.* of a philosopher who taught the philosophical doctrines called पशुपत; see Sarva. *S. ad. loc.* -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman. -पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -प्रेरणं the driving of cattle. -मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इतिपशुमारं मारितः *S.* 6. -पज्ञः, -यागः, -द्रव्यं an animal sacrifice. -रन्ध्रः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with *gon.* or *abl.*) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्भद्रपुरुषमादाय *S.* 6; पश्चादुत्थेर्भवति हरिणः स्वामनायच्छमानः *S.* 4. v. 1. 2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (*opp.* *पुरः*) गच्छति *पुरः* शरीरं प्रावति पश्चादस्तुतं चेतः *S.* 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लक्ष्मीं पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् *Bh.* 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् after him; *R.* 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; *Ms.* 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. -*Comp.*—कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the background; पश्चादकृताः सिम्पजनाशेषोपि *Ku.* 7. 28; *R.* 17. 18. -तापः repentance, contrition; पश्च कृतं to repent.

पश्चार्धः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनमवाद्भूयसा पूर्वार्धं *S.* 1. 7. 2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य *K.* 25; *R.* 19. 1. 56; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्र-साध्विच चेतना *R.* 17. 1; स्मृतः पश्चिमायाज्ञा

17. 8; पश्चिमवर्त्य विहः वाद्वेः Mu. 7. 3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5. 32. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west' or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.; so पश्चिमे in the west). -COMP. -अर्थः 1 the latter half. 2 the hinder part of the night; उदयताः पश्चिमवर्त्योचरात् Ki. 4. 13 v. 1.

पश्चिमा the west. -COMP. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (न्ती f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance a goldsmith.)

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. 2 A particular sound.

पस्थं A house, habitation, abode; पस्थं प्रवृत्तमथ तं प्रमुखापवृष्टे Kir. K. 9. 74.

पस्थः 1 N. of the first Abhika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahabhasya; शब्दविषयं नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्थः Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्थः also means 'without 'spies'). 2 (fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपेक्षा).

पहू (ह) वा; पहिकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?)

पा 1. 1. P. (विभक्ति, पीत; pass. पीयेते) 1 To drink, quaff; पिबि स्तन्वं पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युस्तनः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. 2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पादयते च सिङ्घः R. 13. 9; S. 1. 24, 3 To drink in, imbale; R. 7. 63. 4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently; पिबतमन्त्रस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कर्तं पिबतः सुतानवं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36; 13. 30; Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. 5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (बाणेः) आयुर्द्वैहः तिष्ठः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतन्मिभिः R. 12. 48. -Caus. (पापयति-ने) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. 2 To water. -Desid. (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. दण्ड-हलं सह पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -WITH अतु to drink after, follow (one in drinking); अमुपास्यसि बाणद्वयितं परलोकोपवर्तं जलजलि R. 8. 68. -आ 1 to drink; R. 14. 22. 2 to drink up, absorb, soak up; आपीतस्यं नमः Mk. 5. 20; उपेति सविता हस्तं रसमापीय पार्थिवं Mb. 3 to feast on (with the eyes or ears); ता राववं दंष्ट्रिमिरापिबन्धः R. 7. 12. -नि 1 to drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽयः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears). -पति to drink; उपनिषदः परिपीताः Bv. 2. 40. -II. 2 P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend,

preserve; (oft. with abl.); पर्याप्तिः प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25; पातु R. 10. 25; पातु त्वा.....भुवेऽस्य भुजगद्विबलयवकुलद्वन्द्वदा-ज्जाः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुरः शक्रदुपप्रेत्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पिबेव पाति R. 2. 48. 2 To rule, govern; पातु पृथ्वी.....भ्राताः Mk. 16. 69. -Caus. (पालयति-ने) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं हतुः स्वयं धमे प्रजास्तं पालयिष्यति Bk. 6. 132. Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. 2 To rule, govern; नां इति पालयामास Rām. 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगतय R. 13. 65. 4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. 5 To wait for; अत्रोपाविश्य सुहृते-मर्थः पालयतु कुम्भागमनं Ve. 1. -WITH अतु to protect, guard &c.; Ms. 8. 27. -परि 1 to protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 334; Ms. 9. 251. 2 to rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. 3 to bring up, nourish, support. 4 to keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुहृदिनः परिपालयति Ch. P. 50. 5 to wait for, await; अयं गन्तव्यधुक्पूजानं व्यसनकुशा परिपालयामिष्व Ku. 4. 46. -मति 1 to protect, preserve. 2 to wait for, await. 3 to act up to, obey.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in सोमपाः अवेपाः &c. 2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पास (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; पैलस्यकुलपासन Mv. 5. 2 Vitiating, spoiling. 3 Wicked, contemptible. 4 Infamous.

पास (श) व a. Consisting of dust.

पांसुः (छुः) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. 2 A particle of dust. 3 Dung, manure. 4 A kind of camphor. -COMP. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a highroad, highway. -कूलं 1 a dustheap. 2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपपदसाधनं). -कृत a. covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं hail. -चन्दनः an epithet of Siva. -चामरः 1 a heap of dust. 2 a tent. 3 a bank covered with Dūrva grass. 4 praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -परले a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, trench or basin.

पांसु (छु) रः 1 A gadfly. 2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (छु) ल a. 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. 2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; दारुणापी भवाग्नाहो परस्त्रि-सर्वापांसुलः S. 5. 28. 3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring; as in कलपांसुल. -लुः

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -ल्ला 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अं<sup>a</sup> a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), bak- ing; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Dige- stion (as of food). 4 Ripeness; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; कलमभिमुख- पाकं राजजुष्टमुस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect develop- ment; धी मतिं<sup>c</sup>. 6 Completion, ac- complishment, fulfilment; युवो-ज- पाकामिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञापनाकलेः R. 17. 40. 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्भिर्यदभातः पुरःपाका- भिरिविका Ku. 6. 90; पाकामिमुखस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9; (पच्यते इति पाकः वाच्यं). 10 Ripeness, suppura- tion (as of a boil). 11 Greyiness of hair caused by old age. 12 A do- mestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अगारः -रं, -आगारः -रं, -ज्ञाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिमुख a. 1 ready for ripeness or development. 2 inclined to favour. -जं 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पात्रं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potters kiln. -यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it; see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). -चुका chalk. -ज्ञासनः an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -ज्ञासनिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vāli. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकलः 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कृत्पाकल.

पाकिम a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुः A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः A fowler.

पाक्षेयः A heretic; पाक्षद्वन्द्वालयोः पापारं- मकरोक्षीयं वृकयोर्मर्त्यता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाक्षद्वन्द्वाल Māl. 5.

पावस a. Mad, deranged.

पांक्षेय, पांक्षेय *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

पाचक *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -कं Gall, bile. -COMP. -स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -नः 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -नं 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त).

पाचलः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -लं Cooking, maturing.

पाचा Cooking.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल)

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Kṛishṇa; (दधानो) निधनमश्रुत पांचजन्यः *Si.* 3. 21; *Bg.* 1. 15. -COMP. -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश *A* collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab.

पांचभैतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभैतिकी दृष्टिः *Mv.* 6; *Y.* 3. 175.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिक 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -लः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Panchālas.

पांचालिका *A* doll, puppet; स्तन्यपा-गात्रमति सुखी देवपांचालिकेय कीडायोगे नदु विनयं प्रापिना वार्धिता च *Māl.* 10. 5.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 *N.* of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—चर्षीः श्रेष्ठीः (*i. e.* माधुर्यव्यञ्जकः प्रकाशकायां भिन्नः) पुनर्द्वयोः । समस्तपंचवर्षी वयः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाद *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पादकः 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

पादस्त्रः *A* thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमपादस्त्र *S.* 6; पञ्चनीपरिणामपादस्त्रैः *Bv.* 2. 75.

पाटनं Splitting, breaking, cleav- ing, destroying.

पाटल *a.* Pale-red. of a pink or pale-red colour; अथे खीनपाटले कृष्णकं *V.* 2. 7; *R.* 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजातिसुरः *Git.* 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशे वधूय रघुचिदिने *It.* 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलसंज्ञमुरमिन्नवानाः *S.* 1. 3. -लं 1 The flower of this tree; *R.* 15. 59; 15. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -उपलः a ruby. -हुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटला 1 The red *ludhra*. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet flower. -COMP. -पुत्रं *N.* of an ancient city, the capital of Megadha, situated near the confluence of the Sopa and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pātā. It is also known by the names of पुणपुर, कुमुपुर, see *Mu.* 2, 3, and 4. 16, and *R.* 6. 24 also.

पाटलिकः *A* pupil.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या *A* multitude of Pātāla flowers.

पाटवं 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिः *H.* 1; *Ki.* 9. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; *R.* 11. 31.

पाटी Arithmetic. -COMP. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीरं नव पाटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकृतं *Bv.* 1. 12. 2 *A* field. 3 Tin. 4 *A* cloud. 5 *A* sieve.

पाठः 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गंधर्वद्रव्य-साधनः इति आगतुकः पाठः । प्राचीन पाठस्तु सुग-धिर्धमनादः इति पुल्लिङ्गः *Malli.* on *Ku.* 6. 46. -COMP. -अंतरे another reading, a variant (*v. l.*). -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -संज्ञी, -ज्ञालिनी the Sārikā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary.

पाठकः 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4 A pupil, student, scholar.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिन् *a.* 1 One who has read of studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books.

2 A kind of fish: विज्ञानपाठीनपराहंत पयः *Ki.* 4. 5.

पाणः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader, 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

पाणिः The hand; दानेन पाणिने तु कंकणेन (विभानि) *Bh.* 2. 71. -णिः *f.* A mar- ket (पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणोकरणं marriage); -COMP. -गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marrying, mar- riage; *R.* 7. 29; 8. 7; *Ku.* 7. 4. ग्रहीतृ *m.*, ग्रहः a bridegroom, husband; ध्यायन्तिरे वरिष्ठचित्पाणिग्रहस्य चेतस *Ms.* 9. 26; बाल्ये पितृवंशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्रहाहस्य योवने *S.* 148. -घः 1 a drummer. 2 a work- man, handicraftsman. -घातः a blow with the hand. -जः a fingernail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजातिसुरः *Git.* 12. -तलं the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -पिहन् marriage; पाणिपीडनमहं दमयत्यः कामयमहि महीमहिहोदो *N.* 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविपारतर्तु *Ku.* 8. 1. -प्रणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the bands', marriage. -सुखं *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -सुकं a missile thrown with the hand. रह *m.*, -रहः a finger-nail. -बादः 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -सर्ग्य-या a rope. पाणिनिः *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the know- ledge of this grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; *Si.* 19. 75. -यः *A* follower of Pāṇini; अकृतयूहाः पाणि- नीयः -वं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाणिधम-य *a.* Blowing through the hands.

पांडर *a.* Whitish, pale white. -रः 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः *A* son or descendant of Pāṇḍu. *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; *i. e.* सुभित्रि, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; हंसः संज्ञति पांडवा इव क्वावज्ञातवर्षा गताः *Mk.* 5. 6. -COMP. -आभीलः *N.* of Kṛishṇa. -श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Yudhishtira.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇ- das.

पांडवेय-पांडव *q. v.*

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेवं-नमके पांडित्य-

सूययोः Māl. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; kill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानां विक्षिप्य प्रकटयन् कस्मिन् सुगतिः Bv. 1. 2

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकल्पायः पांडुच्छायाः शुचा परि-  
र्चलः U. 3. 22. -दुः 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇjavas.

He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pandu*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; [यस्यात्पांडुवर्णाया विरूपाक्षे नमिह । तस्मादेव जनने वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.] He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pandu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.]. -COMP.

-आमयः jaundice. -कंबलः 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -पुत्रः a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇjavas. -सुस्विका white or pale soil. -रागः whiteness, pallor. -रोगः jaundice. -रेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, hard &c. पांडुलेखेन कलके मुनी वा प्रथमे लिखन् । नूतनाधिकं तु संशोष्य पश्चादग्रे निवेशयन् ॥ Vyāsa. -शमिला an epithet of Draupadi. -सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालासांडुषोपाकस्य वसतः बभूवहावात् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33 -रं The white leprosy, -COMP. -इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यैव रवेः पांड्याः प्रापेन न विवेहिरे R. 4. 49. -उग्रः A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पात *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -तः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent. 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); दुर्ग, युद्ध; चरणपातः falling down at the feet; R. 11. 92; पातोत्थातो rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as a कण्टपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अश्वपातिः Ms. 8. 41. 7 A cast, throw, shot; दुर्घि R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad. 9 Happening,

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Failing, defect. 11 An epithet of Rāhu.

पातकः -कं Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -ब्रह्महत्या मृतपानं स्तेवं धूर्तव्ययः । महाति पातकांश्चोहः संसमश्चापि तेऽहम् Ms. 11. 54).

पातनि. 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama. 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva. पातनञ्जल 2. (कीर्त्ति) Composed by Patanjali; पातनञ्जले महाभाष्ये कृतद्वयपरिचयः Paribhāṣandūṣekhara. -लं The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. N. B. पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. देहस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall,' chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall,' causing an abortion.

पातालं 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:—अतल, विमल, सुतल, रसातल, तलताल, महातल and पाताल. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -COMP. -जंगा the Ganges of the lower world. -ओक्त् *m.* -निलयः, -निरासः, -वातिन् *m.* 1 a demon. 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, of felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled. 3 Lowered.

पातित्वं Loss of caste or position.

पातिन् *a.* (कीर्त्ति) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिनी 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातुक *a.* (कीर्त्ति) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall. -कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निधायाश्च R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तस्यति-  
पात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -COMP. -उपकरणं decoration of an inferior kind. -पालः 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (तुलायुत). -संस्कारः 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (कीर्त्ति) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आदक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -कं A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः -रं An oblation.

पात्रेवहुलः, पात्रेसन्निभः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पायः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. -यं Water.

पायश्च *m.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind. 3 Food. -COMP. -जं 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -दः, -धरा a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथेनं 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जगद् पाथे-  
यमिवैद्वद्भुतः Si. 3. 37; वित्तसिद्धयच्छेदः पाथे-  
यवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पाद् 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जङ्घतुः पाद्वा R. 1. 57; पादयोर्मिषयः पादपतित &c. (The word पाद् at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after *सु* and numerals; e. g. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सूच्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; 1. 29; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; so पद्मनाभ्यपादा आज्ञापयति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c.; 2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतन्त्युपरि सूच्यतां Pt. 1. 328; Si. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. 4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यक्षपर्वताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः one and one-fourth rupee; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. 7 The fourth



part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brāhma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -**COMP.** -**अग्र** the point or extremity of the foot; **Ratn.** 1. 1. -**अंक**: a foot-mark. -**अंगदं**, **दी** an ornament for the foot, an anklet. **अंगुष्ठः** the great toe. -**अंतः** the point or extremity of the feet. -**अंतरं** the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-**रे**) **ind.** 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -**अंशु** *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -**अंभस्** *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -**अरविंदं**, -**कमलं**, -**पंकजं**, -**पद्मं** a lotus-like foot. -**अलिदी** a boat. -**अवनेचनं** 1 washing the feet. 2 the water used for washing the feet. -**आघातः** a kick. -**आनत** *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; **Ku.** 3. 8. -**आवर्तः** a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -**आसनं** a foot-stool. -**आस्फालनं** trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -**आहत** *a.* kicked. -**उदकं**, -**जलं** 1 water for washing the feet. 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -**उदरः** a serpent. -**कटकः**, **कं**, -**कीलिका** an anklet. -**क्षेपः** a foot-step. -**ग्रंथिः** the ankle. -**ग्रहणं** seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of, respectful salutation); **Ku.** 7. 27. -**चतुरः**, -**चत्वरः** 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -**चारः** going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी **Me.** 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; **R.** 11. 10. -**चारिन्** *a.* walking or fighting on foot. (-*m.*) 1 a pedestrian 2 a foot-soldier. -**जः** a Sūdra. -**जाहं** the tarsus. -**तलं** the sole of the foot. -**त्रः**, -**त्रा**, -**त्राणं** a boot or shoe. -**पः** a tree; निरस्तपद्मे देश परंशोऽपि द्रुमायने **Il.** 1. 69; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्ती-ब्रमुणं **S.** 5. 5. -**खंडः**, -**हं** a grove of trees. -**पालिका** an anklet. -**पाज्ञः** a foot-rope for cattle (-**शी**) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -**पीठः** a foot-stool; **R.** 17. 28; **Ku.** 3. 11. -**पूरणं** 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादद्वारे भेदे समुच्चयेऽप्यारणे **Visva.** -**प्रक्षालनं** washing the feet. -**प्रतिष्ठानं** a foot-stool. **प्रहारः** a kick. -**बंधनं** a fetter. -**मुद्रा** a foot-print. -**मूलं** 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमलमगताहं **K.** 8. -**रजस्** *n.* the dust of the feet. -**रज्जुः** *f.* a leather for the foot of an elephant. -**रथी** a shoe, boot. -**रोहः**, -**रोहणः** the

(Indian) fig-tree. -**वेदनं** saluting the feet. -**विरजस्** *n.* a shoe, boot. (-*m.*) a god. -**शाखा** a toe. -**शैलः** a hill at the foot of a mountain. -**शोधः** swelling of the foot. -**शौचं** cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -**सेवनं**, -**सेवा** 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -**स्फोटः** 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -**हत** a kicked.

**पादविकः** A traveller.

**पादात्** *m.* A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

**पादातः** A foot-soldier; **Si.** 18. 4. -**तं** Infantry.

**पादातिः**, **पादाविकः** A foot-soldier. **पादिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 percent.

**पादिन्** *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

**पादिनः** A fourth part.

**पादुकः** *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. -**का** A wooden-shoe, sandal; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके स्वं मदीये **Bk.** 3. 56; **R.** 12. 17. -**COMP.** -**कारः** a shoe-maker.

**पादु** *f.* A shoe. -**कृत्** *m.* a shoe-maker.

**पाद्य** *a.* Belonging to the foot. -**द्यं** Water for washing the feet; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

**पानं** 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुचकमलमधुगानं **Git.** 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; **Ms.** 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; **Ms.** 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -**नः** A distiller. -**COMP.** -**अगारः**, -**आगारः** -**रं** a tavern. -**अवयः** hard-drinking. -**गोष्ठिका**, -**गोष्ठी** 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -**प** *a.* drinking spirituous liquors. -**पात्रं**, -**भाजनं**, -**भाण्डं** a drinking vessel, a goblet. -**भूः**, **भूमिः**, **भूमी** *f.* a drinking room; **R.** 7. 49; 19. 11. -**मंगल** a drinking party. -**रत** *a.* addicted to drinking. -**वणिक्** *m.* vender of spirits. -**विभ्रमः** intoxication. -**शौहः** a hard drinker.

**पानकं** A drink, beverage, potion. **पानिकः** A vender, 'of' spiritual liquors, a distiller.

**पानिलं** A drinking vessel, goblet. **पानीयं** 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -**COMP.** -**नकुलः** an otter. -**वणिका** sand. -**शाला**, -**शालिका** a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. **प्रग**.

**पांशः** A traveller, a way-farer; पांशं विह्वलमज्ञं नमनागपि रयाः **Bv.** 1. 37.

**पाप** *a.* 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, atrocious; पापं कर्म च स्तु परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य

संभाव्यते **Mk.** 1. 36; **Bḡ.** 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive; accursed; पापेन मृशुना गृहीतोऽस्मि **M.** 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; **Ms.** 3. 52; 4. 171. 4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. -**पं** 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापः कथय कथं शीर्यराशेः पितुर्मे **Ve.** 3. 5; शान्तं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानां कुले जते नपि पापं न विद्यते **Mk.** 9. 37; **Ms.** 11. 231; 4. 181; **R.** 12. 19. -**पः** A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -**COMP.** -**अधम** *a.* exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -**अपमुक्तिः** *f.* expiation. -**भ्रहः** an unlucky day. -**आचार** *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. -**आमन्** *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-*m.*) a sinner. -**आज्ञय**, -**चेतस्** *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -**करः**, -**कारिन्**, -**कृत्** &c. *a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. -**क्षयः** removal or destruction of sin. -**ग्रहः** a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. -**हन** *a.* destroying sin, expiating. -**चर्यः** 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -**दुष्टि** *a.* evil-eyed. -**द्वी** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -**चापितः** a cunning or vile barber. -**नाशन** *a.* destroying or expiating sin. -**पतिः** a paramour. -**पुरुषः** a villainous person. -**फल** *a.* evil, inauspicious. -**बुद्धिः**, -**भावः**, -**मति** *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -**भाजू** *a.* sinful, a sinner; **Ku.** 5. 83. -**मुक्त** *a.* freed from sin, purified. -**मोचनं**, -**विनाशनं** destruction of sin. -**योनि** *a.* low-born. (निः *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. -**रोगः** 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -**शील** *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -**संकल्प** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (-**ल्पः**) a wicked thought.

**पापदिः** Hunting, chase.

**पापल** *a.* Imparting or incurring sin.

**पापिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. -*m.* A sinner.

**पापिष्ठ** *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*).

**पापीयस्** *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

**पापमन्** *m.* Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्युर्यत इव पापमना **U.** 1. 48; 7. 20; **Mā.** 5. 26; **Ms.** 6. 25.

**पानम्** *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -**COMP.** -**ज्ञः** sulphur.

**पानन** *a.* Diseased with scab.

**पानर** *a.* (रा-री *f.*) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile; wicked. 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid. 5 Poor, helpless; **Ud.** 0. 5.

— 1 A fool, an idiot; क्लृप्ति चेतनसः Bv. 1. 72. 2 A wicked or low man. 3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पापः See पाप above. Comp. -अरिः sulphur.

पायना 1 Csuing to drink. 2 Watering, moistening 3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायस *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Made of water or milk -सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk: Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. 2 Turpentine. -सं Milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायुस्थं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पाय्यं 1 Water. 2 Drinking. 3 Protection. 4 A measure (परिमाण).

पारः, -रं 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदये-र्न्तु तर यावत् मिच्छेति Sānti 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्य Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 201. 2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2 58. 3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; Vc. 3. 35. 4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मतदृष्ट्याः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; ( पारं यद्, -इ, -या 1 to cross over, surmount. 2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारंगतः to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्र-पारंगतः-रः Quick-silver. ( पार meaning 'on the other side of' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp; e. g. पारंगमे, पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean ). -Comp. -अपारं, अपारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. ( -रः ) the sea, ocean; शोकपार-वारमुक्तं मशकमुच्यते Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अवर्णं 1 going across. 2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. 3 the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in बह्वपारयण, भेषजपारयण &c. -अवर्णी 1 N. of the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 considering, meditation. 3 an act, action. 4 light; -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -गः *a.* 1 crossing over, ferrying across. 2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with ( with gen. or in comp. ); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111 3 profoundly learned. -गतः, -गामिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore. -दृक्श *a.* 1 showing the opposite bank. 2 transparent. -दृक्श्वर *a.* 1 far-seeing, wise, prudent. 2 one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; प्रतिपारदृश्व R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) 1 Enabling to

cross. 2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. 3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पारक्य *a.* 1 Alien, belonging to another. 2 Intended for others. 3 Hostile, inimical. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness ( परलोक-साधन ); pious conduct.

पारमात्मिक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारम् *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारदीपः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a* 1 Carrying across, bringing over. 2 Saving, Delivering -णः 1 A cloud. 2 satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. 2 Reading through, perusal. 3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; कास्य चक्षुषी पारणा Vb. 1; 2. 39, 55, 70. 2 Eating ( in general ); Ku. 5. 22; ( अय्यवहारकर्म Malli. ).

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) 1 Belonging to the next world. 2 Useful in the future life.

पारतन्त्र्यं Reward in a future life ( परलोकफल ) : Ms. 2. 236.

पारतः Quick-silver; निद्रार्थं पारदीपः सः Bv. 1. 82.

पारदारिकः An adulterer ( intriguing with the wife of another ); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 59; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner; 2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. 2 A traveller.

पारधृतं A present ( perhaps a misreading for पारत ).

पारमहंस्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. -परि *und.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) 1 Relating to पारमार्थ्य or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. 2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता विविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्राक्तीतिकी च Vedānta. 3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 312. 3 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमिन् *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. 2 Crossed, traversed. 3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. 2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरीय *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditionally, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. 2 Traditional instruction, tradition. 3 Intermediation. -Comp. -उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारविष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying 2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलौकिक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Relating to or useful in the next world धर्म लोको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः Mb. ; N. 5. 92.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारश्व *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) 1 Made of, iron. 2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -इः 1 Iron. 2 The son of a Brāhmana by a Śūdra woman; यं नाम्ना-पस्तु ब्रह्मदाया कामादुत्पादयन्तुः स पारश्वश्च श्वस्त-स्मात्पारश्वः स्मृतः M.-. 9. 178; or परं श्वात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुनः ब्रह्मपुत्रं पारवशं तमाहुः Mb. 3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halberd-man.

पारस *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. 2-पारसीक 2 p. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. 2 A Persian horse. -कः ( *m.* pl. ) The Persians;

पारसीकान्तो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्तनं R. 4. 6. पारश्वेयः An adulterine, a bastard ( born from another's wife परस्त्री ).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तद्विह पारसिधु-सेन्द्रेभवगाह नगरमेव प्रविशायः Mal. 4, 9. 1.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Puranas or mythological works. 2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, a turtledove, dove. पारावतः खराशिराकणनाभोजी कामी भवत्यनुदिने वद कोचं हतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me. 38. 2 A monkey. 3 A mountain. -Comp. -अंघ्रिः, -पिच्छः a kind of pigeon.

पाराशकः A stone, rock.

पाराचारीय *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. 2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāshara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka. 2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. 2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sutras of Vyāsa ( pl. ).

पारिकाक्षिन् *m.* A contemplative

saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

**पारिषतः** A patronymic of Janamejaya, a great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परिक्षित्.

**पारिखेय** *a.* ( *दी. f.* ) Surrounded by a ditch

**पारिजातः, पारिजातकः** 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satya-bhāmā ); कस्यद्रुमाणमिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6. 10. 11. 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

**पारिणाम्य** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -*स्य* 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः पारिणाम्यं त्रिविधं विमजेत् Vasistha. 2 Marriage-settlement.

**पारिणाह्य** Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

**पारितच्चा** A string of pearls for binding the hair.

**पारितोषिक** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -*क* A present, reward; युष्मत्ता पारितोषिकमिदमंशुलोकं Mk. 5.

**पारिध्वजिकः** A standard-bearer.

**पारिद्रः** A lion.

**पारिधधिकः** A robber, highwayman.

**पारिपात्य** 1 Mode, method, manner ( *परिपाटी* ) 2 Regularity.

**पारिपार्श्व** Retinue, attendants, followers.

**पारिपार्श्वकः पारिपार्श्विकः** 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्श्वकः हस्तिमिति पारिपार्श्विकं नारभ्यसि कुशील्वेः सह संगतिं Ve. 1.

**पारिपार्श्विका** A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

**पारिप्लव** *a.* 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दं पारिप्लवेभ्यः द्रुवः R. 3. 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disordered or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -*वः* A boat. -*वे* Restlessness, uneasiness; Mā. 4. 3.

**पारिप्लवः** A goose. -*स्य* 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

**पारिषर्हः** A wedding present.

**पारिषद्** 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devadaru tree. 3 The Sarala tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

**पारिभाष्य** Bail, security, surety.

**पारिभाषिक** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) 1 Current, common, universally received. 2 Technical ( as a word &c. ).

**पारिमाद्वल्य** An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣa P. 15.

**पारिमुखिक** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) Being before the face, being near or present.

**पारिमुख्य** Presence.

**पारिया** ( *पा* ) *त्र*: N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुन्दाचल.

**पारिया** ( *पा* ) *त्रिक*: 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

**पारियानिकः** A travelling carriage.

**पारिरक्षिकः** A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

**पारिविष्यं, पारिविष्यं** Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

**पारिवाजकं, पारिवाज्यं** The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

**पारिशीलः** A cake ( *अदृष q. v.* ).

**पारिविष्यं** That which is left over, remainder.

**पारिष्व** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) Belonging to an assembly or council. -*सु*: 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -*सुः* ( *m. pl.* ) The retinue of a god.

**पारिष्वः** One present at an assembly, a spectator.

**पारिहारिकी** A kind of riddle.

**पारिहार्यः** A bracelet. -*यं* Taking, seizing.

**पारिहास्यं** Jest, joke, fun.

**पारी** 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water. 3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. 4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.

**पारीक्षितः** पारिक्षित *q. v.*

**पारीण** *a.* 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. 2 ( At the end of comp. ) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवतमभ्यासनादानयेकभिः Bk. 2. 46.

**पारीणह्य** Household furniture or utensils.

**पारीरुः** 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

**पारीरुणः** 1 A tortoise. 2 A strick, staff.

**पारुः** 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

**पारुष्यं** 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness ( as of disposition ). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence ( in word or deed ); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Alcewood. -*स्य*: An epithet of Brīhaspati.

**पारिव्य** Tradition.

**पार्वत** Dasi or sahes.

**पार्वज्य** *a.* Belonging to rain.

**पार्ण** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) 1 Relating to; or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves ( as a tax ).

**पार्णः** 1 A metronymic of Yudhishtira, Dhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -*Comp* -*सारथिः* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**पार्थक्यं** Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

**पार्थक्य** Greatness, immensity, width.

**पार्थिव** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely royal. -*वः* 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. 3 An earthen vessel. -*Comp*. -*नन्दनः*, -*सुतः* a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -*नन्दिनी*, -*सुता* the daughter of a king, princess.

**पार्थिवी** 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीसुदहदहदुःखः R. 11. 51. 2 An epithet of Lakṣmī.

**पार्थिवः** 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption ( *स्वर्गीय* )

**पार्थविक** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) Final, last, conclusive.

**पार्थव** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* *q. v.*; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing ( as the moon ) -*न्तं* The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Mares at a *Parvan*.

**पार्वत** *a.* ( *स्त्री* ) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

**पार्वतिकं** A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

**पार्वती** 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain ( she was Sati in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21 ); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बहुरियां बहुजने जुह्यात् Ku. 1. 26. 2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream. 5 A kind of fragrant earth. -*Comp*. -*नन्दनः* 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeśa.

**पार्वतीय** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) Dwelling in a mountain. -*वः* A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe ( *pl.* ); तत्र जन्वं रवेवोरं पार्वतीयैर्गौरैश्च R. 4.

**पार्वतिय** *a.* ( *स्त्री f.* ) Mountain-born. -*यं* Antimony.

**पार्षावः** A warrior armed with an axe.

**पार्श्वः** -*स्य* 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने मुनिष्यण्येकपार्श्वं Ms. 89. 2 The side, flank ( in general ) ( of animate or inanimate objects ); विदं कथयन्मार्चं निजपार्श्वेन दहतिरा Pt. 1. 324.

3 Vicinity. -**पार्श्वः** An epithet of Jina. -**पार्श्वः** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्वः is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to', 'by the side of', 'towards'; S. 7. 8; ० पार्श्वतः 'from the side of', 'away from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किंचिद्विज्ञमपि न पार्श्वे यज्यन् S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -Comp. -**अभ्युपरः** an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 8. -**अस्य** n. a rib. -**आयात** a. one who has come very near. -**आसक्त** a. standing by the side. -**उदरपियः** a crab. -**नः** an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**यत** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. 2 sheltered. -**चरः** a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**दः** an attendant, a servant. -**देशः** the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तनं** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed. 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Viṣṇu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**भागः** the side or flank. -**वर्ति** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. 2 adjacent. -**शयः** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**शूलः** लं a shooting pain in the side. -**सूचकः** a kind of ornament. -**स्य** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-स्यः) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; of. पारिपार्श्वक. **पार्श्वकः** (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. **पार्श्वतश्च** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. **पार्श्विक** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side. -**कः** 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. **पार्श्वतः** a. (नी f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**तः** A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna. **पार्श्वी** 1 An epithet of Draupadī. 2 Of Durgā. **पार्श्वः** f. An assembly. **पार्श्वः** 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** A member of an assembly, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेज्य-संश्लिपार्श्विमायु Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्विप्रहार K. 119. 2 The rear of an army 3 The back of rear in general; छद्-पार्श्विण्याविनः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick. -f. 1 A licentious woman. 2 An epithet of Kuntī. -Comp. -**ग्रहः** a follower,

-**ग्रहणं** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**ग्रहः** 1 an enemy in the rear. 2 a general commanding the rear of an army. 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**वातः** a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**वै** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**बाहः** an outside horse. **पालः** 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, विष्णिपालः &c. 2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वनिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -Comp. -**पद्मः** a mushroom. **पालकः** 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father. **पालकाप्यः** N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**पत्यः** The science of elephants. **पालकः** 1 The olibanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense. **पालक्यः** क्य Incense. **पालन** a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**नं** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्धं R. 19. 3; so प्रजा, क्षिति, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. **पालयितु** m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32. **पालाश** a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāśa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Palāśa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**शः** The green colour. -Comp. -**खंडः**, -**बन्धः** an epithet of the Magadha country. **पालिः** -**ली** f. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bb. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom. 9 An oblong pond, 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard. **पालिका** 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. 3 A cheese or butter-knife. **पालित** p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled. **पालित्वं** Greyiness of hair caused by old age, hoariness. **पालवल** a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool. **पावकः** 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गृह्यते

कक्षयज्यलति सागरेधि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -Comp. -**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called सुदर्शन. **पाशकः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **पावन** a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीधुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**नः** 1 Fire. 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**नं** 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मक्षीरजनितावनपावन Git. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water. 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -Comp. -**ध्वनिः** a conchshell. **पावनी** 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Ganges. **पावमानी** An epithet of particular Vedic hymns. **पावरः** The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8. **पाशः** 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकुट्टव्रतविलयासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 32; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छत्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैराकरणं, निषर्द् &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in वैशेषमुद्रा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); केशपाश q. v. -Comp. -**अंतः** the back of a garment. -**क्रीडा** gambling, playing with dice. -**धरः** -**पाणिः** an epithet of Varuṇa. -**चक्षुः** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**बंधः** a noose, snare, halter. -**बंधकः** a bird-catcher. -**बंधनं** a snare. -**भृत्** m. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. -**रज्जुः** f. a fetter, rope. -**हस्तः** 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa. **पाशकः** A die, dice. -Comp. -**पीठं** a gambling table. **पाशनं** 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, entrapping. **पाशव** a. (की f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**वं** A flock, heard. -Comp. -**पालनं** pasturage or meadow grass. **पाशित** a. Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाणिनि *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuna. 2 Of Yama. 3 A deercatcher, fowler, trapper.

पाशुपत *a.* ( ती. *f.* ) Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. 2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तः The Paśupata doctrines; ( for the Paśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S. ). -Comp. -अक्षः N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva ( which Arjuna acquired from Siva ).

पाशुपाल्यः The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाश्चात्य *a.* 1 hinder. 2 Western; R. 4. 62. 3 Posterior, later. 4 Subsequent. -त्यः The hinder part.

पाश्या 1 A net. 2 A collection of stairs or ropes.

पाश्र्वाः An ornament for the feet.

पाश्वः=पाश्वः *q. v.*; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225.

पाश्वकः, पाश्विन् *m.* A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70  
पाश्वणः A stone. -णी A small stone used as a weight. -Comp. -दारकः, -दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय *a.* stonehearted, cruel, relentless.

पि 6 P. ( पिबति ) To go, move.

पिकः The ( Indian ) cuckoo; कुहू-न-शरासनशसनवदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावे Git. 11; or उन्मीलति कुहूः कुहूषिदि कलोचालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -बांधवः the spring. -बन्धुः, -रागाः, -वल्गवः the mango-tree.

पिकाः 1 An elephant twenty years old. 2 A young elephant in general.

पिण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविष्टानलपिणतारं ( विलोचनं ) Ku 7. 33. -नः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A buffalo. 3 A rat. -गर 1 Turmeric. 2 Saffron. 3 A kind of yellow pigment. 4 An epithet of चंडिका. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. ( -क्षः ) 1 an ape. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षः an epithet of fire. -कपिशा *a.* species of cockroach. -चक्षुस् *m.* a crab -जडः an epithet of Siva. -सारः yellow orpiment. -रसजिह्वा ' yellow crystal ', a kind of gem ( गोमेद ).

पिणल *a.* Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. -लः 1 The tawny colour. 2 Fire. 3 A monkey. 4 An ichneumon. 5 A small owl. 6 A kind of snake. 7 N. of an attendant on the sun. 8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. 9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody; his work being known as:—पिणलचंद्र-शास्त्र; छंदोज्ञाननिधिं जवान मकरो वेलातदे पिणलं

Pt. 2. 33. -लं 1 brass. 2 Yellow orpiment. -लः 1 A kind of owl. 2 The Siau tree ( शिशिर ). 3 A kind of metal. 4 A particular vessel of the body. 4 The female elephant of the south. 5 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; ( the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world ). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva.

पिणलिका 1 A kind of crane. 2 A kind of owl.

पिणगः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. 5 A kind of fish. -ज्ञः Virgin gold. -शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंदः, पिचिंदः The belly.

पिचंदकः A glutton ( ओदरिक ).

पिचिंदिका The calf of the leg.

पिचिंडिल *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचुः 1 Cotton. 2 A kind of weight, a Karsha ( equal to two tolas ). 3 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -तल cotton. -मंदः, मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. 1 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचद *a.* Pressed fist. -दः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. -दं 1 Tin. 2 Lead.

पिचर A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* ( a particular measure of pearls ).

पिच्छं 1 A feather of a tail ( as of a peacock ). 2 The tail of a peacock Si. 4. 50. 3 The feathers of an arrow. 4 A wing. 5 A crest. -च्छः A tail in general. -च्छाः 1 A sheath, covering, coat. 2 The scum of boiled rice. 3 A row, line. 4 A heap, multitude. 5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. 6 A plantain. 7 An armour. 8 The calf of the leg. 9 The venomous saliva of a snake. 10 A betelnut. -Comp. -बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush ( used by conjurers &c. ).

पिच्छिल *a.* 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्पपञ्चकं नवीदितं पिच्छिलानि च व्रीणि Chand. M. 1. 2 Having a tail. -लः -ला -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice ( मुकुन्द ). 2 sauce mixed with rice-gruel. 3 Curds with cream on the surface. -Comp. -रवच *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिञ्ज 1. 2 A. ( पिंके ) 1 To tinge, dye. 2 To touch. 3 To adore. -11. 10 U. ( पिंजयति ) 1 To give. 2 To take. 3 To shine. 4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To live, dwell. 6 To hurt, injure, kill.

पिञ्जः 1 The moon. 2 A species of camphor. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Heap. -जं Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. 2 Turmeric. 3 Cotton.

पिञ्जदः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जने A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर *a.* Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिवा प्रदीपस्य हवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. 2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. 2 yellow orpiment. 3 A skeleton. 4 A cage ( for पंजर ).

पिञ्जरकं Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल *a.* 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. 2 Panicstruck ( as an army ). -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 The leaf of the Kusa grass.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जषः the wax of the ear ( कर्णमल ).

पिञ्जदः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जोला The rusting of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिण्डः A box, basket. -ण्डं 1 A house, hovel. 2 A roof.

पिण्डकः-कं 1 A box, basket. 2 A granary. 3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; ( also पिण्डका or पिण्डिका in this sense ); ततः गंदर्योपरि पिण्डका संवृता S. 2. 4 kind of ornament on the banner of Indra.

पिण्डक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिण्डकः A basket, box.

पिण्डके The tartar of the teeth; ( दंतकिट्ट ).

पिण्डरः-रं A pot, pan, boiler ( also पिटी in this sense ); पिण्डरं क्वदन्तिमानं निजपाथनिव दहतितर Pt. 1. 324; जडरपिण्डरि दुष्पूर्ये करोति पिण्डवनां Bh. 3. 116 -रं A churning stick.

पिण्डरकः-कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः-लं a pot-herd.

पिण्डका-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिण्ड 1 A., 10. U. ( पिण्डिते, पिण्डयति-ने; पिण्डित ) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

पिण्ड *a.* ( डी. *f.* ) 1 Solid ( वन ). 2 Compact, dense, close. -ण्ड-ण्डं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; ( as अवपिण्डः, &c. ). 2 A lump, clod ( of earth &c. ) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas: R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132,

136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; मन्त्रिकृतमृदुः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Alms; पिंडनक्षेत्रा Mā. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; मन्त्रिकृतमृदुः मन्त्रिकृतमृदुः R. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Mā. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A porter or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -इ 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (पिंडीकृत) to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; पिंडीकृत to be made into a ball or lump). -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -अन्वाहार्यक a meal in honour of the Manes. -अर्घ्य hail. -अयसं steel. -अलककः a red dye. -अशनः, आशनः, -आशकः, -आशक m. a beggar. -उवकाश्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धारणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलः, तैलकः incense. -द u. 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; या पिंडं दत्तं कुरुते गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुःखं भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-दः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -दानं 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -निर्वपणं presenting obsequial rice balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Mā. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-रः) the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -भास् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. ( m. pl. ) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलः, -मूलकं a carrot. -वज्रः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लोपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grand-father). -लोपः interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

पिंडकः -क 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -कः A goblin, demon (पिंडाक).

पिंडनं Forming globes.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikantara* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः -डी f. 1 A round mass, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (अलुव). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -Comp. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. -लेपः a kind of unguent. -शूरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, coltuean; cf. गेहे-नर्दिन, गेहेश्वर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित a. 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpish. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

पिंडित्व a. Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -m. 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of natiivities.

पिंडिर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cuttle-fish-bone. 3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडीर.

पिंडेलिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्डाकः -क 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Saffron. 4 Asafœtida.

पितामहः (हि. f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahṃā.

पितृ m. A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमात्रं विनेत्रा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ बन्धे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors, father; S. 6. 24. 2 Pater-

nal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81; 192. -Comp. -अजित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property).

-कर्मन् n., -कार्यं, -कुर्यं, क्रिया oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites. -काननं a cemetery; R. 11. 16. -कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -गजः 1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -गृह 1 a paternal mansion. 2 cemetery, burial ground. -घातकः, घातिन् m. a parricide. -तर्पणं 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. 3 sesamum. -तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तीर्थं 1 N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śrāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. 2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes).

-दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -देव u. 1 worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वाः) the divine Manes. -दैवत a. presided over by the Manes. (-ते) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मवा). -द्वयं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship. 2 relatives by the father's side. 8 'the fortnight of the manes', -N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पदे the world of the Manes. -पितृ m. paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ (पितापुत्री dual) father and son. (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father').

-पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह a. (ही. f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-दाः pl.) ancestors. -मसः f. 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -मास a. 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimonially. -बन्धुः a kinsman by the father's side. (-दुः) relationship by the father's side.

-भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. -भक्तिः f. filial duty. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातृ m. a father's brother, paternal

brother.

uncle. -**मन्दिरं** 1 a paternal mansion 2 a cemetery -**मेघः** sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1 obsequial offerings. 2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; पितृ-यज्ञस्तु तर्पण Ms. 3. 70; also 122, 283. -**राज** *m.* राजन्, -**राजन्** *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रूपः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes. -**वंशः** the paternal family. -**वनः** a cemetery. ( **पितृवनेचरः** 1 a demon, goblin. 2 an epithet of Siva). **वसतिः** *f.* -**सह्यन्** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**व्रतं** obsequial rites. -**श्राद्धं** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्वसृ** *f.* (also पितृष्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुः स्वसृ) a father's sister. Ms. 2. 131. -**द्वन्द्वीयः** a paternal aunt's son, **संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सुः** 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -**स्थानः** -**स्थानीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**हत्या** parricide, -**हन्** *m.* a parricide.

**पितृक** *a.* Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Obsequial.

**पितृव्यः** 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. 2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

**पित्तं** Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); पित्तं यदि शर्करया क्षाम्यति कोषः पटोलन Pt. 1. 378. **COMP.** -**अतीसारः** a bilious form of diarrhoea. -**उपहत** *a.* affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिमुखं संस्रमपि पित्तं K. P. 10. -**कोषः** the gall-bladder. -**क्षोभः** excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -**ज्वरः** a bilious fever. -**प्रकृति** *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament -**प्रकोपः** excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**रक्तं** plethora. -**वायुः** flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**विदग्ध** *a.* impaired by bile. -**शमनः**, -**हर** *a.* antibilious.

**पित्तल** *a.* Bilious. -**लं** 1 Brass. 2 A species of birch tree.

**पित्र्य** *a.* 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. -**प्यः** 1 The eldest brother. 2 The month of Māgha. -**प्या** 1 The constellation called Māghā. 2 The day of full as well as new moon. **प्यं** 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. 2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

**पित्रस्तु** *m.* A bird.

**पित्रमलः** A road, path.

**पिधानं** 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A lid or top.

**पिधानकं** 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2 A lid.

**पिधायक** *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

**पिन्द्ध** *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, concealed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

**पिनाकः** -**कं** 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust. -**COMP.** -**गोस्तु**, धृक्, धृत्, पाणिः *m.* epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

**पिनाकिन्** *m.* An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

**पिपतिषत्** *m.* A bird.

**पिपतिषु** *a.* Being about to fail. -**बुः** A bird.

**पिपासा** Thirst.

**पिपासित**, **पिपासित्**, **पिपासु** *a.* Thirsty.

**पिपीलः**, **पिपीली** An ant.

**पिपीलकः** A large black ant.

**पिपीलिकः** An ant. -**कं** A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

**पिपीलिका** A female ant. -**COMP.** -**परिसर्पणं** the running about of ants.

**पिप्पलः** 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -**लं** 1 A berry in general 2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

**पिप्पलिः** -**ली** *f.* Long pepper.

**पिप्पिका** The tartar of the teeth

**पिप्पुः** A mark, mole, freckle.

**पिपालः** N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. -**लं** The fruit of this tree.

**पिष्ट** 10 P. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite, prompt.

**पिष्टुः** See पीष्टु.

**पिष्ट** *a.* Blear-eyed. -**लं** A bleared eye.

**पिष्टका** A female elephant.

**पिष्ट** 6 U. (पिष्टति-ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. 2 To be organised. 3 To light, irradiate.

**पिष्टंग** *a.* Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मञ्जेशमुद्रं ककुभः पिष्टंगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -**गः** The tawny colour.

**पिष्टंगकः** An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

**पिष्टाचः** A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासितः पिष्टाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -**COMP.** -**आलस्यः** phosphorescence. -**हुः** a kind of tree. -**बाधा** -**संचारः** demoniacal possession. -**भाषा** 'the language of devils', a giberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prākṛita dialects used in plays. -**समं** 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

**पिष्टाचकिन्** *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

**पिष्टाचिकी** 1 A she-demon, a female imp. 2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आमुषपिष्टाचिक्या Mv. 3 devilish fondness for fighting; पिष्टाचिकी is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्वियं यावज्जीवमायुषपिष्टाचिकी न हृदयादयस्कामति B. R. 4, or किञ्चिद्विनिमतिनाटसिष्यति भवन्तमायुषपिष्टाचिकी A. R. 4.

**पिष्टति** *Flesh*; कुत्रापि नापि खटु हा पिष्टितस्य लेदः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. **COMP.** -**अशनः**, -**आशः**, -**आशित्**, -**शुच** *m.* 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) मध्यापयोदकपिष्टाः पिष्टिताशनानां चरति S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

**पिष्टुन्** *a.* 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शङ्खामनिर्वा विनाशपिष्टुन् Si. 1. 75; तुल्यादुरागपिष्टुन् V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; A maru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रधनपिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्रज्जयाः Me. 48. 2 Slanderous, backbiting, calumniating; पिष्टुनजनं खटु विप्रति क्षितीन्द्रः Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked, cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile, contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -**नः** 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet of Nārada. 4 A crow. -**COMP.** -**वचनः**, -**वाक्यं** slander, detraction, calumny.

**पिष्ट** 7 P. (पिष्टति. पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush, अधया भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिष्टति नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माषपेष पिष्टेन Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. 2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेषु भुवनद्विजमसि Si. 1. 40. -**WITH** **उद्** to crush or grind down. -**निष्ट** 1 to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) निष्पेष्ये क्षिती क्षिप्रं दूर्यं क्षुभ-निर्वाभीति Mb.; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्रः R. 12. 73. 2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120.

**पिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. 73. 2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -**द्र** 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिष्टति 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does a useless work or a profitless repetition. 3 Lead. -**COMP.** -**उदकं** 'water mixed with flour' -**पचनं** a pan 'for parching flour, a boiler &c. -**पशुः** an effigy of a beast made with flour. -**पिष्ट** a cake or ball of flour. -**पुरः** see घृतपुर. -**पेषः**, -**पेषणं** 'grinding flour'; i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. **पेषायः** see under व्याय. -**मेहः** a variety of diabetes. -**वर्तिः** a kind of small ball



made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सँरनं (pounded) sandal-wood.

पिष्टकः -सँ 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. 2 A baked cake, bread. -सँ Pounded sesamum seeds.

पिष्टः -सँ A division of the universe; cf. पिष्ट.

पिष्टातः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिक A cake made of rice-flour.

पि 1 P. (पिबति) To go, move. -H. 10 U. (पिबति) 1 To go. 2 To be strong. 3 To dwell. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To give or take.

पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, barred, fastened: see वा with अदि. 2 Covered, concealed, hidden; see अवहित. 3 Filled or covered with.

पी 4 A. (पीने) To drink तव वदन-मन्त्रान् निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पी The chin.

पीठ 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जवन पीठादुत्पिष्टच्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. 2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. 3 The seat of a deity, an altar. 4 A pedestal in general, basis. 5 A particular posture in sitting. COMP. -कैलिः a male attendant, a parasite. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -नयिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -सूः basis, basement. -सदृः 1 a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e.g. in securing his mistress: so पीठनयिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. 2 a dancing master who instructs courtesans in the art of dancing. -तर्प *a. lame, crippled.*

पीठिका 1 A seat (a bench, stool). 2 A pedestal, base. 3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका, and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नल्लं चापि पीडयच्छरेः BK. 15. 82; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. 2 To oppose, resist. 3 To besiege (as a city). 4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् MK. 8; लम्पत सिकताम् तल्लमपि दशनः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. दशनपीडितायरा R. 19. 35. 5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. 6 To neglect. 7 To cover with anything inauspicious. 8 To eclipse. -WITH अभि-अव to press, squeeze, pain. -आ to press, weigh down; कसौपरमारे-गापीडितः Glt. 12. -उद् 1 to press against, strike or rub against; अश्वपिचुकी-द्वयुग्माक्षराः स्तनद्वयं शङ्ख तथा प्रयुद्धं Ku. 1. 10; Si. 3. 66. 2 to press out throw

or strike upwards, propel, urge; R. 5. 45; 16. 66. -उप 1 to hurt, injure, trouble, harass, molest; स्तनोपपीडं परि-च्युताना Ki. 3. 54; Si. 10. 47. 2 to oppress, lay waste; Ms. 8. 67; 7. 195. -नि 1 to harass, pain, molest, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. 2 to squeeze, press together, hold fast, seize, grasp; शरीः सदारस्य निरीडय गदी R. 2. 23; 5. 65. -निष् to press or squeeze out; see निष्पीडित. -परि 1 to pain, trouble, molest. 2 to press, squeeze. -प्र 1 to pain excessively, torment, harass. 2 to press or squeeze. -सं to press together, pinch; कंठे जीर्णलतावतान-वल्लनान्मथयन्संपिडितः S. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299. 2 Squeezing, pressing; ईर्ष्य-व्यभिचिह्नस्तनपीडनानि Glt. 10; ईर्ष्यपीडन-नक्षत्रारकसिक्ता Ch. P. 48. 3 An instrument for pressing. 4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in कर्षीडन or पालिपीडन q. v. 5 Laying waste, devastation. 6 Threshing corn. 7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. 8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 disturbance; 71; मदन, दासि &c. 2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. 3 Devastation, laying waste. 4 Violation, infringement. 5 Restriction. 6 Pity, compassion. 7 Eclipse. 8 A chaplet, garland for the head. 9 The Sarala tree. -COMP. -कर *a. troublesome, painful.*

पीडित *p. p.* 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. 2 Squeezed, pressed. 3 Espoused, held. 4 Violated, broken. 5 Laid waste, devastated. 6 Eclipsed. 7 Bound, tied. -सं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सं *ind.* Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत *a.* 1 Drunk, quaffed. 2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. 3 Yellow; विद्युलभारचितपीतपञ्चो-त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -सं 1 Yellow colour. 2 Topaz. 3 Safflower. -सं 1 Gold. 2 Yellow orpiment. -COMP. -अविधः an epithet of Agastya. -अचरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः शीतः पीताचरोपि तथा करोत् Glt. 12. 2 an actor. 3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अहण *a. yellowish-red.* -प्रमन् *m. topaz.* -कदली a species of Banana (सर्पकदली). -कंदू the carrot. -कावेरे 1 saffron. 2 brass. -कादं yellow sanders. -नयं yellow sandal. -चेदुन 1 a species of sandal-

wood. 2 saffron. 3 turmeric. -चंपकः a ianap. -कुडः Kāranjaya bird. -दार *a.* a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -दुग्धा a milch cow. दुः the Sarala tree. -यादा a species of bird (Mar. देना). -मणिः a topaz. -साक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -मूलकं the carrot. रक्त *a.* yellowish red, orange-coloured. (-सं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रागः 1 the yellow colour. 2 wax. 3 the fibres of a lotus. -वालुका turmeric. -वासस *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -सारः 1 the topaz. 2 the sandal tree. (-तं) yellow sandal-wood. -सारि *n.* antimony. -स्केधः a hog. -स्कदिकः the topaz. -हरित *a.* yellowish green.

पीतकं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Brass. 3 Saffron. 4 Honey. 5 Aloe-wood. 6 Sandal-wood.

पीतनः A species of fig tree (waved-leaf). -सं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Saffron.

पीतल *a.* Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -लं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. 2 A tavern. 3 The proboscis of an elephant.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric. 3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीथः 1 The sun. 2 Time. 3 Fire. 4 Drink. 5 Water.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन *a.* 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent. 2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनसनी. 3 Full, round. 4 Profuse, excessive. -COMP. -ऊधस *f.* (पीनोदनी) a cow with full udders. -वक्षस *a.* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. 2 Cough, catarrh.

पीपुः 1 A crow. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 An owl. 5 Time. 6 Gold.

पीपुषः -सं 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि कथे गुणपीपुषूणाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीपुषलहरी G. L. 53. 2 Milk in general. 3 The Milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -COMP. -महस *m.*, रुचिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वर्षः 1 a shower of nectar, 2 the moon. 3 camphor.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः 1 An arrow. 2 An atom. 3 An insect. 4 An elephant. 5 The stem of the palm. 6 A flower. 7 A group of palm trees. 8 A kind of tree.

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव 1 P. (पीवति) To be fat or corpulent.

पीवन् *a.* (पीवरी *f.*) 1 Full, fat, large. 2 Stout, strong. -*m.* Wind.

पीवर *a.* ( स or सी *f.* ) 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. S. 5. 65; 19. 32. 2 Plump, thick. -रः 1 A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. 2 A cow.

पीवा Water.

पुं 10 U. ( पुंसवति-ने ) 1 To crush, grind. 2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुं *m.* ( Nom. पुनार्, पुंसी, पुंसः; Instr. Du; पुन्य; Voc. sing. पुन्य. ) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिद्धि कुव पुनारी N. 5. 110. 2 A man, human being; कथार्थः स पुंसोद्धे H. 1. 3. man, mankind, people; वयः पुंसः सपुंसवतिः Me. 12. 4 A servant, an attendant. 5 A word in the masculine gender. 6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा इति चत्वे Ak. 7 The soul. -Comp. -अनुज *a.* ( पुंसाजुज ) having an elder brother. -अनुजा ( पुंसाजुजा ) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं ( पुंसापत्यं ) a male child. -अर्थः ( पुंसार्थः ) 1 the aim of man. 2 any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष, see पुरुषार्थ. -आख्या ( पुंसाख्या ) a designation of a male being. -आचारः ( पुंसाचारः ) a usage of men. -कटिः *f.* a man's hip. -कामा a woman wishing for a husband -कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. -खेटः ( पुंसेटः ) a male planet. -श्वः ( पुंश्वः ) 1 a bull, an ox. 2 ( at the end of comp. ) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; बाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Rām; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. -केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. -चली ( पुंश्वली ) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. -चलीयः ( पुंश्वलीयः ) the son of a harlot. -चिह्नं ( पुंश्विह्नं ) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. -जन्मन् ( पुंजन्मन् ) *n.* the birth of a male child. योगः a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः ( पुंदासः ) a male slave. -ध्वजः ( पुंध्वजः ) 1 the male of any species of animal. 2 a mouse. -नक्षत्रं ( पुंनक्षत्रं ) a male asterism. -नागः ( पुंनागः ) 1 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. 2 a white elephant. 3 a white lotus. 4 nutmeg. 5 N. of a tree called नागकेशर; R. 6. 57. -नादः-हः ( पुंनादः-हः ) N. of a tree. -नामधेयः ( पुंनामधेयः ) a male. -नामन् ( पुंनामन् ) *a.* holding a masculine name. ( -*m.* ) the tree called पुंनग. -पुत्रः a male child. -पजननं the male organ of generation. -धूमन् ( पुंधूमन् ) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दारः पंधूमि चाक्षुताः Ak. -योगः ( पुंयोगः ) 1 cohabitation with men. 2 reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षविषी. -रत्नं ( पुंरत्नं ) an

excellent man. -राशिः ( पुंराशिः ) a male sign of the zodiac. -रूपं ( पुंरूपं ) the form of a man. -रुद्रिण *a.* ( पुंरुद्रिण ) of the masculine gender, masculine. ( -रुद्रि ) 1 masculine gender. 3 virility, manhood. 3 the male organ -वत्सः ( पुंवत्सः ) a bull-calf. -वृषः ( पुंवृषः ) the musk-rat. वेष *a.* ( पुंवेष्टः ) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. -सवन ( पुंसवन ) *a.* causing the birth of a male child. ( -ने ) the first of the purificatory Samahāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. 2 foetus. 3 milk.

पुंस्क 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; बलपुंस्त्वे परिक्रितः Y. 1. 55. 2 Semen virile. 3 The masculine gender.

पुंस् *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. 2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश *a.* ( सी *f.* ), पुक्कस *a.* ( सी *f.* ) Low, vile. -शः, -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जतो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. -सी-सी 1 A bud. 2 The indigo plant. 3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुंखः खं 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. 2 A falcon, heron.

पुंश्वित *a.* Furnished with feathers ( as an arrow ).

पुंगः, -नं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः -च्छं 1 A tail in general; पञ्चपुच्छं वहति विपुले U. 4. 27. 2 A hairy tail. 3 A peacock's tail. 4 The hinder part. 5 The end of anything. -Comp. -अग्रं, -मूलं the tip of the tail. -कंदकः a scorpion. -जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छटिः -टी *f.* Cracking the fingers ( जेटिका ).

पुच्छिन् *m.* A cock.

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षुरिद्वलेव सकेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रयुद्धच्छति वृद्धति स्थिरतमःपुंजं निकुंजे प्रियः Git. 11.

पुंजिः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass.

पुंजिकः Hail.

पुंजितः *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heap-ed together. 2 Pressed together.

पुं 1. 6. P. ( पुंति ) 1 To embrace, clasp. 2 To intertwine. -11. 10 U. ( पुंश्वति-ने ) 1 To be in contact with. 2 To bind together, fasten. 3 ( पोट-वति-ने ) ( *a* ) To grind, reduce to powder. ( *b* ) To speak. ( *c* ) To shine. -111. 1. P. ( पोटति ) 1 To grind. 2 To rub.

पुं 1 A fold. 2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपट्टपुटो वनाविलः

R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अंजलिपुटः, नानापुटः, कण्ठपुटः &c. 3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; पुंसापः सपुंसे नदीवे R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28; 4 Any shallow receptacle 5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. 6 A sheath, cover, covering. 7 An eyelid. ( पुटि also in all these senses ). 8 A horse's hoop. -टः A casket. -टं A nutmeg. -Comp. -उटजं a white umbrella. -उटकः a cocoa-nut. -घीवः 1 a pot, jar, pitcher. 2 a copper-vessel. -पाकः a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire: अनिद्रिको गंधीर-स्वादंयुद्धवनव्ययः । पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -भेदः 1 a town, city. 2 a kind of musical instrument ( आताप ). 3 a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेदने a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटक 1 A fold. 2 Any shallow cup or cavity. 3 A vessel made of a leaf. 4 A lotus. 5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus 2 Group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. 2 Contracted. 3 Stitched, sewn. 4 Split.

पुटी See पुट.

पुट 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. 2 To dismiss. 3 To emit, send forth. 4 To discover.

पुं 1 P. ( पुंति ) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुंः A sign, mark.

पुंरीकं 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 27; Mā. 9. 14. 2 A white parasol. -कः 1 The white colour. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8. 3 A tiger. 4 A kind of serpent. 5 A species of rice. 6 A kind of leprosy. 7 A fever in an elephant. 8 A kind of mango-tree. 9 A pitcher, water-pot. 10 Fire. 11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead -Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -पल्लवः a kind of bird. -सुखी a kind of leech.

पुंः 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A lotus in general. 3 A white lotus. 4 A mark or line ( on the forehead ) made with sandal &c. sectarial mark. 5 A worm. -ह्यः *pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः an elephant.

पुंः 1 A variety of sugar-cane ( red-variety ). 2 A sectarial mark.

पुण्य *a.* 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकनयनास्मानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं याम चंडीश्वरस्य 33; R. 3. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. 2 Good, meritorious

virtuous, righteous, just. 3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day). Ms. 2. 30; 26. 5 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful, प्रसन्नपुण्यश्रीका Mr. 1. 16; 24; U. 4. 19; so पुण्यद्वयः &c. 5 sweet, fragrant (as odour). 6 solemn, festive, -पुण्य 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit: अष्टकटैः पापपुण्यैश्चैव कल-मञ्चने H. 1. 53; महता पुण्यपत्त्येन कीर्तये काम-नीत्यया Santi. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. 2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. 3 Purity, purification. 4 A trough for watering cattle. -पुण्य The holy basil. -Comp. -अहं (for अहम्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यहं भवेन्नो ज्वन्तु । अमु पुण्यहं; पुण्यहं व्रज मेगदं मुदिवसे प्रातः प्रमत्तस्य ते Amaru. 61. 'वाचने' repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. -कर्तुं *m.* a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-*m.*) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति *a.* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् *a.* virtuous, meritorious. -कृत्या *a.* meritorious work. -क्षेत्रं 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage. 2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -गंध *a.* sweetscented. -गृहं 1 an alms-house. 2 a temple. -जनः 1 a virtuous man. 2 a demon, goblin. 3 a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अमुष्यो यमपुण्य-जनेत्येते R. 9. 6. -जित् *a.* won by merit or good works. -तीर्थं a holy place of pilgrimage. -वर्णनं *a.* beautiful. (-*m.*) the blue jay. (-*m.*) visiting holy shrines. -पुत्रकः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works. (-*m.*) a grove. -भाज् *a.* blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः सत्वमी हनवः K. 43. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.* 'the holy land'; *s. c.* Aryāvarta. -रात्रः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -सङ्केतः an auspicious omen; (-*m.*) a bird of good omen. -शील *a.* of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat' or 'utter the name of', of good fame. (-*m.*) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira: and Janārdana; पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्य-श्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (-*m.*) an epithet of Sītā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यवत् *a.* 1 Meritorious, virtuous. 2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. 3 Happy, blessed.

पुत्र *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् *a.* called पुत्र.

पुतलः—ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. 2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुतलकः, पुतलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. 2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राश्रे नरकायस्मात्पुत्रादेव विदरं पुनः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयमुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). 2 A child, the young one of an animal. 3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). 4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अति-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -पुत्रो (bu.) A sun and daughter. (पुत्रीकृत to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -Comp. -अन्नादः 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. 2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कृतिचक्र. -अर्धन् *a.* wishing for a son. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम *a.* desirous of sons. -कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इगामाकमुष्टिरिवर्धितको जहाति सोमं न पुत्र-कृतकः पदवीं समन्ते S. 4. 13. -जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. -पुत्रेण son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पुत्रो वं वाः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रेण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -लानः obtaining a son. -वधूः *f.* a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन *a.* sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). 2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 A locust, grasshopper. 5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). 6 Hair.

पुत्रका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री 1 A daughter. 2 A doll, puppet. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अतिपुत्रिका, सङ्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -पुत्राः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. 2 a daughter who, being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः पुत्रिकास्तुः सोऽप्यौपसम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 129). 3 a grandson. -पुत्रः a mother of daughters. -भर्तुं *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिज् *a.* (जी *f.*) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -*m.* The father of a son.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara. 2 The body, matter. 3 The soul. 4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर *ind.* 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6: किन्त्वयं वदुः पुनर्विचक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर्भू to become a wife again. 2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर्भू to give back, restore; पुनर्भू इ गच्छ &c. to go back, return &c. 3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force); प्रसाद इव दृष्टेते सर्वोः स्नेहादंशीतलः । अद्याप्य-नंदयति मां त्वं पुनः क्वसि नंदिनि U. 3. 14; मम पुनः सर्वमेव तदास्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः स्तुतिविद्वत्पारलं R. 3. 42; किपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्; पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. -Comp. -अर्थात् a repeated request. -आगत *a.* come back, return; यमोद्धतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमने कृतः Sarva. S. -आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire. -आवर्तः 1 return. 2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिज् *a.* returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् *f.* आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. 2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. 3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -वक्त *a.* 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. 2 superfluous, unnecessary; शंसं वाचा पुनरुक्तवै R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64. (-*m.*) पुनरुक्तता 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -जन्मन् *m.* a Brāhmana (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्तवद्भासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; *s. p.* पुनरुक्तवद्भासः पुनरुक्तवद्भासः । जन्मस्य सदा पायात्पा-ज्ञेतेतः शिवः S. D. 522; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवद्भासः). -उक्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. 2 aspeck, fault, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 reproduction. 2 return of birth, metempsychosis. -उपपन्नः

return; कपोष्पायाः पुनरुपगमौ वृद्धमनो बने वः U. 2. 13. उपोद्वा, -उद्वा a woman married again. -वसनं return, going again. -जन्मन् *m.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. -जन्तु *a.* born again. -एव, -नवः 'growing again and again', a fingernail. -द्वारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife. -वस्तुपुनः returning one's obligations, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis; ममत्वि च क्षयतु नीलकण्ठितः पुनर्मन् परिपतशक्तिरात्मन् S. 7. 35 Ku. 3. 5. 2 a finger-nail. -आवः new birth, repeated birth. -द्वः 1 a widow remarried 2 re-existence. -यात्रा 1 going again. 2 repeated procession. -वचनं repetition. -वसुः ( usually dual ) 1 the seventh lunar mansion ( consisting of two or four stars ); गं गमादि विवः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -विवाहः remarriage. -संस्कारः ( पुनः संस्कारः ) repetition of any Samskāra or purificatory ceremony. -संगमः, -संधानं ( पुनः संधानं &c. ) reunion. -संभवः ( पुनः संभवः ) being born again ( into the world ), metempsychosis.

पुष्कलः Flatulency or wine ( in the stomach ).

पुष्कलः 1 The lungs. 2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर *f.* ( Nom. sing. वृ. instr. पुर्वी ) 1 A town, fortified town पुष्पाभिव्यक्त-सुखसादा R. 16. 23. 2 A fortress, castle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart. 4 The body. 5 Intellect. -Comp. -द्वार *f.*, -द्वारं the gate of a city.

पुरं 1 A town, city ( containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent ); पुरे तावन्तेनास्य जनेति रविरातं Ku. 2. 3. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. 3 A house, residence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The female apartments. 6 N. of the town पादलिपुत्र q. v. 7 The calyx of a flower or any cup formed of leaves. 8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Bdellium, Comp. -अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -असुहृद् *m.* -रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातरिभ्याम् कुपुमशर किं मा प्रहरसि Subhāsh; see विपु -उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. -उद्यानं a city-garden, park. -आकल *m.* an inhabitant of a town. -कोटं a citadel. -ग *a.* 1 going to a town, 2 favourably inclined. -जित्, -क्षि, मिद् *m.* epithet of Siva. -उज्योतिस् *m.* 1 an epithet of fire. 2 the world of Agni. -सती a small market-town small village. -होरणं the outer gate of a city. -द्वारं a city-gate. -निर्वाहः the founding of a city. -वाहः 'city-governor', the commandant of a

fortress. -समनः an epithet of Siva. -मार्गः the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. -रक्षः, -रक्षकः, रक्षिद् *m.* a constable, police-officer. -रक्षणं the siege of a fortress. -वासिद् *m.* a citizen, a townsman. -ज्ञासनाः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.

पुरं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind.* Before, in front ( opp. पश्चात् ); पश्चादि तमित इतः पुरतस् पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40; in the presence of; ये दे वश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा नृदि दीनं वयः Bh. 2. 51.

2 Afterwards; इव च तेन्यद् पुरतो विद्वन्वा Ku. 5. 70. ( आद्येव Malli. ); Amaru. 43.

पुरंदरः 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4 A thief, house-breaker. 2 -रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंधिः, -ध्री *f.* 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंधीयां चित् कुपुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरा An epithet of Durgā.

पुरम् *ind.* 1 Before, in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of ( by itself or with gen. ); अहं पुरः पश्यति देवद्वारं R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थित्य कथयति पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with क, ख, घ, ङ ( see the roots ). 2 In the east, from the east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -कारणं, -कारः 1 placing before or in front. 2 preference. 3 treating with honour, showing respect, deference. 4 worshipping. 5 accompanying, attending. 6 preparing. 7 arranging. 8 making complete or perfect. 9 attacking. 10 accusation. -कृत *a.* placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. 3 chosen, adopted, followed; पुरस्कृत-मव्ययम् R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worshipped. 5 attended or accompanied by, combined with. 6 prepared, got ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused, calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10 anticipated. -क्रिया 1 showing respect, treating with honour. 2 a preparatory or initiatory rite. -ग, -गम ( पुरोग-गम ). *a.* 1 chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किंवदंती वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. 2 led or presided over by ( at the end of comp. ); इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. -गति *f.* 1 precedence (-तिः) a dog. -गन्तु, -गमिद् *a.* 1 going before or in front. 2 chief, leading, a leader. (-म्.) a dog. -चरणं 1 a preparatory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation, initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. -छद्दः a nipple. -जन्मन् ( पुरोजन्मन् ) *a.* born before. -वाह *m.*, वाहः ( पुरोवाह-वाः ) a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *Kapālas* or vessel; Ms. 7. 21. -वह ( पुरोवह ) *m.* a family-priest ( particularly ) that of a king ). -धानं ( पुरोधानं ) 1 placing in the front. 2 ministrating by a priest. -धिका ( पुरोधिका ) a favourite wife ( preferred to all others ). -प्राक् *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. -ग्रहन्तु *m.* one who fights in the van or front line; R. 18. 72. -फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit ( in the near future ); R. 2. 22. -भाग ( पुरो-भाग ) *a.* 1 obtrusive, officious. 2 fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous of; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परवद्वाः पुरोभावाः M. 1. 20 ( पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also ). (-गः ) 1 the front part, forefront, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officiousness. 3 jealousy, envy. -वाग्भिद् *a.* 1 forward, self-willed, naughty; S. 5. 2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-finding. -वाहः, -वातः ( पुरोवाहः -वातः ) a forewind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 3; R. 18. 38. -सर *a.* going or moving in front. ( रः ) 1 a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 2. 2 a follower, attendant; servant; परिनेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. 3 a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 ( at the end of comp. ) attended or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रमाणपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसरः &c. -स्थायिन् *a.* standing in front. -हित *a.* 1 placed in front. 2 appointed, charged, commissioned. (-तः ) 1 one holding a charge, an agent. 2 a family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front ( oft. with gen. or able. ); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अश्वत्थता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the first place, at the beginning. 4 Formerly, previously. 5 Eastward, in or towards the east. 6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्यपुत्राय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the present time. 3 At first, in the first place. 4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly, ( in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense ); पुरा सखीयां जयति बहुषाम्नवतिरयः S. 7. 33; पुरा दुष्यति

स्थली R. 12. 30: अल्लोहे हे निरुद्धि एता मा  
द्विष्टाकृता च: Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si.  
13. 56; Ki. 10. 53; 11. 38. —Comp.  
-उपनिधि *a.* formerly possessed. -कथ  
an old legend. -कथन: 1 a former  
creation. 2 a story of the past. 3  
a former age; कथनप्रवृत्तिरुद्भूतं मेकं  
नरत् Ms. 9. 227. -कृत *a.* done for-  
merly. -दोनि *a.* of ancient origin.  
-दसु: an epithet of Bhishma. -दि  
*a.* acquainted with the past, know-  
ing the events of former times, con-  
versant with former times or  
events: दसुर्वाचि व तौ दसुर्वाच: Ku. 5.  
28; 6. 9; R. 11. 16. -दृष्ट *a.* occurring  
in, or relating to, ancient times. 2  
old, ancient. -कथन an old legend.  
(-त्त) 1 history. 2 an old or legen-  
dary event: पुनर्दृष्टवर्तिनं च कथितं कवि-  
पदं Mā. 2. 13.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges  
2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east.  
4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (पा or जी.) 1 Old,  
ancient, belonging to olden times;  
पुराणनिवेद्ये च सप्त सप्त च विधि कार्यं नवविश-  
वस M. 1. 2; पुराणप्रवृत्तिरुद्भूतं R. 3. 7.  
2 Aged, primeval; अजो भित्तः सप्ततोदं  
पुराण: Bg. 2. 29. 3 Decayed, worn  
out. -ज 1 A past event or occur-  
rence. 2 A tale of the past, legend,  
ancient or legendary history. 3 N.  
of certain well-known sacred works;  
these are 18; they are supposed to  
have been composed by Vyāsa, and  
contain the whole body of Hindu  
mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five  
topics (or लक्षणानि); and is hence  
often called पंचलक्षणं; सर्वत्र प्रतिवर्तमानं वंशो  
मन्वंतराणि च । वंशावतारविषये चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणम् ॥  
For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see  
under अष्टादशान्. -ज: A coin equal  
to 80 cowries. —Comp. अंत: an epi-  
thet of Yama. -उक्त *a.* enjoined by or  
laid down in the Purāṇas. ग: 1 an  
epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or  
reader of the Purāṇas. -पुरुष: an  
epithet of Vishnu.

पुरातन *a.* (जी.) 1 Old, ancient;  
Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, prime-  
val; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn  
out, decayed. -न: An epithet of  
Vishnu.

पुरि: *f.* 1 a town, city. 2 A river.  
पुरिषा *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; सप्तसैकपुरीति  
R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The  
body. —Comp. मोह: the Dhātūrā  
plant.

पुरीतत् *m., n.* 1 A particular in-  
testine near the heart. 2 The en-  
trails in general; (also पुरीतत्, but  
it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीष 1 Feces, excrement, ordure;  
Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. 2

Rubbish, dirt —Comp. -उत्सर्ग:  
voiding excrement. -निग्रहणं obstruc-  
tion of the bowels.

पुरीषः Feces, ordure. -जं Eva-  
cuation by stool, voiding of excre-  
ment.

पुरीषः The black kidney bean.

पुरु *a.* (च-वी.) Much, abundant,  
excessive, many; (in classical lite-  
rature पुरु occurs usually at the be-  
ginning of proper names). -च: 1  
The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven,  
the world of the immortals. 3 N. of  
a prince, the sixth monarch of the  
lunar race. [He was the youngest  
son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When  
his father asked his five sons if any one  
of them would exchange his youth and  
beauty, for his own decrepitude and  
infirmities, it was Puru alone who  
consented to make the exchange. After a  
thousand years Yayati restored to Puru  
his youth and beauty, and made him  
successor to the throne. Puru was the  
ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas].  
—Comp. -जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of  
Vishnu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or  
his brother. -वृ gold. -दंशक: a goose.  
-लपट *a.* very lustful or lascivious.  
-ह-हु much, many. -हूत *a.* invoked  
by many. (-त:) an epithet of  
Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms.  
11. 22. द्वि *m.* an epithet of  
Indrajit.

पुरुष: 1 A male, male being, man;  
अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk.  
3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2.  
41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member  
or representative of a generation.  
4 An officer, functionary, agent,  
attendant, servant. 5 The height  
or measure of a man (considered as  
a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाण-  
मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषाणी परित्ता Sk. 6 The  
soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके धृष्टाक्षर एव च  
Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Be-  
ing, God (soul of the universe) Si.  
1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in gram-  
mar); त्रयमपुरुषः the third person,  
मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and  
उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the  
strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of  
the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The  
soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the  
Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production  
nor productive; it is passive and a  
looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku.  
2. 13 and the word सत्त्व also. -च An  
epithet of the mountain Meru.  
—Comp. -अंग the male organ of gene-  
ration. -अदः 'a man-eater', cannibal,  
goblin. -अपमः the vilest of men, a  
very low or despicable man. -अधि-  
कार: 1 a manly office or duty. 2  
calculation or estimation of men;  
Ki. 3. 51. -अंतरं another man; -अर्थ:

1 any one of the four principal  
objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ,  
काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exer-  
tion (पुरुषकार); II. Pr. 35. -अधि-  
मालिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva.  
-आद्यः an epithet of Vishnu. -आयुषं  
-आयुस् *n.* the duration of a man's  
life; आयुष्यमतिः कामं जीव्याजतः पुरुषाय  
V. 6. 44; पुरुषायुष्यजीविन्यो निगतका नि-  
तः R. 1. 63. -आश्लिन् *m.* 'a man-  
eater', a demon goblin. -ईन्द्रः a king.  
-उत्तमः 1 an excellent man. 2 the  
highest or Supreme Being, an epi-  
thet of Vishnu or Krishna; वस्माद्  
क्षरमतीतोऽममक्षयद्वि चोत्तमः । अनेधमि लोके  
वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18.  
-कारः 1 human effort or exertion,  
manly act, manliness, prowess (opp.  
द्वैव); एवं पुरुषकारेण विता देवं च मिथ्यति  
II. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकारे च क्रमस्मिन्नेव स्थिता  
Y. 249; cf. 'god helps those who  
help themselves'; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5.  
52. 2 manhood, virility. -कुणपः -यं  
a human corpse. -कैसरिन् *m.* 'man-  
lion', an epithet of Vishnu in his  
fourth incarnation: पुरुषकेशिणश्च पुरा  
नवैः S. 7. 3. -ज्ञानं knowledge of  
mankind. -दक्षः द्रुपद *a.* of the height  
of a man. -द्वि *m.* an enemy of  
Vishnu. -नायः 1 a general, com-  
mander. 2 a king. -पशुः a beast of a  
man, brutish person; cf. नरपशुः  
-पुंगवः, -पुंडरिकः a superior or emi-  
nent man. -बहुमानः the esteem of  
mankind; Bh. 3. 9. -मेघः a human  
sacrifice. -वरः an epithet of Vishnu.  
-वायः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 an  
epithet of Kubera. -व्याघ्रः -सार्वभौ-  
-सिंहः 'a tiger or lion among men',  
a distinguished or eminent man.  
2 a hero, brave man. 2 -सप्तवायः a  
number of men. -सूक्तं N. of the  
9th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of  
the Rīgveda (regarded as a very  
sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः -क्तं Standing on two feet  
like a man, the rearing of a horse;  
श्रीपुष्पकी पुरुषकोवमिताश्रकारः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness,  
prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषाचित *a.* Acting like a man -तं  
1 Playing the man, acting a manly  
part, conduct 2 A kind of coitus or  
mode of sexual enjoyment in which  
the woman plays the man; आकृतिमव-  
लोक्य कस्यापि धितर्कितं पुरुषाचितं असितलिलकनेन  
वैद्यन्यादभिव्यक्तिरुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुवरत्न *m.* The son of Budha and  
Ilā and founder of the lunar race of  
kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāśi,  
while descending upon earth owing to  
the curse of Mitrā and Varuṇa and fell  
in love with her. Urvāśi, too, was en-  
amoured of the king who was as renown-  
ed for personal beauty as for truthful-  
ness, devotion, and generosity, and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda; where it is said that Urvashi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions.—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvashi disappeared.]

**पुरोहिः** 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पञ्चद्रुः).

**पुरोडास, पुरोधस् &c.** See under पुश्. **पुर्** 1 P. (पुर्ति) 1 To fill. 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

**पुल** a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -**द्रुः** Horripilation.

**पुलकः** 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चरु चतुर्वर्तिवर्त्तनी दधितं पुलकैरुद्भूतं Git. 1; शुभमदलितं लिखति सल्लसं शुभमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amare. 57, 77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (पञ्चवर्षिक). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -**COMP.** -**अंगः** the noose of Varuna. -**आलयः** an epithet of Kubera. -**उद्भूतः** erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

**पुलकित** a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

**पुलकित** a. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -**m.** A species of Kadamba tree.

**पुलितः** -**स्त्रः** N. of a cage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

**पुल** The soft palate, uvula.

**पुलाकः** -**कं** 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 abridgment, compendium. 4 Brevity, conciseness. 5 knee-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

**पुलाकिन्** m. A tree.

**पुलापित** a horse's gallop.

**पुलिनः** -**नं** 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; रत्ने यमुनापुलिन्यदे दिव्यं सुप्रसिद्धं Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालियाः पुलिनेषु देहिकुपितः सुप्रसिद्धं रत्ने रत्ने Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

**पुलिनवति** A river.

**पुलिङ्गः** 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

**पुलितिक** A snake.

**पुलिमन्** m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -**COMP.** -**अरिः**, -**जित्**, -**भिद्**, -**विद्** m. epithets of Indra. -**जा** -**पुत्री** Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

**पु** 1. 4. 9. P. (पुति, पुष्पति, पुष्पाति, पुष्ट or पुषित्) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; वेदाय वसमिव लोकममुं पुनाय Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुषेय लावण्यमयं विदेवाद् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोधीते स्वाधी तैस्तौ पुन्यं परं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; पंचानामपि भूतानां पुष्टयुग्माः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वप्रमिनवमस्याः पुष्पति स्वा न शोभा S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न होयस्याह्वयः कदाचित्पुष्पति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -**Caus.** or 10 U. (पुष्यति) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

**पुष्कर** 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करबाहेतु Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -**रः** 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -**रः** N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -**COMP.** -**अक्षः** an epithet of Vishnu -**आक्षुः**, -**आक्षुः** the (Indian) crane. -**नीर्यः** N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above.

-**पत्र** a lotus-leaf. -**मियः** wax -**बीजं** lotus-seed. -**व्यात्रः** an alligator. -**सिखा** the root of a lotus. -**स्वपतिः** an epithet of Siva. -**वज्र** f. a garland of lotuses.

**पुष्करिणी** 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

**पुष्करि** a. (नी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -**m.** An elephant.

**पुष्कल** a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; मङ्गिनसि मन्त्रा तादात्म्यं पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete; Bg. 12. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -**द्रुः** 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -**लं** 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. 2 Aims to the extent of four morsels of food.

**पुष्कलकः** 1 The musk-deer; सीन्नि पुष्कलको दंतः Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

**पुष्ट** p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

**पुष्टिः** f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; कश्चित्तमपि दृष्ट्वा विद्येति नमसि परिमलेः पुष्टिः Br. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अक्षय इतिवि दृष्टिवापुस्त्यं Mk. 1. 49. 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -**COMP.** -**कर** a. nourishing, nutritive. -**कर्मन्** n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -**द** a. causing growth or prosperity. -**वर्धन** a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-**नः**) a cock.

**पुष्प** 4 P. (पुष्पति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पसुष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

**पुष्प** 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albino). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्कर. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -**COMP.** -**अञ्जनं** calx of brass used as a collyrium. -**अञ्जलिः** a handful of flowers. -**अभिषेक** = स्नान q. v. -**अञ्जु** the sap of flowers. -**अवचयः** collecting or gathering flowers. -**अक्षुः** an epithet of the god of love. -**आकार** a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो तु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -**आगमः** the spring. -**आजीवः** a florist, garland-maker.

-आपीठः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः द्रुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 13. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 a flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-n.) 1 calx of flowers. 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -ग्रहं a flower-house, conservatory. -पातकः the bamboo. -पयः 1 gathering flowers. 2 a quantity of flowers. -वायः the god of love. -चानरः a kind of cone. -जं the juice of flowers. -वृः a tree. -द्वैतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. 2 N. of the author of the Mahimastotra, 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -दाम्बः u. a garland of flowers. -द्वः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -घः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -घडुस् -घन्वस् m. the god of love: Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धारणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भवजः the god of love. -निक्षः r. bee. -निर्वासः, -निर्वासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पञ्चिन् m. the god of love. -पयः the vulva. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra; R. 6. 21. -मचयः, प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -त्रलिः an offering of flowers. -वाणः -वाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मञ्जरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अह्वयं honey. -रागः -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विद्युतयति चरकपुरोष्टर Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. -लौचनः the Nāgakesara tree. -लवः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Ms. 26. -लिङ्गः -लिह् m. a bee. -वटुकः a gallent. -वर्षः, -वर्षणं a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका, -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -वाकडी a heavenly voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः -शरसनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समेयः the spring. -सारः, स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Ravana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवायि पवित्रा K. 20.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champa.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... असुकोद्याय.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; चिरविरेहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Git. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पिता पुष्पी Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -ता A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called वीष. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also निष्य. COMP. -रथः = पुष्परथ q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस्ते 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -COMP -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः = कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पवते, पुवते, पुनाति, पुनीति; पूत; caus. पावयति; desid; पुद्वति, विपविनते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपाच्यं पवसे Bk. 6. 64. 3. 18; पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मनं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from chaff, winnow. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पुमः 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूति also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -ये Areca-nut, betel-nut. -COMP. -पात्रं 1 a spitting-pot, spittoon. 2 a betel-box. -पीठे-दं a

spitting-pot. -कलं the areca-nut. -वेरं enmity against many men.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; वद्वदुत्तमस्त्वदिदं पार्थ मुनिजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To perent or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -WITH सम् 1 to worship, revere, honour. 2 to present or honour with.

पूजक v. (जिका f.) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पूजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -COMP. -अर्हं a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged. 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -उयः 1 A father-in-law.

पूण 10 U. (पूणयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूत p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); दृष्टिपूर्वं न्यसेवादे वक्त्र-पूतं जलं पिबेत्। सत्यपूर्तां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूर्तं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshed, winnowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell. 2 white Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कृतायी Sachī, the wife of Indra. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. तुणं white Kusa grass. -दुः the tree called पलाश. -धान्यं sesamum. -पाप -पाप्मन् a. freed from sin. -कलः the bread-fruit-tree (पमर).

पूतना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kriṣṇa when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demoness or Rākhaṣa in general; मा पूतना-त्वमुपमाः शिवतातिरिचि Māl. 9. 49. -COMP. -अरिः, -सुदनः -हन् m. epithets of Kriṣṇa.

पूति a. Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः f. 1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench. 3 Putrefaction. -n. 1 Filthy water. 2 Pus, matter. -COMP. -अंशः a musk-deer. -काष्ठे the Devadārū tree. -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -गंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. -घः 1 stench, fetid odour. 2 sulphur. (घं) 1 tin. 2 sulphur. -नधि



a. stinking, foul-smelling. -**पूरिका** a. having a fetid nose. -**पूरक** a. having offensive breath. -**पूर** a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

**पूरिका** a. Stinking, fetid, foul. -**पूर** Ordure, excrement.

**पूरिका** A kind of herb. -**Comp.** -**पूर** a bi-valve shell.

**पूर** a. Destroyed (p. p. of 'पू to destroy').

**पूर** A sort of bread; see **अपूर**.  
**पूरका** (हो) **पूरक** **पूराली**, **पूरिका** A sort of sweet cake.

**पूर** -**पूर** Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 189; 4. 220; 12. 72. -**Comp.** -**पूर** a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flows out). (क) 1 ichor, sanies. 2 discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

**पूर** -**पूर** q. v.

**पूर** I. 4. A. (पूरते, पूरे) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with the pass. of पू b. v.). 2 To please, satisfy. -11. 10 U. (पूरति-ते, पूरितः) strictly the caus. of पू p. v.) 1 To fill को न गति वदं लेखि सुखं पिबेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118; St. 9. 64. 2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). 3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. 4 To fulfil, satisfy; पूरयतु कुरुते वतः U. 4; आगतं मनोरथं &c. 5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). 6 To make resonant. 6 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -**With अ** 1 to fill, make full or complete, fill up (fig. also); R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118. 2 to fill with wind, blow (as a conch) used in the pass. 3 to intertwine or cover with; Rs. 3. 18 -**पूर** to fill, fill up or completely. -**पूर** 1 to fill. 2 to load with gifts, enrich; Mk. 9. 59 (where it has both senses). -**पूर** to fill.

**पूर** 1 Filling, making full. 2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. 3 Pouring in, supplying; अतिल-पूरः सप्तप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. 4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. 5 A stream or flood in general; अंशु चान्न, शोणितं &c. 6 A piece of water, lake, pond. 7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. 8 A kind of cake. -**पूर** A kind of incense. -**Comp.** -**उत्पूर** a flood or excess of water.

**पूरक** a. 1 Filling up, completing. 2 Satisfying, making content. -**क** 1 The citron tree. 2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. 3 (In arith.) The multiplier.

**पूरण** a. (गी. f.) 1 Filling up, completing. 2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.); न पूरणी तं समुपेतं

रत्न, Ml. 8. 51. 3 Satisfying. -**पूर** 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. 2 The ocean. -**पूर** 1 Filling. 2 Filling up, completing; R. 9. 73. 3 Putting or swelling. 4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. 5 A sort of cake. 6 A funeral cake. 7 Rain, raining. 8 Warp. 9 Multiplication (in math.) -**Comp.** -**पूरक** an affix forming an ordinal number.

**पूरिका** A kind of cake.  
**पूरित** p. p. 1 Filled, complete. 2 Overspread, covered over with. 3 Multiplied.

**पूरय** -**पूरय** q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

**पूर** p. p. 1 Filled, filled with, full of; अंशु, शोक &c. 2 Whole, full, entire, complete; R. 3. 38. 3 Fulfilled, accomplished. 4 Ended, completed. 5 Past, elapsed. 6 Satisfied, contented. 7 Full-sounding, sonorous. Strong, powerful. 9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -**Comp.** -**अंक** an integer. -**अभिलाष** a. satisfied, contented. -**आनक** 1 a drum. 2 the sound of a drum. 3 a vessel. 4 a moon-beam. 5 -**पूरण** q. v.; (sometimes read पूरालक also). -**हृदु** the full moon. -**उपमा** a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्य and उपमावतिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुपोपमा); see K. P. 10 under उपमा also. -**कलुङ्ग** a. full-humped. काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. -**कुम्भ** 1 a full jar. 2 a vessel full of water. 3 a particular mode of fighting. 4 a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तत्र पक्षेके पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. -**पात्र** a full cup of jar. 2 a cupful. 3 a measure of capacity equal to 256 handfals. 4 a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्म-महोत्सवान्दनिर्मरी हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापद्यमानपूर्णपात्रां 299; तत्कार्यं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रमुपायं स्वीकृतुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Ml. 4. 1. (पूर्णपात्र is defined: -हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकारांशुकादिकं। आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्वातुर्गैकं च तत्। or वर्षावर्कं यदानेनादलंकारादिकं पुनः॥ आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत्॥ Hārāvāli). बी (बी)जः a citron. -**मासी** the day of full moon.

**पूरक** A kind of tree. 2 A cook. 3 The blue jay.  
**पूरणिमा**, **पूरिमासी** The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

**पूर** a. 1 Full, complete. 2 Concealed, covered. 3 Nourished, protected. -**पूर** 1 Fulfillment. 2 Cherishing, nourishing. 3 A reward, merit. 4 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined: -**पूर** निष्कृपादागादि देवतायनानि च अन्नदानमात्राः पूरनियमिधीयते Ms. 4. 226 (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Attri: -अभिहितं तदाः सर्वं येषां च यत्फलं। आतिथ्यं वैश्वं च इष्टनियमिधीयते) cf. इष्टपूर्त. **पूरितः** f. 1 Filling. 2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Satiety; satisfaction.

**पूर** a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; शतशतवतः पूरः 3 Previous to, earlier than. 4 Old, ancient; पूर्वपूरिः R. 1. 4. 5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; अ-पूर्वं &c. 6 Afterward, before-mentioned 7 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; सम्बन्धमात्राण्यपूर्वमाहः R. 2. 58; उपमा शब्दो घनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूरः S. 2. 14. तात् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47; 5. 31; दशपूर्ववर्गं यमाख्या दश कंठारिष्टं विदुषुषाः R. 8. 29; so मतिपूर्वं Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly', 12. 89; अज्ञेयपूर्वं 'unconsciously', 5. 5. 3. &c. -**पूर** An ancestor, forefather; पूर्वः किलाव पतिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; परः पूर्वः सन्निधितः कपोत्तु पमुन्यते 1. 67; 5. 14 -**पूर** The forepart. -**पूर** 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पूर्वं. 2 Formerly, previously, at first; antecedently, beforehand; तं पूर्वमिवाद्येत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35. पूर्वैज 'to the east of'; with gen. or acc. -**अद्य पूर्व** 'till-now', hitherto; पूर्व -**ततः** -**पश्चात्** -**उपरि** 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य formerly 'now'. -**Comp.** -**अचलः**, अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. -**अंतः** the end of a preceding word. -**अपर** a. 1 eastern and western; पूर्वोत्तरी तोयनिधि व्याह Ku. 1. 1 2 first and last 3 prior and subsequent, preceding and following. 4 connected with another. (-**त**) 1 what is before and behind. 2 connection. 3 the proof and the thing to be proved. -**विरोधः** inconsistency, incongruity. -**अभिमुख** a. turned towards or facing the east. -**अंधुधि** the eastern ocean. -**अजित** a. attained by former works. (-**त**) ancestral property. -**अर्धः** -**क्षी** 1 the first half; द्वितस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभेदा छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तं पूर्वार्धं &c. 2 the upper part (of the

body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. **प्रहः** the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87; (पूर्वाह्नतेन *a.* relating to the forenoon). -**अवेद्वः** *a.* a plaintiff. -**आषाढा** N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars -**द्वतर** *a.* before-mentioned, aforesaid. -**उत्तर** *a.* north-eastern ( -रे dual ) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -**कर्मन्** *n.* 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -**कल्पः** former times. -**कायः** 1 the fore-part of the body of animals; पञ्चार्थेन *a.* शरपवनमयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men, सुशङ्कंजनतत्पूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पञ्चकर्मवर्षिपूर्वकाय Ku. 3. 45. -**कालः** former or ancient times. -**कालिक**, -**कालीन** *a.* ancient. -**काष्ठा** the east, eastern quarter. -**कृत** an act done in a former life. -**क्रोधिः** *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वार्थ q. v. -**नग्ना** N. of the river Narmadā. -**चोदित** *a.* 1 afore-said, above-mentioned. 2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -**ज्जा** *a.* 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-ज्जा) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -**जन्मन्** *n.* a former birth. (-*m.*) an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 95. -**जा** an elder sister. -**जातिः** *f.* a former birth. -**ज्ञानं** knowledge of a former life. -**दक्षिण** *a.* south-eastern. (-ग) the south east. -**दिक्रुषतिः** Indra, the regent of the east. -**दिनं** the forenoon. -**दिक्षु** *f.* the east. -**दिष्टं** the award of destiny. -**देवः** 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor ( *पितृ* ) **देशः** the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -**निपातः** the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिनिपात. -**पक्षः** 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -**पदं** the first member of a compound or a sentence. -**पर्वतः** the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -**पञ्चालक** *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -**पाणिनीयाः** ( *m. pl.* ) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -**पितामहः** a forefather, an ancestor. -**पुरुषः** 1 an epithet of Brahmin. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father; ( *पितृ*, पितामह, and प्रपितामह ). 3 an ancestor in

general. -**पूर्व** *a.* each preceding one. -**फलमुनी** the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -**भवः** an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -**भागः** the fore-part -**भाद्रपदा** the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. -**भुक्तिः** *f.* prior occupation or possession. -**भूत** *a.* preceding, previous. -**मीमांसा** 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry in to the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. -**रगः** the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वार्थे विषयैव स्वयं चोक्तिर्विवर्ते S. D. 283; पूर्वार्थः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 ( see milli. thereon ). -**रागः** the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs ( from some previous cause ) before their meeting. -**रात्रः** the first part of the night. -**रूप** 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -**वयस्** *a.* young. -**वर्तिन्** *a.* existing before, prior, previous. -**वादः** the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -**वादिन्** *m.* the complainant or Plaintiff. -**वृत्तं** 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -**शारद** *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. -**शैलः** see पूर्ववर्त. -**सक्यं** the upper part of the thing. -**संध्या** day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -**सर** *a.* going in front. -**सागरः** the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. -**साहसः** the first or heaviest of the three fines. -**स्थितिः** *f.* former or first state.

**पूर्वक** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Preceded by, attended with; आनामय-प्रदन्पूर्वकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -**क्रः** An ancestor, a forefather. **पूर्वगम** *a.* Going before, preceding. **पूर्वतस्** *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42 2 Before, in front of. **पूर्वत्र** *and.* In the preceding part, previously.

**पूर्ववत्** *ind.* As before.

**पूर्विन्** *a.* ( *जि. f.* ), **पूर्वीण** *a.* 1 Ancient. 2 Ancestral.

**पूर्वेद्युस्** *ind.* 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. **पू** 1 P., 10 U. ( *पू* लति, *पू* लयति-ते ) To heap up, collect, gather.

**पूलाः**, **पूलाक** A bundle, pack.

**पूलाकः** = पूलाक q. v.

**पूलिका** A kind of cake.

**पूषकः** The mulberry tree.

**पूषन्** *m.* ( *nom.* पूषा, -पणो, -पणः ) The sun; सदापांथः पूषा गमयति मार्गं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; इषोऽथो गमयति स्थिता नाथेति पूषन् Si. 2. 23. -**ऊमर**. -**असुहृद्** *m.* an epithet

of Siva. -**आत्मजः** 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -**भासा** the city of Indra.

**पृ 6 A.** ( *प्रियते, पूत* ) To be busy or active ( mostly with व्या ); कार्यं व्याप्रियते; see व्यापृत. -**Caus.** ( *पारयति ते* ) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; ( usually with loc. ); व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहव-देकगणसस्त्रवृत्ति R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास क विन्दि R. 6. 19; उमासुखे ... व्यापारयामास वि शेषनामि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शत्रु सन्नपाणे; Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -**11 3 P.** ( *पिपति*, *पूज* ) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -**111. 9 P.** ( *पूजति* ). To protect. -**1V. 10 U.** ( *पारयति ते*; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root ) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion ( a vow &c. ). 3 To be able or capable; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -**V. 5 P.** ( *पूजति* ) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

**पृक् p. p.** 1 Mixed, Mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -**क्तं** Property, wealth.

**पृक्** *f.* Touch, contact, union.

**पृक्थं** Property, wealth, possessions.

**पृक् 1. 2 A.** ( *पृक्ते, पूज* ) To come in contact with. -**11. 7 P.** *पृजति*, *पृक्* ) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिपुण्यवज्जुषा शरं Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -**WITH सं** to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; वागर्थोविष संयुक्ते R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संयुक्. -**111. 1 P.**, 10 U. ( *पृचति, पृचयति ते* ) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

**पृच्छकः** An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा मायं पृच्छेय विज्ञानदा Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

**पृच्छन्** Asking, inquiring.

**पृच्छा** 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

**पृज् 2 A.** ( *पृक्ते* ) To come in contact with, touch.

**पृत्** *f.* An army. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पूतना after acc. dual ).

**पुत्रना** 1 An army ( in general ). 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729

horse, and 1215 foot. 3 Battle, fight, encounter. -COMP. -साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृथ 10 U. (पर्ययतिने) 1 To extend. 2 To throw, cast. 3 To send, direct.

पृथक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; संज्ञान् दृष्टः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7 57. 2 Different, separate, differently; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचिता पृथगर्थता निरा Ki. 2. 27. 3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. 4 apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.) ; पृथग्निष्ठा-तमात् रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृ) to separate, divide, sever, analyse) -COMP. -आत्मता 1 severalty, separateness. 2 distinction, difference. 3 discrimination, judgment. आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करणं, क्रिया 1 separating, distinguishing. 2 analysing. -कूल a. belonging to a different family. -क्षेत्रः (m. pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -चर a. going alone or separately. -जनः 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनव-च्युवो बशं वसिष्ठान्मुनिं गन्तुमर्हति R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. 2 a fool, a block-head, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. 3 a wicked man, sinner. -भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वम्). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -शय्या sleeping apart. -स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पृथ्वी See पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇdu. -COMP. -जः, तनयः, सुतः, सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वत्थामा इत, इति पृथासुता स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभिनवते पृथासुतः स्नेहेन परितस्ते Ki. 11. 8. -पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवी also.) -COMP. -ईशः, ईशः -क्षिप् m., -पालः, पालकः, -सुख m., -सुखः, शक्रः a king. -तलं the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1 a king, 2 Yama, the god of death. -मंडलः-लं the circuit of the earth. -वृक्षः a tree; पद्मानः पृथिवीस्थानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (धु or ध्वी f.; compar. प्रथीयस; superl. प्रथिष्ठ) 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुलित्वं q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुनि तनुं Me. 45. 2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. 3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुनोक्ताः Katn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. 4 Detailed, prolix. 5 Numerous. 6 Smart, sharp, clever. 7

Important. -धुः N. of Agni or fire. 2 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithivī. The Vishnu Purāṇa relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promise to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c.; 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Vṛyambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c. for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c. who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. धुः f. Opium. -COMP. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जघन, -निर्धन a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनिधनं निधनवती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः-जं red garlic. -प्रथ, -प्रथक् a. far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. -युग्मः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -ओजि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कोरः a hog.

पृथुका-का Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). -कः A child; निन्दुर्जनयः पृथुका पृथिव्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large wide; ओजिष्ठ त्रिकरः पृथुलाय सङ्केतं तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी 1 The earth. 2 The earth as one of the five elements. 3 Large cardamoms. 4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.) -COMP. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -सुख m. a king, sovereign. -खातं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गुहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1 a tree. 2 the planet Mars.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. 2 Small cardamoms.

पृथाकुः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tiger. 3 A serpent, adder. 4 A tree. 5 An elephant. 6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृथि (रिण) a. 1 short, small, dwarfish. 2 Delicate, feeble. 3 Diversified, spotted. -प्रिः 1 A ray of light. 2 The earth. 3 The starry sky. 4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. -COMP. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -शुभः 1 an epithet of Krishna. 2 of Ganesa.

पृथि (रिण) का, पृथी (रिणी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृथत् n. 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -COMP. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1 wind, air. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आरयं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः (पृथतां पतिः) wind. -चलः N. of the horse of Wind.

प्रथतः 1 The spotted antelope. 2 A drop of water; पृथतेरपि ज्ञानवता च रजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. 3 A spot, mark. -COMP. -अश्वः air, wind.

पृथक्कः An arrow; तदुपोद्देश्यं नमश्चैः पृथक्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Ub. 1. 1; यदुप्यंतां हस्तवतां पृथक्कः R. 7. 45.

पृथंतिः A drop of water; पृथः पृथंतिभिः सुष्टं वाति वाताः इति इति Bharata on Ak.

पृथभावा=पृथभावा. q. v.

पृथाकरा A small stone.

पृथातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृथोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृथत् and उदर, the त् of पृथत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पृथोदरादिवात् साधु; see Gāṇa to P. IV. 3. 109.

पृथ p. p. 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned 2 Sprinkled.

पृथहायनः 1 A species of grain 2 An elephant.

पृथिः f. Inquiry, interrogation.

पृष्ठं 1 The back, hinder part, rear. 2 The back of an animal; अश्वपृष्ठमाहूतः &c. 3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 1<sup>2</sup>. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अश्विपृष्ठ-चारिणी U. 3. 4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); Y. 2. 93. 5 The flat roof of a house. 6 The page of a book. -COMP. -अस्थि n. the back-bone. -सोपः-रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting -संथि a. hump-backed. -चक्षुश्च m. a card. -तद्वनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. -हृदिः 1 a crab. 2 a bear. -कलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भानः the back. -वासं-1 fish on the back. 2 a fleshy protuberance on the back.

अव, अवन, *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. ( -व् -दन् ) back-biting; पृष्ठनाशनं तद्वत् यत्ने हेमचन्द्रः Hemachandra; cf. मङ्ग पादोः पतिः श्वद्वि पृष्ठनि H. 1. 81. -वान् riding. -वः the back-bone. -वासु *m.* the upper story of a house. -वाह *m.* वाहः a draught ox. -शय *a.* sleeping on the back. -शयः a wild goat. -शयिन् *m.* 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo, 3 a couch. 4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठक The back.

पृष्ठत् *ind* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; पृष्ठतः पृष्ठोन्मिषन् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 800; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; पृष्ठत् 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. ( पृष्ठतः छ् means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पृष्ठतो गच्छ to follow; पृष्ठतो य् 1 to stand at the back, 2 to be disregarded ).

पृष्ठ *a.* Relating to the back -पृष्ठः A pack-horse.

पृष्ठिः *f.* The heel.

पृ 3. 9. P. ( पिपति, पुष्पान, पुष्प; pass. पुष्पते; caus. पुष्पति ते; desid. पिपति-री-पति, पुष्पति ) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify ( as hopes &c. ) 3 To fill with wind, blow ( as a conch, flute &c. ). 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; सिन्धुपरीत् Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish, देवकः 1 An owl, 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed, 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पेषकिन् *m.* पेषिलः An elephant.

पेषकः The wax of the ear; see पित्र पेटः-पेटः A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -पः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-क 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटाकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटो A small bag, a basket. पेटा A large bag.

पेष *a.* 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Sapid. -व A drink, beverage. -य Ricegruel.

पेषुः 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पेषु-व 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तपञ्चदश्याः क्षीरं पेषुमुच्यते Hārāvali; Ms. 5. 6. 3 Fresh ghee.

पेटः A kind of musical instrument. Bk. 17. 7.

पेल 1. P., 10 U. ( पेलति, पेलयति-ते ) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पेल, पेलकः A testicle.

पेल *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; पेलकः पेलकपुष्पमिवः Ku. 4. 29.

5. 4; 7. 55. 2 Lean, thin, slender; S. 8. 22.

पेलि, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेल ( प-स ) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 92. 2 Thin, slender ( as waist ); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पेलिः -डी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception. 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra ( said to be *m.* also ). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -Comp. -कोशः-तः a bird's egg.

पेलः Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 11. 45.

पेलण 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेलणिः *f.* पेलणी, पेलकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेलर *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Destructive.

पेल 1 P. ( पायति ) To dry, wither.

पेलिः A patronymic of Yaska.

पेलुषः The ear.

पेलर *a.* ( री *f.* ) Boiled in a विर q. 7.

पेलनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेलिक्य, पेलिन् Living on alms, mendicity.

पेलामह ( री *f.* ) 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahman; P. 15. 60. -हाः ( pl. ) Ancestors, forefathers.

पेलामहिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पेलु *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Relating to a father. 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पेलुमयः 1 The son of an unmarried woman ( पिलुमयाः पुत्रः ). 2 The son of an illustrious person ( पिलुमतः पुत्रः ) पेलुमस्यः, पेलुमकीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पेल ( सी *f.* ); पेलिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Bilious.

पेल *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -वः The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. ( Also पेल्य in this sense ).

पेल *a.* ( री *f.* ) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पेल्लम् Mildness, affability, softness.

पेल्ल *a.* ( री *f.* ) Demoniical, infernal. -वः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; वृत्तं मतां प्रमत्तां वा एषो वनोपगच्छति । न सपिबो विवाहानां पेल्लवशादप्येकः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or fiend. -नी 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. 2 Night. 3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prakṛits.

पेल्लिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Infernal, demoniical.

पेल्लु, -व 1 Back-biting, slander, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पेल *a.* ( री *f.* ) Made of flour or meal.

पेलिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Made of flour or meal. -क 1 A number of oaks. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पेली A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी.

पेल्ल *a.* 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -वः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपांग.

पेलः The foundation of a house. -Comp. -वः 1 a kind of reed ( नल ). 2 kind of grass ( काश ). 3 a kind of fish.

पेलकः A servant.

पेल 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पेली A large alligator.

पेल्लिक, पेल्ली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पेल 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; पिल स्तव्यं पेल Bv. 1. 60; श्वपोतः, कर्षपोतः &c. वीषपोतः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तकारिताक्षितणे H. 2. 164; Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent.

-आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman,

शैवः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

शैवः A kind of camphor.

शैवः m. One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called बह्वृ).

शैवः A multitude of boats.

शैवः 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -अह्वः a hog, boar.

शैवः m. A hog, boar.

शैवः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

शैवः, शैवः A kind of cake (of wheat).

शैवः The mast of a ship.

शैवः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

शैवः Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

शैवः The cuckoo.

शैवः a. One who feeds, nourishes &c. -m. A feeder.

शैवः, शैवः a. One who feeds, nourishes &c. -m. A feeder, nourisher, protector.

शैवः a. 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. -Comp. -पुत्रः, पुत्रः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to harlots.

शैवः Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

शैवः See पुत्रवत्.

शैवः a. (शैवः) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile. -स्त्वः Manhood, virility.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Boyish. -हं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

शैवः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; वृद्धि दृष्टौ महाशयं भिन्नकर्म वृद्धोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

शैवः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

शैवः A kind of sugar-cane.

शैवः A measure.

शैवः A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to or derived from a son. -पुत्रः A grandson, son's son. -पुत्री A granddaughter.

शैवः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again. शैवः Frequent or constant repetition.

शैवः, शैवः 1 Repetition; अतिप्रयोगीति शैवः K. 257; B. 13. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अभिव्यक्त्या च द्विप्रयोगे किं शैवः ख्येन V. 3.

शैवः a. 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated. -पुत्रः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130, Ms. 3. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to a city or town. -पुत्रः A townsman, citizen; (opp जनपद); Ku. 6. 41; Me 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -Comp.

-अंगना, -शैवः f. a woman living in a town. -जनपदः a. belonging to town and country. (सुप्र.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः शैवजनपदाः U. 1. -वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an alderman.

शैवः 1 A garden near a house. 2 A garden near a town.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. -पुत्रः The lunar mansion called शैवः.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Descended from Puru. -पुत्रः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Devoted to Paurava.

शैवः a. 1 Eastern; शैवः वा दक्षयति मरुतापुर्वं वाहतामिः Mā. 6. 25. शैवः शैवः 9. 17; R. 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding.

शैवः a. (शैवः) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

शैवः a. (शैवः) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past. -कः Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

शैवः a. (शैवः) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile. -कः A weight which can be carried by one man. -पुत्री A woman.

-कः 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; शैवः शैवः Bh. 2. 88; देवं निहत्य कुरु शैवः शैवः Pt. 1. 2 Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; शैवः शैवः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial.

शैवः a. (शैवः) 1 Derived from man; made, established or propounded by man; as in शैवः शैवः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual. -पुत्रः 1 Man-slaughterer (दुष्टकृत्). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

शैवः Manliness, courage, heroism. शैवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

शैवः 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; शैवः शैवः शैवः शैवः 2. 12. 23 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

शैवः The office of a family-priest.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to the full moon. -पुत्रः A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्र).

शैवः, शैवः A day of full moon.

शैवः A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

शैवः A day of full moon.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to act of pious charity; Ms. 3. 173; 4. 227.

शैवः a. (शैवः) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

शैवः (शैवः) शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 348.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to the first member of a compound.

शैवः 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

शैवः a. (शैवः) Relating to the forenoon.

शैवः a. (शैवः) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

शैवः 1 An epithet of havan; शैवः कथमन्वदाहृत्य शैवः न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhishana. 4 The moon.

शैवः m. f. शैवः f. A kind of cake. शैवः Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; अज्ञातव्या न ते बुक्ता शैवः सहस्री भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

शैवः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -पुत्री The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; R. 18. 32.

शैवः-रक्तः (शैवः), Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus-pond or pond.  
पौष्करः A species of grain.  
पौष्कर्य 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. 2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक a. (को.) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. 2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating.  
पौष्ट्य The linear measure called Reval.

पौन a. (को.) 1 Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery. —स्त्री 1 N. of the town पौनद्वार. 2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौण ind. A particle of calling (ho!, holla).

प्या 1 A. (प्याने, प्यान or प्ये) To swell, grow; see below.

प्यायने Increase, growth.

प्यायित a. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Grown fat. 3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्ये 1 A. (प्यायेने) 1 To grow, increase, swell, Bk. 6. 38 2 To become full or exuberant. —Caus. (प्याययित्ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. 2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forib', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रवृत्त्या, प्रचर, प्रया &c. 2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c; प्रवृत्त, प्रसन्न &c., see further on. 3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रयणं प्रस्थान, प्रह); (b) length. (प्रवालमृषिक); (c) power (प्रवृ); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रचय, प्रयुज); (e) source or origin; प्रसन्न, प्रीति; (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रवृत्तमन्त्र); (g) destitution, separation, being without; (प्रोविता, प्रणवृत्ता); (h) apart; (प्रवृ); (i) excellence; (प्रचार्द); (j) purity (प्रसन्नं जल); (k) wish (प्रार्थना); (l) cessation (प्रज्ञा); (m.) adoration, respect; (प्रजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence (प्रणय, प्रवाल).

प्रकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. 2 Undisguised, public. 3 Visible. —इ ind. Clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly &c. (प्रकटीकृतं to manifest, unfold, display; प्रकटीभू to become manifest, appear). COMP. —मीतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटने The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटित p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. 2 Publicly exhibited. 3 Apparent.

प्रक्षयः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; प्रक्षयः चतुर्दशदिग्भागात्प्रवृत्तः Sublatus: प्रक्षयः Si. 13. 42.

प्रक्षयः a. Causing to shake. —सः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रक्षयना-द्वयं चतुर्दशदिग्भागात् Si. 1. 31. 14. 43. 2 N. of a bell. —Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रक्षयः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; प्रक्षयः कल्पयति प्रक्षयः Si. 5. 15: कल्पयति प्रक्षयः Si. 6. 8. 9. 36. 8. 5. 88. 2 A rosegay, bunch of flowers. 3 Aid, assistance, friendship. 4 Usage, practice. 5 Respect. 6 Seduction, abduction. —रः Also-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. 2 A subject, top, department, a subject (of representation); कथनप्रकरणमिति S. 1. 3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. 4 An opportunity, occasion. 5 An affair, a matter. 6 An introduction, prologue. 7 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the मृच्छकटिक, मालवीमायन, पुष्प-सुवि &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—अथैव प्रकरणे दृष्टं लोकिकं कविकल्पितं । व्यासोऽपि नायकस्तु विदोऽप्येवमेषां नायिकः । नायकवर्ग-नायकस्य धर्मप्रकाशकः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणौ A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:—नायिकेव प्रकरणिका नायकवर्गप्रकाशिका । सामान्यवर्गस्य नेतृमयेव च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. 2 Theatrical dress. 3 An open piece of ground. 4 A place where four roads meet. 5 A kind of song.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; वृत्तः प्रकर्षः प्रवृत्तः रवः R. 3. 34; वृत्तः प्रकर्षः प्रति Ku. 3. 28. 2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षयितुं लोकसंज्ञा-नेन U. 3 3 Strength, power. 4 Absoluteness. 5 Length, protraction. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. 2 Ploughing. 3 Duration, length, extension. 4 Excellence, superiority. 5 Distraction.

प्रकला A minute portion.  
प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित p. p. 1 Made, done, formed. 2 Settled, allotted. —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकोटः-हं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; Si. 4. 45. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or prominent of its kind, उत्तमप्रकोट-द्वयेन दक्षः N. 7. 93; उत्तमप्रकोटः Ms. 4. 25; 5. 48. 3 The upper part of the arm.

प्रकोटकः See प्रकोटः above; Bk. 5. 6.  
प्रकोटः A tree.

प्रकाश a. 1 Amorous. 2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकाशविरर R. 2. 11; प्रकाशलो-कनीयता Ku. 2. 24. —सः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —तं ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly; जगते समस्तं विश्वः प्रकाशं (अनन्तात्) S. 4. 21; R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. 2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. 3 Voluntarily, willingly. —Comp. —भुज् a. eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R. 1. 66.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमन्तु Mā. 5. 20. 2 Sort, kind, variety, Species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकारं manifold; विप्रकार, नाम- &c. 3 Similitude. 4 Speciality, special property or quality.

प्रकाश a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशप्रकाश लोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; 5. 2. 2 Clear, visible, manifest; Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. 3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4. 4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. 5 Open, public. 6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31. 7 Blown, expanded. 8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —काः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. 2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); कायप्रकाश, मानप्रकाश, तन्त्रप्रकाश &c. 3 Sunshine. 4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5. 5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. 6 Expansion, diffusion. 7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि S. 4. 8 A golden mirror. 9 A chapter or section (of a book). —इ ind. 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिपद्यितो वत् प्रकाशं धनितो वत् Y. 2. 56; Ms. 8. 193; 9. 228. 2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मने). —Comp. —आत्मन् a. shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् a. bright, shining. (—m.) an epithet of Siva. 2 the sup. —इतर a. invisible. —कयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अर्धं चतुःशादमिमे प्रवेशं प्रकाशनादीधृतं ययमात् Mk. 3. 7.

प्रकाशक (शिका f.) 1 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying; displaying. 2 Expressing, indication. 3 Explain-

ing. 4 Bright, shining, brilliant. 6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 The sun. 2 A discoverer. 3 A publisher. -COMP. -जातु *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. -नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. 2 Displaying, manifesting. 3 Illuminating, irradiating, making bright. -नः *N.* of Vishnu.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. 2 Published; प्रणीतो न तु प्रकाशितः *U.* 4. 3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशिन *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकीर्ण Scattering about, strewing. प्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणपरेजालसिरे *Ve.* 1. 1. 2 Spread, published, promulgated. 3 Waved, waving; *Si.* 12. 17. 4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. 5 Confused, incoherent; बहुषु स्वेच्छया कानं प्रकीर्णमभिव्यजते *Si.* 2. 63. 6 Agitated, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकांड of Bhattikāvya. -कं 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. 2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः -कं A chowrie, fly-flap ( चारु ); *Si.* 12. 17. -कः A horse. -कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. 2 A miscellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announcing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding. प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. 2 Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. 2 Excited.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकुलमांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed. 2 Commenced, begun. 3 Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine, real. 5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभाव्यमयव्येक्षा प्रकृतस्य सत्तेन यत् *K.* P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः. -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* having the original sense. (-इः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यदुक्तं *S.* 1. 9; उज्ज्वलमय्या तपस्ययोगात् शैत्यं हि यस्याः प्रकृतिर्जलस्य *R.*

5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः सूर्याणि विकृतिर्जातिमनुच्यते *हुं*; *R.* 8. 87; अपेक्षितं अवमयान् प्रकृतिमापनः *S.* 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमाय् or प्रणिपद or प्रकृतौस्थः, 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. 2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिवृत्तयः, प्रकृति-सिद्ध *sec* below. 3 Make, form, figure; महादुभावप्रकृतिः *Māl.* 1. 4 Extraction, descent; *Mk.* 7. 5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्रोपादानकारणं च वचनादुपगतत्वं *S. B.* (see the full discussion on *Br. Sūt.* 1. 4. 23); यामाहः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति *S.* 1. 1. 6 ( *In Sān. phil.* ) Nature ( as distinguished from पुरुष ) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् 7 ( *In gram.* ) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied. 8 A model, pattern, standard, ( especially in ritualistic works ). 9 A woman. 10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation ( identified with माया or illusion ); *Bg.* 9. 10. 11 The male or female organ of generation. 12 A mother. -प्र. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; *R.* 12. 12; *Pt.* 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects ( of a king ); प्रवर्तता प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः *S.* 7. 35. 3 नृपतिः प्रकृतरियोजितुं *R.* 8. 18, 10. 3 The constituent elements of the state ( सत्तांगानि ); *i. e.* 1 the king; 2 the minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5 army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c; 8 the corporations of citizens ( which is sometimes added to the 7 ); स्वात्मनायसहकोशराष्ट्रदुर्गवैजानि च *Ak.* 4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; ( for full explanation see *Kull.* on *Ms.* 7. 155 and 157 ). 5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas; see *Sān. K.* 3. 6 The five primary elements of creation ( पंचमहाभूतानि ); *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -COMP. -ईशः a king or magistrate. -कृपण *a.* naturally slow or unable to discern; *Me.* 5. -तरल *a.* fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; *Amaru.* 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary ( of the state ); *Ma.* 6. -संहतं the whole territory or kingdom; *R.* 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakṛiti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध *a.* inborn, innate, natural; *Bh.* 2. 52. -सुभग *a.* naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. 2 inher-

ent, innate, incidental to nature, *R.* 8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4 recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6 stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकुट *p. p.* 1 Drawn forth or out. 2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; वानप्रकोष्ठप्रतिहेतवेन *Ku.* 3. 41. कनकवलयग्रंथसंरक्षितप्रकोष्ठः *Mc.* 2; *R.* 3. 59. *S.* 6. 6. 2 The room near the gate of a place. *Mu.* 1. 3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square ( surrounded by buildings ); इमं ग्रामं प्रकोष्ठं पवित्राचार्यः &c. *Mk.* 4.

प्रकोठकः A room near the gate of a place ( प्रकोष्ठक ); तस्युत्तिष्ठतिपालसंकुले तदंगनद्वारबहिःप्रकोष्ठके *Ku.* 15. 6.

प्रकोटरः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A dog. 3 A mule.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace considered as a measure of distance. 3 Commencement, beginning. 4 Proceeding, course; *Māl.* 5. 24. 5 The case in question. 6 Leisure, opportunity. 7 Regularity, order, method. 8 Degree, proportion, measure. -COMP. -भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. ( It is the same as भग्न-प्रक्रमता mentioned in *K. P.* 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नये निज्ञाप्य नियतेनियोगादस्ते गते इत निज्ञाप्य याताः is an instance of the former, where यता निज्ञाप्य would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विशिष्यं क्रियतां बराहत-तिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पत्तले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विशिष्या रचयंतु शकारवता मुस्ताक्षतिं पत्तले; see *K. P.* 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. 2 Gone, proceeded. 3 In hand, under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. 2 A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of royal insignia. 4 High position, precedence. 5 A chapter or section ( of a book ); as उणाद्विप्रक्रिया. 6 ( *In gram.* ) Etymological formation. 7 A privilege.

प्रकीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. 2 Satisfied ( वृत् ). 3 Moved with pity.



प्रत्ययः, प्रत्ययः The end of a lat.  
प्रत्ययः Ruin destruction.

प्रत्ययः See प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः Tricking out, coating. How-  
ing.

प्रत्ययः 1 Washing, washing off.  
R. 6. 48. 2 Cleansing, clearing,  
purifying. 3 Bathing. 4 Anything  
used for purifying. 5 Water for  
washing.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed.  
2 Purified. 3 Expiated.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Thrown at, cast,  
hurled. 2 Thrown into: Māl. 5. 32.  
3 Projected. 4 Interpolated, spurious  
as in द्वितीयः श्लोकः.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Decayed, wasting.  
2 Destroyed. 3 Atone. Vanished,  
disappeared.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Crushed. 2 Pierced  
through. 3 Incited.

प्रत्ययः 1 Throwing forward, pro-  
jecting. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Scatter-  
ing upon. 4 Spurious insertion, in-  
terpolation. 5 The box of a carriage.  
6 The sum deposited by each member  
of a commercial company.

प्रत्ययः Throwing, casting, hurling.

प्रत्ययः Exciting, agitating.

प्रत्ययः 1 An iron arrow. 2 Clamour,  
hubbub.

प्रत्ययः a. Clamorous, shouting,  
noisy.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Very hot; as in प्रत्ययः.  
2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. 3  
Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. 2  
Looking like, resembling ( at the  
end of comp. ); अद्भुत, शशक &c.

प्रत्ययः 1 Perceptibility, visibility.  
2 Renown, fame, celebrity; प्रत्ययः.  
प्रत्ययः संप्रत्ययः प्रतीतिः Rām. 3 Disclosure.  
4 Resemblance, similitude ( in comp )  
Y. 3. 10.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated,  
renowned, noted. 2 Forestalled,  
claimed by right of pre-emption. 3  
Happy, pleased. -Comp. -वत्सक a.  
having a celebrated father.

प्रत्ययः f. 1 Fame, renown, cele-  
brity. 2 Praise, eulogium.

प्रत्ययः The upper part of the arm  
from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रत्ययः The outer wall ( of a city ).

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward  
2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जालु,  
-जालुक a. bany-legged, bow-legged.

प्रत्ययः The first advance in court-  
ship, first manifestation of love.

प्रत्ययः 1 Advance, progress. 2 The  
first advance in courtship; see प्रत्ययः  
above.

प्रत्ययः Roaring.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Bold, confident. 2 Daring,  
brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous;

R. 3. 41. 2 Bold in speech, eloqu-  
ent R. 9. 20. 4 Ready-witted,  
prompt. 5 Resolute, energetic. 6  
Mature ( as age ); Ku. 1. 51. 7 Matur-  
ed, developed. full grown, strong;  
सुप्रत्ययः Ku. 5. 55. ( प्रत्ययः ) Māl. 9.  
28. U. 6. 27. 8 Skilful; K. 12. 9  
Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud.  
10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9.  
11 Husbands. eminent. -ह्वर 1 A  
bold woman. 2 A shrew, scolding  
woman. 3 A bold or mature woman,  
one of the classes of heroines in  
poetic composition; she is versed in  
all kinds of caresses, lofty of de-  
meanour, possessed of no great  
modesty; of mature age, and ruling  
her husband; see S. D. 101 and  
examples quoted *ad loc.*

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked,  
steeped. 2 Much, excessive, intense.  
3 Firm, strong. 4 Hard, difficult.  
-ह्वर 1 Privation. 2 Penance, bodily  
mortification. -ह्वर *ind.* 1 Very much,  
exceedingly. 2 Firmly.

प्रत्ययः m. An excellent singer.

प्रत्ययः a. Straight, honest, upright  
( lit. and fig. ); बहिः सर्वकारप्रत्ययः  
व्यवहारः Māl. 1. 14. 2 Being in the  
right state or condition, having  
excellent qualities; प्रत्ययः च करो-  
त्सर्वं वदन्तः सुप्रत्ययः सचिवः R. 9. 49. 3  
( a ) Worthy, suitable, meritorious;  
Māl. 1. 16; ( b ) Efficient; 9. 45. 4  
Skilful, clever. ( प्रत्ययः means 1 to  
make straight, put in order, arrange.  
2 to make smooth. 3 to nourish,  
bring up ).

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Made even or straight.  
2 Made smooth.

प्रत्ययः p. p. 1 Held forth or out.  
2 Received, accepted. 3 Not subject  
to the rules of euphony ( संधि ); see  
प्रत्ययः below.

प्रत्ययः A vowel which is not liable  
to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony  
and which is allowed to be written  
and pronounced separately; इन्द्रि-  
चने प्रत्ययः P. 1. 1. 11.

प्रत्ययः *ind.* Early in the morning, at  
day-break; इत्येव रथाभिमन्युदिनां प्रत्ये गणो  
नृपानामथ तोरणद्वारः St. 12. 1; माते स्वा-  
रमे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -Comp. -तन  
a. to be performed in the morning.  
-निद्रा-शय a. who is asleep at day-  
break.

प्रत्ययः Protection, preservation.

प्रत्ययः Stringing together, weaving.

प्रत्ययः 1 Holding or stretching  
forth, holding out. 2 Laying hold  
of, taking, grasping, seizing. 3 The  
commencement of an eclipse. 4 A  
rein, bridle; धृताः प्रत्ययः अवतरत्वाद्युप्रान् S.  
1; Si. 12. 31. 5 A check, restraint, 6  
Binding, confinement. 7 A prisoner,  
captive. 8 Taming, breaking ( as an

animal ). 9 A ray of light. 10 The  
string of a balance. 11 A vowel not  
subject to the rules of *Sandhi* or  
euphony; see प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः 1 Taking, seizing, grasping.

2 The commencement of an eclipse.  
3 A rein, bridle. 4 A check,  
restraint.

प्रत्ययः 1 Seining, taking. 2 Bear-  
ing, carrying. 3 The string of a  
balance. 4 A rein, bridle.

प्रत्ययः-द्वे 1 A painted turret. 2 A  
wooden fence round a building. 3 A  
stable. 5 The top of a tree.

प्रत्ययः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रत्ययः The first elements or rudi-  
ments of a science. -Comp. -विद् m.  
a superficial reader, snatterer.

प्रत्ययः ( नः ), प्रत्ययः ( नः ) 1 A porch  
before the door of a house; portico.  
2 A copper-pot. 3 An iron mace,  
crow-bar

प्रत्ययः a. Voracious, gluttonous. -नः  
1 A demon. 2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रत्ययः 1 Killing. 2 A combat,  
battle.

प्रत्ययः A guest ( v. l. for प्रत्ययः or  
प्रत्ययः p. v. ).

प्रत्ययः A guest; see प्रत्ययः.

प्रत्ययः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Uproar.

प्रत्ययः An army in motion.

प्रत्ययः m. 1 The planet Jupiter. 2  
An epithet of *Brihaspati*.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Vehement, excessively  
violent, impetuous. 2 Strong, power-  
ful, fierce. 3 Very hot, stifling ( as  
heat ). 4 Furious, wrathful. 5 Bold,  
confident. 6 Terrible, terrific. 7 In-  
tolerable, unbearable. -Comp. -आतपः  
fierce heat. -नेत्र a. large-nosed.  
-सूर्य a. having a hot or burning sun;  
Rs. 1. 1. 10.

प्रत्ययः ( चर ) v. 1 Collecting, gather-  
ing ( as flowers ). 2 A multitude,  
quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2.  
15. 3 Growth, increase. 4 Slight  
union.

प्रत्ययः Collecting, gathering.

प्रत्ययः 1 A road, path, way. 2 A  
custom, usage.

प्रत्ययः a. 1 Trembling, shaking,  
tremulous; Ku. 5. 35. Māl. 1. 38. 2  
Current, customary.

प्रत्ययः 1 Archery. 2 A peacock's  
tail. 3 A snake.

प्रत्ययः m. A peacock. U. 2. 29.

प्रत्ययः a. Rolling about, tossing.  
-ने Nodding the head ( while asleep  
in a sitting posture ).

प्रत्ययः 1 Gathering ( flowers  
&c. ) in turn. 2 A female who  
gathers.

प्रत्ययः 1 Going forth, ranging,  
walking about, wandering, Ku. 3.  
42. 3 Appearance, coming in mani-  
festation; U. 1; Mu. 1. 4 Currency,

prevalence, use, being used or applied; शिल्पक नेत्रवृत्ता प्रचारं Bh. 5. Conduct, behaviour. 6 Custom, usage. 7 A play-ground, place of exercise. 8 A pasture-ground, pasture, Y. 2. 166. 9 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir.

प्रचलित p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. 2 Amassed, accumulated. 3 Covered, filled.

प्रचुर a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; निवृत्तः प्रचुरितवत्तया च Bh. 2. 47. Si. 12. 72. 2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरितवत्तः Gt. 2. 3 ( At the end of comp. ) Abounding in, filled or replete with. 3 A thief. -Comp. -पुरुष a. populous. ( -पः ) a thief.

प्रचेतस m. 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. 2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु m. A charioteer, coachman. प्रचेल Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रचोवः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating.

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating, setting on. 3 Ordering, enjoining. 4 A rule, precept, commandment.

प्रचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. 2 Instigated. 3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Decreed, determined.

प्रच्छ 6. P. ( प्रच्छति, पृष्ठ; caus. प्रच्छयति; pass; प्रच्छते; desid. पिच्छयति ) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of ( with two acc. ); प्रच्छ रामं मनोजिह्वं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5. Bg. 2. 7; ब्रह्मणं कुलं प्रच्छत् Ms. 2. 127. 2 To seek, seek for. -With अद् to inquire or question about. -आ 1 to ask or question. 2 to bid adieu to, take leave of ( Atm. ); आप्रच्छन् विपत्त-समर्हं तुमालिय शैलं Mo. 12. R. 8. 49; 12. 103. -परि to ask, question, inquire about.

प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पदः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छनं, प्रच्छना Inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, clothed, clad, wrapped, enveloped. 2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. 3 Concealed, hidden. ( see छद् with ण ). -ञ् 1 A private door. 2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -ञ् ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -स्रक्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छदनं 1 Vomiting. 2 Emitting, sending forth. 3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छदने 1 Covering, concealing. 2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पदः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छदित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. 2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छदं Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छदप्रदः प्रच्छदः पश्चिमवर्तिकाः 3. 1. 8; 11. 8.

प्रच्छिन्न a. Dry, moisture ( निवृत्त ).

प्रच्छिनः 1 Fall, ruin. 2 Improvement, advancement, growth. 3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्छिनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation. 3 Oozing, dropping ( क्षय ).

प्रच्छुत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from. 2 Strayed, deviated. 3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. 4 Roused, put to flight.

प्रच्छुतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; निवृत्तः प्रच्छुतिर्वाप्य सुखाय स्नेहं च नैव नष्टे Sānti. 4. 20. 3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 31; 9. 61. 2 The impregnation of cattle. 3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96.

प्रजननं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. 2 Production, birth, delivery. 3 Semen. 4 The male or female organ of generation ( penis or vulva ). 5 Offspring.

प्रजनिता A mother.

प्रजसृजः The body.

प्रजसृजः Prattle, gossip, heedless, or frivolous words ( used in greeting a lover ); अस्मैशेषमप्युवाच शेषमप्युवाच । विपश्य कौशलेन्द्राः प्रजसृजः स तु कथयति ॥

प्रजल्पनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजविष् a. ( नी f. ) Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रजा ( Changed to प्रज् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or उ; see. R. 8. 32, 18. 29. ) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. 2 Offspring, progeny, issue, children, brood ( of animals ); प्रजायन्तकक्षितानं R. 2. 73; प्रजायि युद्धेनियं 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्ष्य प्रजा, सर्वप्रजा &c. 3 Subjects, people, mankind; नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इय तेव-विस्वा S. 5. 5; ( where प्रजा has sense 2 also ); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. 4 Semen. -Comp. -अर्धकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईष्टु a. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पत्तिः, -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -तनुः a line of descendants, race. -दानं silver. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -पः a king. -निषेकः

impregnation, seed ( implanted in the womb ); R. 14. 60. -प्रतिः 1 the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 21. 2 an epithet of Brahmā; अन्तः समन्विषी प्रजापतिरुद्भवे न कानिदः V. 1. 3. 3 an epithet of 130 ten kinds of created beings ( first created by Brahmā ); ( see Ms. 1. 24 ). 4 an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. 5 the sun. 6 a king. 7 a son-in-law. 8 an epithet of Vishnu. 9 a father, progenitor. 10 the penis. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पत्नीः an epithet of Siva. -हृदि f. increase of progeny. -सृज् m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people. ( -ह ) water.

प्रजाग्रतः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; प्रजाग्रतिलीयतस्तथाः स्नेहं समाम् S. 6. 21. 2 Vigilance, carefulness. 3 A guardian. 4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -तु A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. 2 Delivery. 3 Procreative Power. 4 Travail, labour.

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or children. 2 Pregnant. -तु A brother's wife; ( प्रावृत्तया ); R. 14. 45; 15. 13. 2 A matron, mother.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रज्ञ a. Wise, intelligent, learned.

प्रज्ञतिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. 2 Teaching, informing, communicating. 3 A doctrine.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; अकारसहस्रप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञा सदज्ञानमः R. 1. 15; शब्दे निर्दिष्टि पुरुषस्य शरीरेण प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च प्रज्ञश्च हति ॥ Subhāsh. 2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. 3 Device or design. 4 A wise or learned woman. -Comp. -चक्षुर् a. blind; ( lit. having understanding as the only eyes ). ( -m. ) an epithet of Dhritāshtra. ( -n ) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वृद्ध a. old in wisdom. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. 2 Distinguished, discerned. 3 Distinct, clear. 4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञानं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. 2 A mark, token, sign.

प्रज्ञावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव ( नी f. ), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रजुष्ट a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; ( also प्रज्ञ ).

प्रञ्चलनं Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रञ्चलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रहीनं 1 Flying in every direction. Flying forward; see under हीन. 3 Aking flight.

प्रण *a.* Old, ancient.  
प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नृ with प्र.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तत्र सर्वविधैर्वर्तिनः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न दूयतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श येतसवनाचरितां प्रणतिं बलीयसि सद्ब्रिकर्ता Ki. 6. 5; निजितेषु तस्मा तस्मिन्ना दशपु प्रणतिरेव धीतिरे R. 11. 89.

प्रणदन् Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage); Māl. 6. 14. 2 (*a*) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणोयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य V. 2. 16; साधारणोयं प्रणयः S. 3; S. 6. 7; 5. 23; Me. 105; R. 6. 12; Bh. 2. 42. (b) A wish, desire, longing; Ku. 5. 35; Māl. 8. 7; S. 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; Māl. 1. 9. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; S. 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलंकृतोऽस्मि स्वयंसाहजयेन भवतः Mk. 1; 1. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद्भूत-नाथायुग नाहंसि त्वं संवेपिनो मे प्रणयं विभ्रुं R. 2. 28; V. 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. —Comp. —अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. —उन्मुख *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; M. 4. 13. 2 impatient through love. —कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नाप्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहादि-प्रयोगोपपत्तिः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). —कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; Me. 105. —कोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. —प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. —भंगः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. —वचनं expression of love. —विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love, 2 disinclined to friendship; Me. 27. —विद्विषः, विघातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; Ku. 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Decreeing, sentencing; awarding; as दंडस्य प्रणयनं.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; R. 10. 57. 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणदिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; Māl. 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; S. 7. 17; Me. 3; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थत् सतां कुरुता प्रणदिन्निदेव V. 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; Ku. 3. 66. —नी 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable *om*; आसीन्महीक्षितामाचः प्रणवश्छन्दसामिव R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस *n.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाही Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; huzza. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणासः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in सादृशं प्रणासः Ku. 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chieft.

प्रणाप्य *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (निरक्त).

प्रणालः —ली, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णं नयनपयसां चक्रवालिः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन *a.* Destroying, removing. —नं Destruction, annihilation; R. 3. 60.

प्रणिहित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; R. 1. 74; 8. 19; V. 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an emissary; Ku. 3. 6; R. 17. 48; Ms. 7. 153; 8. 182. 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; R. 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35; R. 3. 25. —Comp. —रतः a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; Me. 105. 4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out; (see धा with प्रणि).

प्रणित *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see नी with प्र). —तः Fire consecrated by prayers —नं Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, landed.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेतृ *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रणेय *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. 2 Directing.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or नी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुतपसां K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent. 3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कणं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतले One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see. पाताल. —तः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्भवयितेः स केशः R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिच *a.* 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्त्व भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानो दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy. 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. 2 Distressing. —न 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —म. An epithet of Siva.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णः Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy, यदोच्छसि वशीकृतं जगदेकं कर्मणः । उपास्वतां कलौ कल्पलतादिवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded. प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः a rival moon; प्रतिपूर्यः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to; तीर्षती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचक्रुः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायाद्रिपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुर्दुस्ते प्रति राक्षसेंद्रं Rām.; ययावजः प्रत्यरिसैर्यमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्वं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे-दुस्ततो गंगां जृम्भयतुं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यत्नं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk.; (h) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे सदी-तिरस्मा दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चेद्रेपराम प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; वमं प्रति S. 5; मैदौल्यकौस्मि नगरमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of (h) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रयुक्तः कृष्णायति Sk., नयाम वो नारायणनः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तः प्रत्ययुतं शोभोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayi-bhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसंस्तरं every year; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यक्षं शलभा उव्यंतः. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सुप्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमय-प्रबंध Vās. —अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. —अंगं *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Git. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अनंतरं *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् सत्रिवधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यन्तरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. —(कः) an enemy —(कं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम इरावताः Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य शूरा मेहेभ्यासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb.; येन स्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योषाः Bg. 11. 32 (प्र may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षम-शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया । या तदीयस्य तत्सुत्यै प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं *a.* opposite conclusion. —अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering —(तः) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —दिशः a bordering country. —पर्वतः an adjacent

hill; वादाः प्रत्यनपर्वताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; ज्ञान्यन् प्रत्यप-करणेन नापकारं दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवदं *ind.* every year. —अभियोगः a counter-charge or accusation. —अनित्रं *ind.* towards an enemy. —अर्कः a moon sun. —अवयव *ind.* 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail. —अवयव *a.* 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant —अदम्य *m.* red chalk. —अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपवचाः प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard. sheath. —आघातः 1 a counterstroke. 2 reaction, suitable conduct or behaviour. —आत्मं *ind.* singly severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun —आरंभः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आशा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उलूकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —कक्ष *ind.* in each Rik —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. —(कं) *ind.* 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विशेष देवकाय प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34 Ku. 2. 31. —कञ्चुकः an adversary —कंठं *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कक्ष *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image picture, likeness. 2 an adversary Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark —कितवः an opponent in a game —कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूलः a moat, ditch. —कूल *a.* unfavourable adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite प्रतिहूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विकलव्यमेति बहुसाध-नता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 harsh discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable अयमक्षयुता प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. —inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross peevish, stubborn. —आचरतं *an.* offensive or hostile action or conduct R. 8. 81. —उक्त-क्तिः *f.* a contradiction. —कारित्व *a.* opposing. —दर्शन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. —प्रवर्तिन-वर्तिनः *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. —भाषित्व *a.* opposing, contradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —कूलं *ind.* 1 adversely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 86. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —गृहं, —नेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch. 2 at every

footstep. -छाया 1 a reflected image, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -अग्र the fore part of the leg. -विह्वल. -विह्वल the soft palate. -रक्ष ind. according to each Tortoise or epinior. -संसिद्धातः 1 a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (यदिप्रतिवाक्यकतत्वाभावाच्च) 2 ind. for three days at a time. -दिक्षु ind. in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -देह ind. in every country. -देह ind. in every body. देवते ind. for every deity. -द्वन्द्वः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-हं) opposition, hostility. -हं द्विज a. 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (प्रतिकूल); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivaling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-m.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37; 15. 25. -द्वार ind. at every gate. -दुरः 1 a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नप्त m. a great-grand-son. -नव a. 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाडी a branch-vein. -नयकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, -विशुपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पक्षः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षमिति 1 a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमक्षेपेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -पक्षित a. 1 containing a contradiction. 2 nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. सलतिपक्ष. -पक्षिन् m. an opponent adversary. -पथ ind. along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतद्विगदीर्घीकृतांगः Ku. 3. 76. -पदं ind. 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -पादं ind. in each quarter. -पात्रं ind. with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पादपे ind. in every tree. -पाप a. returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पू) रूपः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -पूर्वाह्ण ind. every forenoon. -प्रभातं ind. every morning. -प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -प्रेयः an equal in rank or station. -बल a. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लं) a hostile army; अक्षज्वालालीढप्रतिबलम् अक्षेयतैरौर्व-

रुतः Ye. 8. 5. -अग्रः the forefront of the arm. -रि (रि) वा -रि 1 a reflection, reflected image; Me. 6. 48; St. 6. 13. 2 an image, a picture. -रु अ. vying with, rivaling; पक्षि-नयकः N. 12. 8. (-म) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; पक्षि-नयकः स रिपुति विपक्षः पक्षि-नयकः K. P. 10. -रु अ. 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-रु) a danger. -रु अ. a eccentric orbit. -रु अ. ind. in every house. -रु अ. an antagonist, a rival; K. 1. 68; पक्षि-नयकः &c. M. 6. 32. -रु अ. a counter-spell or charm. -रु अ. ind. every month, monthly. -रु अ. an enemy, adversary. -रु अ. 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रतिपक्षम Me. 8. 291. 2 near, present. (-रु) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 551-554. -रु अ. a counter-seal. -रु अ. ind. every moment. -रु अ. f. an image, a likeness. -रु अ. the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रु अ. an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौर्बल्य-प्रतिपक्षं तस्य विरुद्धः S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -राज ind. every night. -रूप a. 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिकमनोवृत्तिः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-रु) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपं a picture, an image. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः f. a transcript, a written copy. -लोम a. 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base. 5 left (वान्). (-रु) ind. 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. -ज a. born in the inverse order of the castes; इ. 1. 1. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -लोमकं inverted order. -वत्सर ind. every year. -वत्सर ind. in every forest. -वत्सर ind. every year. -वस्तु n. 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रतिबस्तु-पमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विरित्यस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तपेन प्राजते ह्ययः ह्युत्प्रेषेण राजते Chandra. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-रु) ind. against the wind; चीनाङ्गुलिकवि केतोः प्रतिवाते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -वासरं ind. every day. -विटपं ind. 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -वेदं ind. in or for every Veda. -विरुद्धं an antidote. -विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. -वीरः an

opponent, antagonist. -वृत्तः a hostile bull. -वेदं ind. at each time, on every occasion. -वेदः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -वेदिक a. a neighbour. वेदिक n. a neighbour's house. -वेदः a neighbour. -वेदः requital of hostilities, revenge. -हवः 1 echo, reverberation; बहुवचनं वेदमिति प्रतिज्ञायां हि मेमि-नसि नमः V. 1. 10; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -हसिन् m. a mock-moon. -संवत्सरं ind. every year. -सम a. equal to, a match for. -सम्यक् a. in an inverted order. -सर्व ind. every evening. -सूर्यः -सूर्यकः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon; U. 3. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्वप्नं ind. in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतः ind. against the stream. -हस्तः -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; अत्रितानां भूमी स्वाधिसवायां धर्मदेवने । पुत्रस्यासादेन चैव न सति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ H. 2. 33. -प्रतिभ a. Worth or brought for a Kāśhāpana, q. v.

प्रतिकारः Requital, compensation.

प्रतिकर्तुं a. (की f.) Requiring, recompensing. —m. An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् n. 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अवलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रन्ति समये हि सर्व-मुपकारं कृतं St. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. 4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रतिकारः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकारः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (ती) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं सलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाज्जलः प्रतिकारस्य S. 3; प्रतीकारोऽप्येवः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. —Comp. -कर्मन् n. making reparation or amends. -विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमाहुः सति शेषे हि कलाप कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित a. Bent, curved

प्रतिकृत p. p. 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

प्रतिकृतिः f. 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. 5 A substitute.

प्रतिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Effused, concealed. 4 Low, vile, object.

प्रतिप्लुत, प्रतिप्लुतः Anger against any one.

प्रतिप्लुतः Inverted order.

प्रतिप्लुतः 1 Desecration, requital. 2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. 3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अग्निः वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् इति प्रतिप्लुतः U. 2. 17; R. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

प्रतिप्लुतः *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिप्लुतः *a.* Guard, an attendant.

प्रतिप्लुतः *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused, reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatched.

प्रतिप्लुतः Sneezing.

प्रतिप्लुतः 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. 3 Contest.

प्रतिप्लुतः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिप्लुतः *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिप्लुतः Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिप्लुतः *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिप्लुतः Boaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिप्लुतः *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to. 3 Married.

प्रतिप्लुतः 1 Receiving, accepting. 2 Receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. 4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिप्लुतः S. 1; Si. 14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6 Kind or friendly reception. 7 Favour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listening to. 10 The rear of an army. 11 A spitting-pot.

प्रतिप्लुतः 1 Receiving presents. 2 Reception. 3 Marrying.

प्रतिप्लुतः, प्रतिप्लुतः *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिप्लुतः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिप्लुतः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. 3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An enemy.

प्रति (ती) घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3 A counterblow, blow in return. 4 Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातः 1 Repulsing, warding off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघातः The body.

प्रतिघातः Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिघातः Meditating upon.

प्रतिघातः A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिघातः, प्रतिघातः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. 2 A substitute; Si. 12. 23.

प्रतिघातः *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Furnished or provided with. 4 Beset, hemmed in.

प्रतिघातः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिघातः An answer, reply.

प्रतिघातः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिघातः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिघातः Resuscitation.

प्रतिघातः 1 Admission, acknowledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; वैदिक-प्रतिघातः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्था जनेनैव निजानुष्ठानं यदी प्रतिज्ञाभिः ता प्रतिघातः Si. 12. 74. 3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of, the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्यायः (पर्वतो बहिः-मान् is the usual instance). 5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. -यन् a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः acting contrary to promise. -विदाहितः a betrothed. संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञातः *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. 2 Promised, agreed. 3 Admitted, acknowledged. 4 A promise.

प्रतिज्ञातः 1 Asserting, affirmation.

2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

प्रतिज्ञातः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिज्ञातः The key of a door.

प्रतिज्ञातः Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिज्ञातः 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिज्ञातः 1 Fighting, battle. 2 Splitting.

प्रतिज्ञातः *m.* 1 A day. 2 The sun.

प्रतिज्ञातः *p. p.* 1 Beheld. 2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिज्ञातः Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिज्ञातः, प्रतिज्ञातः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिज्ञातः *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिज्ञातः 1 Congratulating, welcoming. 2 Thanksgiving.

प्रतिज्ञातः An echo, reverberation.

प्रति (ती) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिं कर्मणा R. 11.

12. 1. 51; 4. 51; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A deputy, vicegerent. 3 Substitution. 4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनिधिः A general rule.

प्रतिनिधिः *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. 2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिधिः *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in E. P. 7; अनेति अनेति तद्वत्तत्त्वं वास्तवमेव च, where the is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिधिः Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिनिधिः *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -युक्ती a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिधिः ननु प्रतिनिधिः Bb. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 Returning, return. 2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनिधिः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिनिधिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रोत्पत्तिः; स्वर्गः &c. 2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1; तदोभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति Bb. 3. 99; गुणिनामपि विज्ञस्त्वप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. 3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिनिधिः इच्छुः Bk. 8. 95 averse from compliance, unyielding. 4 Admission, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion, statement. 6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. 7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; ववस्य का प्रतिपत्तिः M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादुत्पत्तिप्रतिपत्तिः तेनै R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' 8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; स्तुत-प्रतिपत्त्ये R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिः R. 8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धि-वाद्यु प्रतिपत्तिमानय M. 4; S. 6. 11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वक-मिव द्रष्टु इत्याख्या S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13 Intellect, intelligence. 14 Use, application. 15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown, reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. 18 Conviction, proof. -Comp. -दृष्टः *a.* knowing how to act. -पटः a kind of kettledrum. -भेदः difference of view. -निशारदः *a.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettle-drum. -Comp. -चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चंद्रनिभेयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. -सूर्यः a kind of kettle-drum.

**प्रतिपदा-दी** The first day of a lunar fortnight.

**प्रतिपक्ष** *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Promised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see पद् with प्रति).

**प्रतिपादक** *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

**प्रतिपादनं** 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

**प्रतिपादित** *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

**प्रतिपालकः** A protector, guardian.

**प्रतिपालनं** Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising.

**प्रतिपीडनं** Oppressing, molesting.

**प्रतिपूजनं-पूजा** 1 Doing homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

**प्रतिपूरणं** 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

**प्रतिप्रणामः** An obeisance in return.

**प्रतिप्रदानं** 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

**प्रतिप्रवाणं** Return, retreat.

**प्रतिप्रश्नः** 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

**प्रतिप्रसवः** 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); वृजकाभ्यां कर्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याज्ञिकादिभिश्च) Sk.

**प्रतिप्रहारः** A counter-blow, a blow in return.

**प्रतिपुनः** Leaping back.

**प्रतिकलः, प्रतिकलनं** 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

**प्रतिकुल्लक** *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

**प्रतिबद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, inlaid, Si. 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9. (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

**प्रतिबंधः** 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impeding, obstacle; स नयःप्रतिबंधमनुना R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

**प्रतिबंधक** *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

**प्रतिबंधनं** 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement. 3 Obstructing, impeding.

**प्रतिबंधिः-धी** 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबन्दी also in this sense).

**प्रतिबाधक** *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

**प्रतिबाधनं** Repelling: keeping off, rejecting.

**प्रतिचिन्तनं** 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; दृष्टतः पुनरेतेन सर्वथा प्रतिचिन्तनं K. P. 10.

**प्रतिचिचित** *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

**प्रतिबुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

**प्रतिबुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

**प्रतिबोधः** 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तदपोहितुमर्हसि त्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादनाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशास्त्रिणि 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge.

**प्रतिबोधनं** 1 Awakening. 2 Instruction, instruction.

**प्रतिबोधित** *p. p.* 1 Awakened. 2 Instructed, taught.

**प्रतिभा** 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23.

**प्रतिभा** 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा स्ता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —Comp. —अन्विता *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —सुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

**प्रतिभात** *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

**प्रतिभानं** 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind;

कालावबोधप्रतिभानवच्च Māl. 3. 11; द्रव्यबोधने कश्चन प्रतिष्ठितः प्रतिभानवानथ Si. 16. 1.

**प्रतिभावः** Corresponding disposition.

**प्रतिभाषा** An answer, a reply.

**प्रतिभासः** 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; दार्शन्यैविचित्र्यप्रतिभासदेव K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion. **प्रतिभासनं** Look, appearance, semblance.

**प्रतिभ्रज** *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

**प्रतिभूः** A bail, surety, guarantee; सीमावलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

**प्रतिभेदनं** 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

**प्रतिभोगः** Enjoyment.

**प्रतिमा** 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; युरोः कृशादुपनिमान् R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; सुखमिदुःखमवलोक्योत्तमः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशमविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks.

—Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol.

—चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमंदुः, प्रतिमाशङ्काः.

—परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

**प्रतिमानं** 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पृथुप्रतिमानमाग &c. Si. 5. 36. 6 A reflection.

**प्रतिभुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see भुक् with प्रति).

**प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance.

**प्रतिमोचनं** 1 Loosening. 2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

**प्रतियत्नः** 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो गुणांतरायानं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

**प्रतियत्ननं** Requital, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतियत्नतव.

**प्रतियत्ना** A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

**प्रतियानं** Return, retreat.

**प्रतियोगः** 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

**प्रतियोगिन्** *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or



corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of ( anything ); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दहव्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्वं Vikr. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.

प्रतियोग्य *m.* प्रतियोगः An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.

प्रतिरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधकः, प्रतिरोधिन् *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10 3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिर्लभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिर्लभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवचनं, प्रतिवचत् *n.* प्रतिवाच्य *f.* प्रतिवाक्यं An answer, reply; प्रतिवाच्यमद्य केशवः शपमानाच न चेद्दिष्टुजे Si. 16. 26; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमिष्टिदं S. 4. 9.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent ( in law ).

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् *a.* ( नी. *f.* ) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —*m.* A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविघानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *a.* Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —*Comp.* —वासिन् *a.* living in the neighbourhood. (—*m.*) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् *a.* ( नी. *f.* ) A neighbour; रथे दे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणभित्वायस्सहृद् दाससि S. D.; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित *p. p.* Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह *p. p.* Down out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित *a.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनदा च किंतासै प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने समादिष्टं D. K. 121.

प्रतिश्रापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिश्रासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-manding. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिश्रासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promise.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17 42.

प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented.

प्रतिषिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. 3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle. —*Comp.* —अश्ररे, —उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिर्दोषे मुखेन प्रति-गर्जितुं । कलं किनो जडस्यति प्रतिषेधोभिव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेध् *a.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition. 3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्ठा, प्रतिष्ठासः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्ठाशः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.

प्रतिष्ठाकः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्ठेभः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाहुप्रतिष्ठेभविष्यद्वनस्य R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठं Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वैश्वप्रतिष्ठा S. 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. 5 A prop, stay, support; ( hence ) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; स्वप्ना मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 24; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5.

7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठो स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (=U. 2. 5.). 8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment ( of one's desire ); औत्स-स्वमगमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5 6; 10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. 13 The consecration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. 5 N. of a town on the Godāvarī.

प्रतिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Prized, valued. 7 Famous, celebrated; ( see स्थ with प्रति ).

प्रतिष्ठित *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिष्ठहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. 2 Diminution, compression. 3 Comprehension, inclusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिष्ठहत् *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एष प्रतिष्ठहत् S. 1. 2 Comprehended, included. 3 Compressed.

प्रतिष्ठकतः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Reflection ( प्रतिच्छाया ).

प्रतिष्ठक्या Consciousness.

प्रतिष्ठचरः 1 Moving backwards. 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, reabsorption ( of the world ) back into Prakṛiti.

प्रतिसंदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Joining together, uniting. 2 The period of transition between two ages. 3 A means, remedy. 4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. 5 Praise.

प्रतिबंधिनिः 1 Reunion. 2 Entering into the womb. 3 The period of transition between two ages. 4 Stop, cessation (उत्तर).

प्रतिबन्धनार्थं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिबन्धनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. 2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिबन्धनः 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. 2 A bracelet, marriage-string; वस्त्र-प्रतिबन्धनं केश पालिः (अयुधन) Ki. 5. 53 (=मौक्तिक Malli.). 3 A gurland, wreath. 4 Day-break. 5 The rear of an army. 6 A form of incantation. 7 Healing or dressing a wound.

प्रतिबन्धनः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). 2 Dissolution.

प्रतिबन्धनिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिबन्धनं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. 2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिबन्धनः A screen, a curtain, a wall of cloth.

प्रतिबन्धनः p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. 2 Celebrated. 3 Repulsed, rejected. 4 Intoxicated (प्रसन्न according to पालि).

प्रतिबन्धनः p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिबन्धनः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिबन्धनः Throbbing.

प्रतिबन्धनः, प्रतिबन्धनः An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31.

प्रतिबन्धनः p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. 2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Hated, disliked. 6 Disappointed, frustrated. -Comp. -अति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिबन्धनः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. 2 Rebound, recoil. 3 प्रतिबन्धनं यत्कुलं प्रयुज्यः Ki. 18. 5, Si. 9. 49. 3 Disappointment, frustration. 4 Anger.

प्रतिबन्धनः Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिबन्धनः m. One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover.

प्रति (सी) द्वारः 1 Striking back. 2 A door, gate. 3 A porter, door-keeper. 4 A juggler. 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -Comp. -अति f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षिणी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिबन्धनः A juggler.

प्रतिबन्धनः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिबन्धनः Retaliation, revenge,

प्रतिबन्धनः p. p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिबन्धनः a. 1 Directed or turned towards. 2 Inverted, reverse. 3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -रक्षिणी 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. 2 A part, portion. -रक्षिणी 1 An image. 2 Mouth, face. 3 The front (of anything). 4 The first word (of a verse, sentences &c.).

प्रतिबन्धनः, प्रतिबन्धनः 1 Waiting for. 2 Expectation, hope. 3 Regard, consideration, attention.

प्रतिबन्धनः p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. 2 Considered.

प्रतिबन्धनः p. p. 1 To be waited for. 2 Worthy of consideration or regard. 3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 103. 4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 180.

प्रतिबन्धनः The west.

प्रतिबन्धनः a. 1 Western, westerly. 2 Future, subsequent, following.

प्रतिबन्धनः A receiver

प्रतिबन्धनः a Living in the west, western, westerly.

प्रतिबन्धनः p. p. 1 Set forth, started. 2 Gone by, past, gone. 3 Believed, trusted. 4 Proved, established. 5 Acknowledged, recognised. 6 Called, known as, named; सौर्य वरः इयान इति प्रतिबन्धनः R. 13. 53. 7 Well-known, renowned, famous. 8 Firmly resolved. 9 Believing, trusting, confident. 10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. 11 Respectful. 12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतिबन्धनः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. 2 Belief. 3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अति तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव वास्तवप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 4 Fame, renown. 5 Respect. 6 Delight.

प्रतिबन्धनः a. Given back, restored.

प्रतिबन्धनः N. of a country called त्रिदेह p. v.

प्रतिबन्धनः a. 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite. तत्प्रतीपपक्षादि वैकृतं R. 11. 62. 2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. 3 Backward, retrograde. 4 Disagreeable, displeasing. 5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. 6 Hindering. -रक्षिणी N. of a king, father of S'antanu and grandfather of Bhishma. -रक्षिणी N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्रिदेहोचनमत्र त्रिदेहवत्प्रतीपं विष्णुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -रक्षिणी ind.

1 On the contrary. 3 In an inverted order. 5 Against, in opposition to; अतिप्रतीपवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव वास्तवप्रतीतिः S. 4. 18. -Comp. -रक्षिणी a. 1 going against. 2 adverse, unfavourable; R. 11. 53.

रक्षिणी, -रक्षिणी f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -रक्षिणी going or selling against the stream; V. 9. 5. -रक्षिणी a woman. -रक्षिणी 1 contradiction. 2 a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -रक्षिणी a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māl. 5. 36.

रक्षिणी A shore, bank.

रक्षिणीः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). 2 calcining or fluxing metals. 3 An epidemic, disease, a plague.

रक्षिणी, रक्षिणी, रक्षिणी &c. See प्रतिबन्धनः &c.

रक्षिणी a. See प्रतिबन्धनः.

रक्षिणी 1 A female door-keeper.

2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतीपः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). 2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतीपः f. Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतीपः 1 A goad. 2 A long whip.

3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतीपः a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतीपः A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रतीपवेली-प्रतीपवेलीः Si. 3. 64.

प्रतीपः p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. 2 Given in marriage, married.

प्रतीपः a. 1 Old, ancient. 2 Former. 3 Traditional, customary.

प्रतीपः ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of (-with abl). 4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रतीपः a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रतीपज्ञानः प्रतीपज्ञानमिरवत् प्रतीपज्ञानमिरवत् S. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate. 6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal.

-रक्षिणी 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थनिर्णयजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रतीपः T. S. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रतीपः, प्रतीपः, प्रतीपः, प्रतीपः are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -रक्षिणी, -रक्षिणी m. an eye-witness. -रक्षिणी a. personally seen. -प्रतीपः correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -प्रत्यक्षः a. having evident or visible consequences. -प्रबुद्धिः m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -प्रवृत्तिः s. directly or explicitly enjoined.

प्रत्यक्षिन् m. An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षः a. 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं नाम V. 3; कुचप्रज्ञानं न प्रत्यक्षं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Rām. 1. 21. 2 Repeated. 3 Pure. -Comp. -वयम् a. young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यक्षः a. (प्रदीक्षी f. or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यक्षी also) 1 Turned or directed towards. 2 Being behind. 3 Following, subsequent. 4 Averted, turned away. 5 Western, westerly. -Comp. -अक्षः (प्रत्यक्षः) an inner organ. -आत्मन् m. (प्रत्यक्षआत्मन्) the individual soul. -आज्ञापतिः (प्रत्यक्षज्ञापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. -उत्तरः f. (प्रत्यक्षउत्तरः) the north-west. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यक्षदक्षिणतः) ind. towards the south-west. -दृष्टः f. (प्रत्यक्षदृष्टः) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -मुखः a. (प्रत्यक्षमुखः) 1 facing the west. 2 having the face averted. -नोतः a. (प्रत्यक्षनोतः) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-f.) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यक्षितः a. Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यक्षन् 1 Eating. 2 Food.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यक्षिज्ञमिव नामबलोज्ज्वलं Mal. 1. 25.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञानं 1 Recognition (in return); प्रत्यक्षिज्ञानत्वं च रामायणदर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यक्षिज्ञातः p. p. Recognised.

प्रत्यक्षिभूतः p. p. Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यक्षिभूतः p. p. Accused in return. प्रत्यक्षिभोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यक्षिवादः प्रत्यक्षिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यक्षिवादनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्यक्षः 1 Conviction, settled belief; यः परप्रत्यक्षेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रत्यक्षः Pt. 4. 2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. 3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. 4 Surety, certainty. 5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्यक्षः S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतप्रत्यक्षः M. 1. Me. 8. 6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. 7 Celebrity, fame, renown. 8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. 9 An oath. 10 A dependant.

11 A usage, practice. 12 A hole. 13 Intellect, understanding (इन्द्रि). -Comp. -कारकः, -कारिन् a. producing assurance, convincing. (-की) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्यक्षितः a. 1 Relied upon, confided in. 2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्यक्षिन् a. 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. 3 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यक्षः a. Useful, expedient. -रि 1 A reply, an answer. 2 Hostility, opposition.

प्रत्यक्षः An opponent.

प्रत्यक्षिन् a. (की f.) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; लक्ष्मि भवलेखिप्रतिपक्षिणः V. 2. -m. 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. 2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यक्षिः 3 (In law) A defendant; न प्रत्यक्षः सत्यप्रत्यक्षिः सत्यं R. 17. 89; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -Comp. -भूतः a. coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यक्षेण Giving back, restoring; नीताप्रत्यक्षेणिविः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यक्षितः p. p. Restored, given back.

प्रत्यक्षमशः-शः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. 2 Counsel, advice. 3 A counter-conclusion.

प्रत्यक्षरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यक्षस्नानं Eating, or drinking; P. 1. 4. 52.

प्रत्यक्षमितः a. Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यक्षकक्षः-क्षः (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यक्षस्थानं 1 Removal. 2 Hostility, opposition. 3 Status quo.

प्रत्यक्षहारः 1 Withdrawal. 2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); समस्थितिप्रत्यक्षहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यक्षवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. 2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 9.

3 Contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. 4 A sin.

offence, sinfulness, अदुर्लभं तथा प्रत्यक्षवायस्य मन्त्रे Jābali.

प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षेण Taking care of, regard for, looking after R. 17. 63.

प्रत्यक्षमशः 1 Setting (of the sun). 2 End, cessation.

प्रत्यक्षोपकः a. (पिका f.) Jeering, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्यक्षयातः p. p. 1 Refused, denied. 2 Prohibited, forbidden. 4 Set aside, rejected. 4 Repulsed.

प्रत्यक्षयानं 1 Repulse, rejection. 2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. 3 Disregard. 4 Reproach. 5 Refutation.

प्रत्यक्षगतिः f. Coming back, return.

प्रत्यक्षगमः, प्रत्यक्षगमनं Return, coming back.

प्रत्यक्षादनं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिष्टः p. p. 1 Prescribed. 2 Informed. 3 Rejected, repulsed. 4 Removed, set aside. 5 Obscured, thrown into shade; R. 10. 68. 6 Warned, cautioned.

प्रत्यादिष्टः 1 An order, command. 2 Information, declaration. 3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादिष्टात् खलु मन्त्रो वीर्यं कल्पयामि Me. 114. 95. S. 6. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादिष्टो ह्यवर्तितायाः त्रिदः V. 1; K. 5. 5 Caution, warning. 6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः f. 1 Return. 2 Aversion from, or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः The fifth member of a complete syllogism; i. e. शिष्यन (the repetition of the first proposition).

प्रत्यायः A toll, tax.

प्रत्यायकः a. 1 Proving, explaining. 2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. 2 Setting (of the sun)

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्तः p. p. Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः f. 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). 2 Close contact. 3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्नः p. p. Proximate, near, contiguous.

प्रत्यास (सा) रा. The sea of an army. 2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. 2 Withholding. 3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. 2 Keeping back, withholding. 3 Restraining the organs. 4 Dissolution of the world

5 (In gram.) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final indicator letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the प्रत्याहारः of the Sūtra अहउण्; अङ् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अहउण्, ऋलृ, एओङ्, ऐऔङ्; इल् of the consonants, अल् of all letters.

प्रत्युक्तः p. p. Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः f. A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः, उच्चारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत ind. 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महोपकारं एव इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत हेतुं यत्ने काकोदसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, क्रमणं, क्रांतिः f. 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 5 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित p. p. Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -क्लं Multiplication. -COMP. -मति a. 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युदित p. p. 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युदितो मां भरतः सत्तन्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युदितिः f. प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. ( v. l. for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीयः' ); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 8. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युद्यात a. See प्रत्युद्गम.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युत्पकारः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युत्पत्तिः Return of a service.

प्रत्युत्पदेशः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युत्पन्न a. See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युत्पमानं 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युत्पलब्ध p. p. Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युत्प्रेषणः -वेक्षणं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युत्परिधानं Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted firmly fixed or lodged; Mā. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युत्पन्नः, -प्रत्युत्पन्न n. Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युत्पन्नः -वे Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युत्पन्नं सुदितकमलान्नेद्विनीकपायः Me. 31. -यः 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युत्पन्न n. Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युद्गः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युद्गः सर्वकर्मणो H. 2. 15.

प्रथ I 1 A. ( प्रथिते प्रथित ) 1 To increase ( wealth &c. ). 2 To spread abroad ( as fame, rumour &c. ); तथा यज्ञोत्सय प्रथिते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तथैव पावनं सुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101; अतोऽपि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4 To appear, arise, come to light; श्रमो दु तासां मद्वो दु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. ( प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित ) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति धृगोत्तरं Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वयुः प्रथयतीव जयं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथम a. ( Nom. pl. -m. प्रथमे or प्रथमाः ) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथममुक्तता-वेष्टया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 ( In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology).

-नः 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -मा The nominative case. -मं ind. 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यत्रापि चिद्व्याप्तं तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शब्दं R. 4. 24; उच्छिष्टेऽयमं चास्य चरमं चैव संबिदेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथमं-अनन्तरं or ततः or एवमात् first, afterwards. -COMP. -अर्चः -र्चि the first half. -आश्रमः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. Brahmacharya. -इतर a. 'other than first', the second.

-उद्धित a. first uttered; उवाच यात्रा प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. -कल्पः the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-कल्पित a. 1 first thought out. 2 first in rank or importance. -ज a.

first-born. -दर्शनं first sight. -दिवसः the first day; Me. 2. -युवः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -यौवनं early youth or age. youthful state. -वयस्य n. early age, -youth. -विरहः separation for the first time. -वैयाकरणः 1 the most distinguished grammarian. 2 a beginner in grammar. -साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित p. p. 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयज्ञां मासकविर्वाग्मिहृद्विनि-श्रद्धानां M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned ( see प्रथ also ).

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं दशानं जघनेन वेनेन सा Bk. 4. 17; ( गुणाः ) प्राग्म-रक्षणाः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथितिः f. The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ a. Largest, widest, broadest; ( superl. of पृथु q. v. ).

प्रथीयस्व a. ( सी. f. ) Larger, wider, broader; ( compar. of पृथु q. v. ).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened ( cf. पृथुक ).

प्रदक्षिण a. Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. 2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -णः -णा, -णं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. -णं ind. 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 4. 87. ( प्रदक्षिणीकृत means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य सजोहताम्रीन् S. 4; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतहुताशनं R. 2. 71 ). -COMP. -अक्षि a. flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाविर्हविरग्निरादे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिज्ञः a yard; court-yard.

प्रदग्ध p. p. Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदत्त p. p. See प्रच.

प्रवरः 1 Rending, tearing. 2 A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm. 3 The dispersion of an army. 4 An

arrow. 5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* Showing, manifesting &c.

प्रदर्शने 1 Look, appearance; as in कोरप्रदर्शने. 2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1, Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातु *m.* 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वर, अग्नि, काष्ठ &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्या. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्या. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A goad. —Comp. —भूतः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदिग्ध *p. p.* Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —रश्च Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैर्ऋती, अग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); औल्लूकः सुतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो वृत्तिरिहोपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. —रश्च The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Ruined, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाशीविषं Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.)

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदेय *pot p.* To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेहाः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; हिंदुः प्रदेशस्तत्र देवदूतः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; से संष्टं, तादृशं, हृदयं &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशने 1 Pointing out. 2 Advise, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (हिं) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेहः 1 Applying a plaster, unc-tion. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. —वः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमः स्वभावास्तेष्वन्यं प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रजधृदरीजनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. —Comp.

—कालः evening-time, night-fall. —तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night; काशं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यते Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितर वत्सराजोऽत्र जहे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्ववः Running.

प्रद्वारः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; ग्रहितः प्रधनाय मायवतमहमाकारविभुं महीभृता Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं सुप्रधनमिच्छुर्न कोरवं तद्वज्रयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mr. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रधवेः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रधवणं-णः 1 An assault, attack. 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधवित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमात्र, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचया मल्लिनाथनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रवीणप्रधानं हि नात्र्यशास्त्रं M. 1; समप्रधानेष्टु तपोधनेष्टु S. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अस्मादर्थं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. —नः —नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. —Comp. —अंशं 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमात्यः the prime minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —धातुः the chief element of the body; i. e. semen virile. —पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. —मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime minister. —वातस् *n.* a principal garment. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. —नं Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रक्षुपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. 2 Heated, burned, 3 Inflamed. 4 Afflicted. —ता 1 A woman in trouble. 2 The quarter to which the sun is proceeding.

प्रक्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. 2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रश्नार्त 1 Deep thought or reflection. 2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रश्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. —Comp. अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction,' one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रश्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनतु *m.* The son of a grand-son, a great-grandson.

प्रपद्य *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. 2 Lost. 3 Perished, dead. 4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated.

प्रपादक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. 2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रपातः-ली *f.* see प्रणाल and प्रणाली.

प्रणिवातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रपञ्च *a.* Dancing. —त्ते A dance

प्रपञ्चः The extremity of a wing.

प्रपञ्चः 1 Display, manifestation; सम्प्रपञ्चः प्रपञ्चः K. 141. 2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. 3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. 4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपञ्चन. 5 Manifoltness, diversity. 6 Heap; abundance, quantity. 7 An appearance, phenomenon. 8 Illusion, fraud. 9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. —Comp. बुद्धि *a* cunning, deceitful. —वचनं *a* prolix discourse, diffuse talk

प्रपञ्चयति Den. P. 1. To show forth, display; प्रपञ्चय चमं Git. 10. 2 To expand, amplify.

प्रपञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. 2 Expanded, amplified, 3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. 4 Erring, mistaken. 5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपञ्चनं 1 Flying forth or away. 2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. 3 Alighting. 4 Death, destruction. 5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपञ्च The forepart of the foot.

प्रपञ्चिन *a.* Relating or extending to 1 e forepart of the foot.

प्रपञ्च *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. 2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; Ku. 3. 5; 5. 59.

3 taking refuge with, seeking protection with, supplicating or submissive to; विश्वस्येति इति प्रपञ्चः अत्र Eg. 2. 1. 4 Adhering to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; S. 1. 1. 6 Promised. 7 Out, obtained. 8 Poor, distressed.

प्रपञ्चाद् See प्रपञ्च.

प्रपञ्च *a.* Deriv. of leaves (as a tree); प्रपञ्चानि इति प्रपञ्चः. —त्री A foliaceous leaf.

प्रपञ्चवर्त Night, retreat.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; प्रपञ्चयन्तः प्रपञ्चयन्तः विहङ्गः अत्र विहङ्गः Vikr. 13. 75. 2 A well, cistern; Ms. 5. 512. 3 A place for watering cattle. 4 A supply of water. —Comp. —प्रपञ्चा *a* woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 15. —वनं *a* cool grove.

प्रपादकः 1 A lesson, lecture. 2 A chapter or division of a work.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. 2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. 2 Falling down or into, a fall; प्रपञ्चयन्तः प्रपञ्चयन्तः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. 3 A sudden attack. 4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A precipice, steep rock. 7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपात. 8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in वीरप्रपात. 9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. 10 A particular mode of flight.

प्रपातनं Cursing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं Drinking.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great grandfather. 2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. 3 Of Brahmā. —ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. 2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (व) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुना (जा) टः-ङः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. 2 Inserting, injecting. 3 Satisfying, satiating 4 Attaching to.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपुष्ट *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपोत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78

—त्री A great-granddaughter.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोप्रदं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29 (v. l. for प्रकुट).

प्रफुल्लिः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming,

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming; र हि प्रकुटं सङ्कलितं वृक्षान्तरं कल्पेति प्रफुल्लः R. 6. 29; 2. 23; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. 2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). 3 Smiling. 4 Gay, cheerful, pleased. —Comp. —प्रफुल्ल-वेदः-लोप्रदः *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. —प्रफुल्ल *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रफुल्लः An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. 2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदनाय इति प्रपञ्चः कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रिया-प्रबंधप्रदम्बतया R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mā. 6. 3. 3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुविज्ञातार्थसंबन्धः प्रबंधी वृत्तवाहः Si. 2. 73. 4 Any literary work or composition; especially, a poetical composition; प्रथितप्रपञ्चं भासक-विहीनमित्थविमिश्रिकीनां प्रबंधादित्युक्तम् M. 1; प्रत्यक्षप्रत्यक्षप्रबंधः &c. Vās. 5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंध. —Comp. —कल्पप्रपञ्चा *a* feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोत्रकथायां भासाः कथां विदुः.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रवजः An epithet of Indra.

प्रव (व) ई *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रवल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Ms. 3. 23. 2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रवज्ज-रोवातया वृद्धा M. 4. 2; प्रवला वेदना R. 8. 50. 3 Important. 4 Abounding with. 5 Dangerous, destructive.

प्रव (व) ङिक्का See प्रवेडिका.

प्रवाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off.

प्रवा (वा) लः-लः 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमात्रमात्रमुत्पत्तिं वीक्ष्वा Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. —लः 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. —Comp. —अश्मन्तकः 1 the red Asmantaka tree. 2 the coral tree. —पद्मं *a* red lotus. —फलं *a* red sandal-wood. —भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रवाहः The forearm.

प्रवाहकं *ind.* 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 A awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm).

प्रवोषः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रवोषात् इत्याय R. 12. 50; मोहादप्रवृत्तः प्रवोषः 14. 56. 2 Blowing; expanding (of flowers).

3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness: S. 6.  
4 Vigilance, watchfulness. 5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, remembrance of Ishvara, real knowledge; as in अविज्ञानेन. 6 Consolation. 7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

प्रबोधन *a.* ( *जी. फ.* ) Awakening, rousing. -*सं* 1 Waking. 2 Awakening, rousing. 3 Regaining one's consciousness. 4 Knowledge, wisdom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6 Reviving the scent of a perfume.

प्रबोध ( *हि.* ) 1 The sixteenth day of the bright half of Kārtika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Instructed, informed.

प्रबोजनं *n.* Breaking to pieces. -*सः* Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane. N. 1. 61; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रबुधः *n.* The Nanda tree.

प्रभवः 1 Source, origin; अव्ययप्रभवः बस्य बस्य Ku. 1. 3; अविज्ञानः सन् प्रभवः स संज्ञा S. 77; R. 9. 75. 2 Birth, production. 3 The source of a river; तस्या एवं प्रभवत्तच्छब्दं प्रायः गौरं तु यतिः Me. 52. 4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तन्मयः प्रभवत्तन्मयश्च S. 1. 5 The author; creator; Ku. 2. 5. 6 Birth-place. 7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (-प्रभाव *q. v.*) 8 An epithet of Vishnu. 9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभावं वंशः R. 1. 2, Ku. 3. 15.

प्रभवितु *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* Strong, mighty, powerful. -*पुणः* 1 A lord, master; यत्प्रभविष्णवे सोचते S. 2. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शक्तिर्महोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पर्वतस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Ra. 1. 19; Me. 47. 2 A ray of light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a sundial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 N. of the city of Kubera. 6 N. of an Apsaras. -*Comp.* -*करः* 1 the sun; R. 10. 74. 2 the moon 3 fire. 4 the ocean. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. -*कालः* a fire-fly. -*तरल* *a.* tremulously radiant; न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वयुषात् S. 1. 26. -*सहस्रं* a circle or halo of light; Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -*लेपित* *a.* covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभाषः 1 Division. 2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear

or light; ननु प्रभातः गच्छति S. 4. -*सं* Day-break, dawn.

प्रभाते Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. 2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववन्ति लक्ष्यते S. 1. 3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. 4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis *q. v.*) 5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 41. 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. 6 Magnanimity. -*Comp.* -*ज* *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. -*सः* -*सं* N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārka.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभञ्ज *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded, opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6 Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed, loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80; ( see भिद् with प्र ). -*सः* An elephant in rut. -*Comp.* -*अञ्जनं* a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil.

प्रभु *a.* ( *यु. जी. फ.* ) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful 2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp. ); कृषिप्रभावामवि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किञ्चिदात्मविना R. 2. 62; समाधिप्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. 3 A match for; प्रभुर्मेहो महाय Mbh. -*सुः* 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्बुधुष्टेननवरस्य सः Si. 1. 49. 2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. 3 An owner, proprietor. 4 Quick-silver. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 Of Siva 7 Of Brahmā. 8 Of Indra. -*Comp.* -*भक्त* *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-*कः*) a good horse. -*भक्तिः* *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता-त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 25; V. 4. 12. 2 Ownership.

प्रभूत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. 2 Much, abundant. 3 Numerous, many. 4 Mature, perfect. 5 High, lofty. 6 Long. 7 Presided over. -*Comp.* -*यवसंधन* *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -*वयस्य* *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. 2 Power, strength. 3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूतिः *f.* Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. com-

pound; इदं प्रभूतिः इति &c. -*सं* From ever since, beginning with ( with abl. ); इदं प्रभूतिः सति सति U. I. 48; R. 2. 23; अतः प्रभूतिः henceforward; ततः प्रभूतिः अतःप्रभूतिः &c.

प्रभूतिः 1 Splitting, clearing, opening. 2 Division, separation. 3 The flowing of rut or icher from the temple of an elephant; R. 3. 37. 4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind or sort.

प्रभूतिः Fall, falling off.

प्रभूतिः A disease of the nose.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. 2 Deprived of.

प्रभूतिः *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -*सः* A garland of flowers suspended from the back on the crown of the head.

प्रभूतिः See प्रभूति above.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* Thought out.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; S. 4. 1. 2 Mad, insane. 3 Careless, negligent, inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). 4 Swerving from, failing to do ( with abl. ); स्वाधिरासः प्रभूतिः Me. 1. 5 Blundering. 6 Wanton, lascivious. -*Comp.* -*नीति* *a.* sung carelessly. -*चित्त* *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रभूतिः 1 A horse. 2 N. of a class of Beings ( said to be goblins ) attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -*Comp.* -*अधिपः* -*नाथः* -*पतिः* an epithet of Siva.

प्रभूतिः 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. 2 Killing, slaughter. 3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रभूतिः *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. 2 Trampled down. 3 Slain; killed; Māl. 3. 18. 4 Properly churned. -*सं* Butter-milk without water.

प्रभूतिः *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated ( fig. also ). 2 Impassioned. 3 Careless. 4 Wanton, dissolute. -*सुः* 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13. 2. 5 The Dhattūra plant. -*Comp.* -*काननं* -*वनं* a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रभूतिः *a.* Licitious, sensual.

प्रभूतिः Amorous desire.

प्रभूतिः 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. 2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. 3 The sign Virgo of the zodiac. -*Comp.* -*काननं* -*वनं* a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem ( for the use of the wives of a king ). -*जनः* a young woman. 2 womankind. -*प्रभूतिः* *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.



प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमन्तु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमः 1 Death. 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (यथा रज्जौ इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S.).

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणं प्रमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृ means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to. 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva —दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —ज्ञासं 1 scripture. 2 the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. —ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. 2 Agitating,

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजायितं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; कृ राजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुषं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्त्वलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विदुः Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramaṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कटे *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; बाह्विप्रमुखः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; प्रीतिप्रमुखचनं स्वामतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —खं 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखतः and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to', Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुन्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. Very lovely.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp. —हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 71. —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रमुढ *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमृत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तं 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —रं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c).

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदनुल्लेखं सह वारयोवितां R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61.

प्रमोदन्तं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor. तिरयति करुणानां प्रादुर्गत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 41 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रयत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20 2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नः प्रेक्षणीयः संवृतः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20 5. 3 (In gramm.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रयत्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra. 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad; Ms. 2. 21; (said

to be n. also in this sense). -COMP. -अयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रवाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रवाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रवणं 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्ग तावच्छ्रुत् कथयत्स्वत्प्रवाणानुत्तमं Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कर्म पुरः शुकसिध प्रवणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -COMP. -अयः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रवाणकं A journey, march; K. 118; 305.

प्रवाप्त p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -तः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रवापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away.

प्रवासः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रवासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money) 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with प्र).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुतं A million.

प्रयुत्सुः 1 A warrior. 2 A fam. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं War, battle.

प्रयोक्तृ a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who preforms or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शास्त्रप्रयोग; अयं शास्त्रो धृतिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. संहार); प्रयोगसंहारवि-मर्कनं R. 5. 57. 4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage.' 5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. ज्ञान 'theory'); तद्वनमवाप्तिं कां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विद्वद्भ्यो M. 1. 6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. 11 A means, instrument. 12 Consequence, result. 13 Application of magic, magical rites. 14 Lending money on usury. 15 A horse. -COMP.

-अतिशयः on of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; i. e. where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्र-प्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयश्चरद्वा ॥ 291. -नियुज् a. skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजक a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. 2 An author. 3 A founder, an institutor. 4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver, legislator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वैरपि-राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न भवोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पित्रप्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं वनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive, occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्य pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To be produced or caused. 4 To be appointed. 5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). 6 To be set to work. -ज्यः A servant, an employee. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुद्धि p. p. Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रयुद्ध p. p. 1 Full-grown, developed. 2 Born, sprung, produced; यस्ययमंगात् कृतिनः प्रयुद्धः S. 7. 19. 3 Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in प्रयुद्धमूल. 5 Grown long; as in प्रयुद्धकेश, प्रयुद्धमथु.

प्रयुद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

प्ररोचनं 1 Exciting, stimulating. 2 Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); जगो-कलामाग्यगुणस्तदुजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रयुद्धिः Mā. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिप्राप्त्यर्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). 4 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. 5 Representation of the end as attained but accomplished; see S. D. 383, (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवाङ्कुप्ररोहः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); प्रयुद्धप्ररोह इव सौवर्तलं विभेद R. 8. 93; प्रसाव प्ररोहजटिलानिव मन्त्रिबुद्धाद् 13. 71; Ku. 3. 60; 7. 17. 3 A shoot, offspring; हा रायेनकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4. Mv. 6. 25. 4 A shoot of light; कुर्वन्ति समन्तदक्षिणामूर्तिनां प्रसाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजोनि R. 6. 33. 5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. 2 Budding, sprouting. 3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. 2 Prating, Prattle, raving, incoherent or non-sensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. 3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित p. p. Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलभ्य p. p. Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब a. 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. 2 Prominent; as in प्रलंबनासिका. 3 Slow, dilatory. -कः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. 2 Any thing hanging down. 3 A branch. 4 A garland worn round the neck. 5 A kind of necklace. 6 The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -अहः a man with hanging testicles. -ह्यः, -मथनः, -ह्यन m. an epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending. प्रलंबित a. Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. 2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. 2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. 4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रात्प्याः प्रलयाय मांसवद्गो विवेकमुने वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 51. 5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 6 (In Rhet.)

Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलसः प्रलसः प्रलसः प्रलसः Pralāpa-rudra. 7 The mystic syllable om. -Comp. कालः the time of universal destruction. -प्रलसः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -प्रलसः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -प्रलसः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलसः A fragment, chip, bit.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रलपः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. 2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. 3 Lamentation, wailing; उद्यमप्रलपः प्रलपितुं भगवत् वादः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -Comp. -हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

प्रलपि *a.* 1 Talking, speaking; स प्रलपयति Ve. 3. 2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. 2 Annihilated, destroyed. 3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve.

प्रलेपकः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. 2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). 2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. 2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोभनं 1 Attracting. 2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. 3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभः Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रलसु *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. 2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 7. 20. 3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रलसः, प्रलसः, प्रलसः A monkey; see प्रलस, प्रलस, प्रलस.

प्रलसन् 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1-190. 2 Teaching, expounding. 3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. 4 Eloquence. 5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -Comp. -पद *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रलसः Wheat.

प्रलस *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. 2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. 3 Crooked, bent. 4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to ( oft. at the end of comp. ); वृत्तप्रलसः Ki. 3. 19. 5

Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; धृतिः प्रलसः प्रलसः प्रलसः Bh. 3. 29; Sr. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. 6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. 7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. 8 Endowed with, possessed of. 9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. 10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -प्रः A place where four roads meet. -प्रं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. 2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity.

प्रलस्यत् *a.* ( ही or स्त्री *f.* ) About to go on a journey. -Comp. -पतिः the wife of one who intends to go on a journey ( one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry ).

प्रलस्यं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. 2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रलस्य *a.* Advanced in age, aged, old; केचन प्रलस्यं दिशः U. 4; R. 8. 18.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संकेतके चिरकति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghat. 16. 2 Eldest. -रः 1 A call, summons. 2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmana at the consecration of his fire. 3 A line of ancestors. 4 A race, family, lineage. 5 An ancestor. 6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. 7 Offspring, descendants. 8 A cover, covering. -प्रः Aloe-wood. -Comp. -बह्वी ( du. ) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरीः 1 The sacrificial fire. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रवर्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्यः Commencing, undertaking, engaging in

प्रवर्तक *a.* ( तिका *f.* ) 1 Setting on foot, founding. 2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. 3 Producing, causing. 4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating ( in a bad sense ). -कः 1 An originator, founder, author. 2 A prompter, instigator. 3 An arbiter, umpire.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. 4 Prompting, urging, stimulating. 5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. 6 Happening, coming to pass. 7 Activity, action. 8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -प्रः Inciting or prompting to action. प्रवर्तितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revol-

ving; R. 9. 68. 2 Founded. 3 Prompted, incited, instigated. 4 Kindled. 5 Caused, made. 6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 193.

प्रवर्तित *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. 2 Being active. 3 Causing, effecting. 4 Using.

प्रवर्तनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवर्षनं 1 Raining. 2 The first rain.

प्रवसन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 Wind. 3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind ( said to cause the motion of the planets ).

प्रवह्यं 1 A covered carriage or litter ( for women ). 2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. 3 A ship.

प्रवह्यः -ह्यी See प्रवह्यः.

प्रवाच *a.* Eloquent, oratorical; ( कुर्वते ) जडाप्रवाचः प्रवाचः कुर्वते गिरः Si. 2. 25. 2 talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16. प्रवाचनं Proclamation, promulgation, declaration.

प्रवाचः The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाचिः -ची *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. -प्रः 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातप्रवातः देवो M. 4. 2 Strong or stormy wind; वदु प्रवातप्रवातः निष्केशः गिरः S. 6. 3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. 2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. 3 Discourse, conversation. 4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुवाचप्रवादस्तु वक्तव्यः सार्वलौकिकः Mā. 1. 13; याज्ञी याज्ञी प्रवादितः लोकप्रवादो दुर्लभाः H. 1. Ratn. 4. 15. 5 A fable, myth. 6 Litigious language. 7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्यं प्रवादं युधि संप्रहारं प्रवादं रामनिहा-विहारी Bk. 2. 36.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying ( a desire ). 2 Priority of choice. 3 Prohibition, opposition. 4 A free-will offering ( कामदानं ).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रवासः 1 Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; R. 16. 4. -Comp. -गत, स्थ, -स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. 2 Exile, banishment. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रवासित *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 A stream, course, current;

प्रवाहस्ते वारां शिथिलममपरां दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46. 3 Flow, running water. 4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. 5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). 6 Activity, active occupation. 7 A pond, lake. 8 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहं मृदिनं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action.)

प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. 2 Evaluation by stool.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रविकीर्णं *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strewed about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यातं *p. p.* 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रविततं *p. p.* 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्धं *p. p.* Cast away, scattered out.

प्रविद्रुतं *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविभक्तं *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्त-दिनः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2, 2 A part, portion.

प्रविरलं *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव सुखवधूकयाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्तं *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविरक्तं *a.* 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्णं *p. p.* Rejected, spiritless.

प्रविष्टं *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; प्रविष्टेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनमयाज्जयसा पूर्वकाव S. 1. 7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; शार्ङ्गोद्धानय हरिद्वितु-रणि नेतु नैवान्दो जयति समीरणात्प्रवीणः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत्तं *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्समयमविरुध्य S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for. 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round. —तः A round ornament.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.). 3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; अकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिं Ku. 3. 34. 5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; S. 1. 22. 6 Conduct, behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptance (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवितेन स्पृहशूलमर्षी हारविष्णु प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent—निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृद्धं *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 18. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवेकं *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-जी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतु *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपधुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरितं *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेरुः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; दुर्गप्रवेशमिच्छते मधु R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Visukambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it:—प्रवेशकोऽनुदासोदरस्य निष्पात्रप्रयोजितः । अंशद्वयांतविशेषः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशितं *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's gums. 5 An elephant's housings.

प्रवपकं *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रवपक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रव्रजर्णं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

प्रज्ञाति *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad; or into exile. 2 Turned a recluse.—*सं* 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. 2 Especially, a Brāhmana who has entered on the fourth (विष्णु) order. 3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant.—*नं* Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रज्ञात् *p.* 1 Going abroad, migration. 2 Mourning, wandering about as a religious mendicant. 3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or विष्णु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; प्रज्ञात् कस्यचिद्वा इति Ku. 5. 8 (where Malli. says प्रज्ञात् means the वनप्रस्थ or third order).—*Comp.*—अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रज्ञाश्वनः A knife for cutting wood. प्रज्ञाज् *m.*, प्रज्ञाजकः A religious mendicant, recluse.

प्रज्ञाजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रज्ञासनं Praising, extolling.

प्रज्ञासः 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रज्ञासवचनं a complimentary or laudatory remark. 2 Description, reference to: as in अमरुतप्रज्ञास q. v. 3 Glory, fame, reputation.—*Comp.*—उपना one of the several kinds of उपना mentioned by Dandin; अणोऽपुटव. पञ्चमः शंशिरौघः । ती तुल्यो लम्बुर्बन्ति मा प्रज्ञासोपीत्यनं ॥ Kāv. 2. 31. —*शुक्ल* *a.* loudly praising.

प्रज्ञासित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रज्ञाश्वन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रज्ञाश्वरी A river.

प्रज्ञासः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रज्ञासिधत्तुर्वैश्वानर R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. 2 Peace, rest. 3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. 4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. 5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रज्ञासन *a.* ( *नी* *f.* ) Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c.—*नं* 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. 2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating आपन्नार्तिप्रज्ञासनकलाः संवदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. 3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधिप्रज्ञासनं 4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. 5 Cessation, abatement. 6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56. (सत्येन प्रतिपादनं Kull; but others give it the next sense). 7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लम्बाप्रज्ञासनस्वस्थमयेनं सुवर्षयिता R. 4. 14. 8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रज्ञासित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned, expiated; U. 1. 40.

प्रज्ञास्य *p. p.* 1 Tamed, lulled, composed, lulled. 2 Praiseworthy, commendable. 3 Best, excellent. 4 Glazed, bepper, auspicious.—*Comp.*—अग्निः H. of a mountain.

प्रज्ञास्य *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. 2 Description; U. 7. 3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one ( *प.* a patron ). 4 Excellence, endence. 5 Benediction. 6 Culmness, instruction, rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रज्ञासि: 'a form of writing'.

प्रज्ञास्य *a.* ( *Comp.* ) *अथ* or *व्याव.* superl. *अथ* or *अथ* Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रज्ञास्य *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. 2 Being in the fifth stage of formation (said of the embryo when the hands and feet are formed).—*खा* A small branch or twig.

प्रज्ञास्यिका A small branch.

प्रज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. 2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अथ प्रज्ञातमणीवतोयानस. 3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. 4 Ended, ceased, over; नत्सर्वमेकपद एव नम प्रज्ञातं Māl. 9. 36; प्रज्ञातमन्त्र U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' 5 Dead, deceased (see *इम्* with *प्र*).—*Comp.*—आत्मन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm.—*ऊर्ज* *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated, —*कान* *a.* content.—*शेय* *a.* resting, ceased to work.—*वाध* *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रज्ञाति *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. 2 Rest, cessation, abatement. 3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रज्ञासः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. 2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. 3 Cessation.

प्रज्ञासवः 1 Governing, ruling. 2 Enjoining, exacting. 3 Government.

प्रज्ञास्तु *m.* A king, ruler, governor.

प्रज्ञासित *a.* Very loose.

प्रज्ञास्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रज्ञास्यैक-विद्वान्मन्त्रेहि नन्देनमित्रवाम Sankaradigvijaya.

प्रज्ञास्यः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रज्ञासः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रज्ञासतः Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रज्ञासः 1 A question, query, an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं इत्यभिधीयते); अनामयप्रज्ञासपूर्वकं S. 5. 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health.' 2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. 3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रज्ञा उपस्थितः 4 A problem for solution or

elucidation; अथ प्रज्ञासः इत्यसि Mk. 5. 3 Inquiry into the future. 6 A short section of a work.—*Comp.* उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers.—*वृत्तिः* *f.* a riddle, an enigma.

प्रज्ञासः Laxity, looseness, relaxation. प्रज्ञासः, प्रज्ञासः 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समनतेः प्रज्ञासप्रवृत्तिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; प्रज्ञासः respectfully, modestly. 2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रज्ञासि *p. p.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रज्ञास्य *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. 2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रज्ञास्य *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. 2 Reasonable, well argued or reasoned (वृत्तिवृत्त).

प्रज्ञास्यः Close contact, pressing hard against.

प्रज्ञासः Breath, respiration.

प्रज्ञा *a.* 1 Standing or being in front; R. 15. 10. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्तकः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30.—*Comp.* वाह *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रज्ञा 1. 4. A. (प्रज्ञासते) 1 To bring forth young. 2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रज्ञास *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. 2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. 3 Adhering or sticking to. 4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so यत्, विद्वां &c. 5 Contiguous, near. 6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Māl. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. 7 Got, obtained, gained.—*क्त* *ind.* Incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रज्ञासि *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; adherence. 2 Connection, union, association. 3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रज्ञासि which is = अतिव्याप्ति q. v. 4 Energy, perseverance; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रज्ञासि Ki. 5. 50. 5 Conclusion, deduction. 6 A topic or subject of discourse. 7 Occurrence of a possibility.

प्रज्ञासः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोगे वृत्तप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19, तस्याव्यायतकोमलस्य सततं यत्प्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. 2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्गणिकप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. 3 Illicit intercourse. 4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; प्रविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. 5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). 6 An occasion, incident; विविजयप्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन

प्रसाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, perfecting. 2 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Decorating, ornamenting.—कः A valet-de-chambre, an

attendant who dresses his master. R. 17. 22.

**प्रसाधनं** 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Setting in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A Decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30.-नन्, नन्नी A comb. -Comp. -विधिः decoration, embellishment. -विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधेः प्रसाधनविशेषः V 2. 3.

**प्रसाधिका** A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकाद्वितमपदमसिच R. 7. 7.

**प्रसाधित** *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

**प्रसारः** 1 Spreading, extending. 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

**प्रसारणं** 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in बाहुरसारणं. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (र, र and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारणं.

**प्रसारिणी** Surrounding an enemy.

**प्रसारित** *p. p.* 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands.). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

**प्रसाहः** Overpowering, defeating.

**प्रसित** *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्मण लक्ष्मणाय वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं Poet, matter.

**प्रसितिः** *f.* 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

**प्रसिद्धः** *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

**प्रसिद्धिः** *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

**प्रसीदिका** A small garden.

**प्रसुप्त** *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

**प्रसुप्तिः** *f.* 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis.

**प्रसू** *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; स्त्रीप्रसूयाधिवचन्या Y 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A Mother; मातरप्रित्वी प्रसूजनयिता Ak. 'parvata'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain. **प्रसूका** A mare.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered. 2 Brought forth, born, produced. 3 1 A flower. 2 Any productive

source. -ता A woman recently delivered.

**प्रसूतिः** *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25. 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. 8 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -Comp. -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail. **प्रसूतिका** A woman recently delivered.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* Produced, born. -नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वदृश्याय प्रसूतस्यामः कुनः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit. -Comp. -द्वयः, -वाणः, -वाणः an epithet of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

**प्रसूतकं** 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4 Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तं A measure equal to two *Palas*. -ता The leg. -Comp. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुडगेलकस्तः).

**प्रसूतिः** *f.* 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palas*); परिक्षिपः कश्चित्प्रसूति यति यवानां प्रसूतेयं Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -ता A finger stretched forth or extended; (अङ्गुल्यः प्रसूता यास्तु ताः प्रसूता उदीरिताः).

**प्रसूतव** *a.* Spreading about; Bv. 4. 1.

**प्रसूतव** *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

**प्रसेकः** 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; R. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

**प्रसेदिका** A small garden.

**प्रसेवः, प्रसेवकः** 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

**प्रसेदनं** 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. -नः An epithet of Siva.

**प्रसेक** *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth. 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defended. -तः 1 An outcast. 2 A dinner, transgressor. **प्रसेदुः** A stir of a circular shape. **प्रसेदलनं** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

**प्रसेतः** 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

**प्रसेतर्ण-पा** 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

**प्रसेतः** 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thicket, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

**प्रस्तावः** 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; त्वरप्रस्तावेवं न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Māt. 9. 44; शिष्याय वृद्धतां प्रभुः प्रस्तावमदिदं दृष्ट्वा Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -Comp. -यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

**प्रस्तावना** 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. 2 Beginning, commencement; अथवाचरचितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general); प्रस्तावना इयं कण्टकाटकस्य Māt. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition; see आहुत.

**प्रस्तावित** *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. 2 Mentioned, referred to; Māt. 3. 3.

**प्रसितः** A bed of leaves and flowers.

**प्रसीत-म** *p. p.* 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

**प्रस्तुत** *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened. 5 Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. (see स्तु with प्र). -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अथुना प्रस्तुतमनुविचरता. 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृतः; अस्तुत-प्रशंसा सा या तैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K.P. 10. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a figure of speech in which a





haviour, loose conduct, playful  
dalliance.

प्रश्नः १. प्रहेलिका (piddle, an enigma, a conundrum). It is thus defined in the विद्वत्सङ्घः—एतन्निष्कृतं कथं स्वस्वार्थेन गोपयति ? यद्वा गोपयन्तं यद्वा कथयेत् न प्रहेलिका. It is said of a woman लक्ष्मणदेविः क्वे निपुणवचनञ्चिन्मः । कुलस्य सखियानेषु कः भूयते सुखेन ? (where the answer is ईश्वरजलस्य मुखे) It is an instance of the former. The other is an instance of the latter. (The latter is क्वे निपुणवचनञ्चिन्मः । कुलस्य सखियानेषु कः भूयते सुखेन ? (where the answer is सखिः), of the latter. Dayin, Doreen, mabona 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका; see Kāv. 3, 96-124.

महेश्वर P. S. Delighted, joyfully  
pleased.

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. 2 Sound, noise. 3 N. of a son of the Demon Hiranya-Kasipu [According to the Padma-Purana, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omniscient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall". Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist. (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दन *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —नं Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाच्चतः R. 4. 12.

प्रह १. १ Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. २ Stooching, bent down; bowing humbly down; एष प्रहोसि भगवद् एषा विज्ञापना च न; Mv. 1. 47; 6. 37. ३ Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रहृष्टानिर्वचरुषो हि संतः R. 16. 80. ४ Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by.—COMP.—अञ्जलि *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रहयति Den. P. To make humble,  
subdue; U. 6. 11.

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the control group (CG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (EG) and the experimental group (EG). The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the control group (CG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (EG) and the experimental group (EG).

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पत्रिका: *हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स*  
 मोडेल:

• वाचकशैली अ. (वा. श.) Pertaining to the subject of discussion relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of *सन्दर्भ* in works on Rhetoric); वाचकशैलीवाचकशैली वाचकशैली कलाविषयक वाचकशैली K. P. 16.

प्राकर्षिक a. (की f.) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकृतिकः 1 A catamite. 2 A man supported by another's wife.

महाकाम्य 1 Freedom of will; महाकाम्य  
ते विभक्तितु Ku. 2. 11. 2 Wilfulness. 3  
Irresistible will, considered as one  
of the eight attributes or *Siddhis* of  
Siva or the Supreme Being; see  
सिद्धि.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-ती *f.*) 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified, स्वाभावमित्रो मित्रे च सहजाप्राकृतमपि Si. 2. 35. (see Malli. thereon). 2 Usual, common, ordinary. 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिश्रुयमानमास्यान् न रुणस्ति K. 146; Bg. 18. 24 3 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. 4 Derived from Prakṛiti; q. v. प्राकृतो ह्ययः reabsorption into Prakṛiti. 5 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below.

—तः A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man.—तं A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवेत् तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays): तद्वत्सत्त्वं देशीयैकः प्राकृतकः Kāv. 1. 33; अष्टो 34, 35; त्वमयस्मादज्ञजनयोग्ये प्राकृतवर्णानि प्राकृतोऽसि Vb. 1. —Comp. —अरिः a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country: see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. —उद्वासीनः a natural neutral; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. —उष्णः a common or ordinary fever

—a complete dissolution of the universe.—It's a natural city; i. e. a city, whose foundations lie immovably beyond those of the natural earth (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which it is called by that of another).

*Syntherisma* n. sp. = *Holothrix*,  
derived from *sature*; Gr.  $\sigma$ .  $\delta\epsilon$ .  $\alpha$   
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1 Boldness, confidence; 2 Pride, arrogance; 3 Proficiency, skill; 4 Development, greatness, maturity इतिहासः; 5 Appearance &c. 6 Manifestation, appearance; 7 Rank, position; 8 Eloquence; 9 Boldness; 10 'which has appeared'; 11 'where' may mean 'boldness' also; 12. 3. 14. 7 Pomp, rank, 8 Impudence.

प्राकारः A house, building.  
 प्राग्रं The highest point. -Comp. -सर  
 a. first, foremost. -ह्य a. chief, prin-  
 cipal; R. 16. 23.

भाज्यादः Thin coagulated milk.

प्रथम a. Chief, foremost, best,  
most excellent.

प्राधातः War, battle.

प्राचारः Trickling out, dropping,  
oozing.

प्राद्युणः, प्राद्युणकः, प्राद्युणिकः, प्राद्यूर्णकः,  
प्राद्यूर्णिकः A guest, visitor; चिरापराधस्मृति  
मांसलोपि रोषः क्षणप्राद्युणिको भव्य Br. 2. 66;  
अवणप्राद्युणिकी कृता जनैः (कथा) N. 2. 56:

प्रांगं A small kind of drum (पणव)

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard.  
2 A floor (as of the house.). 3 A  
kind of drum.

प्राच, प्रांच *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, previous, former.—*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. 2 Eastern grammarians, —Comp. *a.* —अग्र *a.* (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east —अभावः (प्रागभावः) antecedent, non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. —अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे Māl. 4. 'you are none the worse for it'. —आयत (प्रागायत) *a.* extending towards the east. —उक्ति.

प्रा. (प्राक्) previous utterance.  
 -उत्तर (प्राक्तर) *a.* north-eastern.  
 -उदीची (प्राक्दीची) *f.* the north-east.  
 -कृत (प्राक्कृत) *n.* an action done in a former life. -कालः (प्राक्कालः) *a.* former age. -कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कुल (प्राक्कुल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (seed of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75.  
 -कृत (प्राक्कृत) an act done in a former life. -चरणा (प्राक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. -चिर (प्राक्चिर) *ind.* in due or good time, before too late. -जन्मन् (प्राजन्मन्) *n.*, -जातिः (प्राजातिः) *f.* a former birth. -ज्योतिषः (प्राज्योतिषः) 1 *N.* of a country, also called Kāmarūpa. 2 the people of this country (pl.) (-वं) *N.* of a city. ) ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu.  
 -दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south-eastern.  
 -देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country.  
 -द्वार, -द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. -न्यायः (प्राङ्-न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *rejudicata*; आचारेणावसोपि पुनर्लखयते इति । सोमिथयो जिनः पूर्व प्राङ्गन्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥  
 -प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. -क (फा) लघुनी (प्राक्फलघुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). भवः 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 *N.* of Brihaspati.  
 -काल्युनः, -काल्युनेयः (प्राक्काल्युनः &c.) the planet Jupiter, भक्त (प्राभक्त) taking medicine before meals. -भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1 the front. 2 the forepart. भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1 the top or summit of a mountain; Mā. 9. 15. 2 the front part, fore part or end (of any thing) ; ऋतुफेरषचंडडातुतुतिभूतप्राग्भारमिल्लोः Mā. 5. 19. 3 a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129, Mā. 5. 29. —भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1 previous existence. 2 excellence, superiority. -मुख (प्राङ्मुख) *a.* turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. 2 inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1 a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 16. 61. (प्राचीन-स्थूणे यज्ञशालाविशेषः Malli; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'. ) 2 a former dynasty or generation. वृत्तं = प्राङ्गन्यायः q. v. -वृत्तान्तः (प्राग्वृत्तान्तः) a former event. शिरस्-स्त, शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. -संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. -सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. -स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward.

प्राक्वंशी 1 Vehemence, passion. 2 Fierceness, horrible look; Mā. 3. 17.  
 प्राक्षिका 1 A mosquito. 2 A female falcon.  
 प्राक्षी The east; हस्तविश्वप्रसादः प्रक्ष्व च प्राक्षी S. 4. 16. —Comp. -पति an epithet of Indra. -सूक्ष्म the eastern horizon: प्राक्षीकले तनुनि कलापः प्राक्षीः Ms. 89.  
 प्राक्षीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. 2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. 3 Old, ancient. नः -नं A fence, wall. —Comp. -अय *a.* = अय q. v. -आवीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. -आवीतिन्, उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. कल्पः a former Kalpa q. v. गथा an ancient story. -तिलकः the moon. -वनसः the Bilva tree. -वर्हिस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —मत्तं an ancient opinion.  
 प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.  
 प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. 2 Multitude.  
 प्राचुरसः A patronymic of Manu. 2 Of Dakṣa. 3 Of Vālmiki.  
 प्राच्य *a.* 1 Being or situated in front. 2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, preceding, previous. 4 Ancient, old. -च्यः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī. 2 The people of this country. —Comp. प्राच्यः the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.  
 प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly.  
 प्राह् *a.* (Nom. sing. प्राह्-इ) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राह्. —Comp. -विवाकः (प्राह्विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.  
 प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293.  
 प्राजनः -नं A whip, goad; स्वकप्राजनर-हिनरं किततनुः पार्थकितं गीर्षिः Ve. 5. 10.  
 प्राजापत्य *a.* Relating or sacred to Prajāpati. -त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सहोभौ चरतां यममिति वाचादुमाय च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो-विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा चरतां यमं सह या दीयेज्येने । स कायः (i. e. प्राजाप-त्यः) पार्थिवेयजः यद् यद् यस्यासहामना Y. 1. 60. 2 *N.* of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्राग). —स्व 1 A kind of sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise

issue to her father failing male heirs. 2 Procreative energy or power. —त्यः Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः A hawk.

प्राजिह्, प्राजिन् *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेश The constellation Rohini.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) 1 Intellectual. 2 Wise, learned, clever; किञ्चुचे राजः सतु कुमरः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; देवः प्राज्ञः न विद्येति Ve. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. 2 A kind-of parrot. —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. 2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. 2 The wife of a learned man. 3 *N.* of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपति).

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; त्वं भवतु विद्विज्ञः प्राज्यवृद्धिः यज्ञस्य S. 7. 34; R. 13. 62; Si. 14. 25. 2 Great, large, important; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18; अवि प्राज्यं राज्यं तुणमिव परित्यज्य सहसा G. L. 5.

प्रांजल *a.* Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere.

प्रांजलि *a.* Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, प्रांजलिन् See प्रांजलि.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. 2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prāṇas being five; प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणैरुप-क्रोशमलीपरीक्षा R. 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); Bg. 4. 20. 4 Wind, air inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणसत् q. v. 6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). 7 The Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of sense; Ms. 4. 140. 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life; a beloved person or object; कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न मृतेः H. 2. 92; अर्थपत्तौ विमर्शको बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. 10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius, inspiration. 11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q. v. 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a measure of time. 14 Gum myrrh. —Comp. -अतिपातः killing a living being, taking away life. -अत्ययः loss of life. -अधिक *a.* 1 dearer than life. 2 superior in strength or vigour. -अधिनाथः a husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अंतः death. -अंतिकः *a.* 1 fatal, mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. 3 capital (as a sentence). (-कं) murder. -अपहारिन् *a.* fatal, destructive to life. -अयनं an organ of sense. -आयातः destruct-

ion of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आद्य *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. -आघातः injury to life. -आयामः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -ईश्वरः a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणं, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कृच्छं peril of life, a danger to life. -घातक *a.* destructive to life. -घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. -हृदः murder. -त्यागः 1 suicide. 2 death. -दं 1 water. 2 blood. -दक्षिणा gift of life. -दंडः capital punishment. दयितः a husband. -दानं the gift of life, saving one's life. -द्वेषः an attempt upon any body's life. -धारः a living being. -धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. 2 vitality. -नायः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama. -निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1 a lover, husband. 2 the soul. -पारिक्यः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -प्रद्यु *a.* restoring or saving life. -प्रयाणं departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. -भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. -भृत् *m.* a living being; अन्नमेतं प्राणमन्ना हि ब्रह्म R. 2. 43. -मोक्षणं 1 departure of life, death. 2 suicide. मात्रा support of life; maintenance, livelihood; विद्वत्पातमात्रायाणां भवती Māi. 1. -मोक्षिः *f.* the source of life. मुखं 1 the mouth. 2 a nostril. -रोधः 1 suppressing the breath. 2 danger to life. -विनाशः, -विह्वलः loss of life, death. -विशेषः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वयः cost or sacrifice of life. -संशयः suspension of breath. -संशयः, -संकटं, संवेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -समन्त *n.* the body. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिच इव नायः प्राणसर्गः (गर्ग) निमर्त S. 2. 4. -हर *a.* 1 causing death, taking away life, fatal; दुष्टं मम प्राणहरं भविष्यति Git. 7. 2 capital. -हाराक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animal or sentient being. 2 Myrrh.

प्राणयः 1 Air, wind. 2 A sacred bathing place. 3 The lord of created beings.

प्राणतः The throat. -न् 1 Respiration, breathing. 2 Life, living.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. 2 Sobbing. 3 'a-cough' (क्षिप्र).

प्राच्य *a.* (दक्षिण.) Proper, fit,

प्राणिन *a.* Kept alive; animated.

प्राणिन् *c.* Breathing, living, alive. -*a.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यदा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. 2 A man. -*Comp.* -अंगं a limb of an animal. -जानं *a.* whole class of animals -युतं gambling with fighting animals. (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.) -पीडा cruelty to animals -हिता injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणित्वं Debt.

प्रातर *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early in the morning. 2 Early on the morrow, the next or to-morrow morning. -*Comp.* -अह्नः the early part of the day. forenoon -आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातःप्रायः कुर्याम त्वामहं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशित्वं *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *n.* -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony. -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -नेयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personages in the morning with appropriate songs. -प्रिवर्ग (प्रातःप्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges. -दिनं forenoon. -प्रहरः the first watch of the day. -भोक्त *m.* a crow. -भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. -संध्य (प्रातःसंध्य) 1 the morning twilight. 2 the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -सवः, सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. -स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution -होमः (प्रातःहोमः) morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तनं *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तनं पवित्र्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रजन्तु रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. 2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (नी *f.*) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञः The subject under discussion.

प्रातिद्वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. 2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. 2 Produced in, or

belonging to, the day called प्रातिपद् *q. v.* प्रातिपदिकः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case terminations); अर्थवद्वयानुसृत्यः प्रातिपदिके P. 1. 2. 45.

प्रातिपक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to divination or genius. -अं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभान्यं Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. 2 Looking like.

प्रातिरोधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the gain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिरोध्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. 2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). 2 A next-door neighbour; (नित्यगृहवासी Kuhl.).

प्रातिशाल्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist 4 Prātisākyas, one for the Sākala branch of R̥gveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

प्रातिह्वं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यतिकः A prince of the Pratyatnas; *q. v.*

प्रात्यधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. 2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतियुक् or surety).

प्रात्यहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्रात्यधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. 2 Former, previous. 3 Happening for the first time.

प्रात्यर्थ्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्राक्षिप्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right-side towards the object circumambulated.

Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323.  
Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय *a* Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायश्च *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आश्रायं कृममनाः प्रायश्चो ह्यमनां सवामनि प्रणयि हृदये विप्रयाग रुजि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, iudemification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकर्णात् R. 12. 19. (प्रायो नाम तपः प्राक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगाद् प्रायश्चित्तमिति हेतुः । Hemādri) 2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्ति *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमार्गः स्वयुगेष्टमार्गः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायोः श्रुत्यास्वयमेव प्रचलितविधये स्वाभिनिं सेवमाणाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायोः वच्छति यत्र भार रहितस्तत्रैव शाखापदः Bh. 2. 93. 2. 2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र प्राज्ञं प्रसादाद्दि प्रायः प्रास्वामि जीवितं Mb.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धि *m.* A horse

प्रायेण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणे स्मणविहेश्वरमाना विनोदाः Me. 81; प्रायेण सत्यपि दहितायकरी विधौ हि श्रवांसि लघ्वमवृत्तानि विनांतरायेः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; It. G. 23.

प्रायोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. 2 Applicable.

प्रायश्च *p. p.* Begun, commenced. —यं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. 2 Fate, destiny

प्रायश्चिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रायश्चः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रायश्चि विद्याया तर्कयति निजं नीलमानं वनेषु Mā. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. 2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; औगन्धे-मदृशारंभः प्रायश्चमदृशोदयः R. 1. 15; कलायुधैः प्रायश्चाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव 20.

प्रायश्चं Commencing, beginning. प्रायश्चः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रायश्च.

प्रायं A chief debt.

प्रायिक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रायश्चन-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वयंते धनपतिपुत्रं प्रायश्चनुःस्तभाजः Bh. 3. 47. 2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रायश्चा or व दुरवधिं सद् प्रायश्च S. 1, उत्सर्पिणी सद् महता प्रायश्च S. 7; 7. 2. 3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिद-सत्यार्थनामतः प्ररभः कथयत् S. 2. —Com.

—भय. refusal of a request. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्रायश्चासिद्धिसाधनः R. 1. 42.

प्रायश्चनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. 2 To be wished or desired —यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रायश्चित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. 2 Wished, desired. 3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. 4 Killed, hurt; (see अर्थ with *p.*).

प्रायश्च *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. 2 Wishing, desiring; मेदः कविदशःप्रायश्चि गमिष्याम्युपहास्यता R. 1. 3.

प्रायश्च *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down प्रायश्चद्विधितचामप्रहासः Vo. 2. 28. —चः 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. 2 A female breast. —चः A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रायश्चमुत्पृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय सर्वाङ्गितचारुक्कः R. 6. 14; सुक्ताप्रायश्चु K. 52.

प्रायश्चकं See प्रायश्च.

प्रायश्चिका A king of golden necklace.

प्रायश्च Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रायश्चयुवनेच्छया Git. 1; प्रायश्चशीतमच-लेखरभीश्रोदधि (अविशेते) Si. 4. 64; Me 39. —Comp. —अद्रिः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himālaya; Me. 57

—अंशुः, करः, —रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 cōmpher. —लेखः a hail-stone.

प्रायश्चः Barley.

प्रायश्च A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रायश्चः 1 A fence, an enclosure. 2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). 3 N. of a country.

प्रायश्चणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रायश्चणीयं An upper garment.

प्रायश्चः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district. Comp. —कण्टः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रायश्चकः An upper garment, mantle; यद्वच्छसि लेखदशविशालं प्रायश्चकं श्व-शैतर्हं Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुडुमवासितः प्रायश्चकोऽ-नुपेषितः Mk. 1.

प्रायश्चरिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रायश्चा *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रायश्चासिक (की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey

प्रायश्चीयं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथा-प्रायश्चीयं वस्त्रे U. 4; R. 15 68.

प्रायश्च *p.*, *p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened, —तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रायश्चिः *f.* 1 An enclosure a hedge, fence. 2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रायश्चासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Secondary —कः A messenger.

प्रायश्च *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and आश्विन); कलापिना प्रायश्चि वस्य नृत्ये R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रायश्च प्रायश्चि वस्य नृत्ये श्वरीः क्षार हस्ते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —Comp. —अन्त्ययः (प्रायश्चान्त्ययः) end of the rainy season. —कालः (प्रायश्चकालः) the rainy season.

प्रायश्चः —वा The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रायश्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock.

प्रायश्चिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season.

प्रायश्चेष्व *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to the rainy season; तर्हि किं शक्या जन-यितुमिह प्रायश्चेष्वेन...चारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. 2 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.) —वृक्षः 1 The Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —व्यं Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रायश्चः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —व्यं Lapis lazuli.

प्रायश्च्यं A fine woollen covering.

प्रायश्चन *a.* (ना *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —न A worship.

प्रायश्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).

प्रायश्च्यं, प्रायश्च्यं The life of a religious mendicant or recluse.

प्रायश्चः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 143; धूम &c. 2 Food.

प्रायश्चनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. 2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Food.

प्रायश्चनीयं Food.

प्रायश्च्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्रायश्च *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —तं An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्रायश्चितं विदुर्गणं Ms. 3. 74.

प्रायश्चिकः 1 An examiner. 2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अश्वे प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्रायश्चिकः M. 2; तद्गणक्या प्रायश्चिक-पदमव्यासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रायश्चः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4.

प्रायश्चकः 1 A dart, barbed missile, 2 A die.

प्रायश्चाः A yoke for cattle.

प्रायश्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. 2 Connected with, innate. 3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रायश्चिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. 4 Relevant. 5 Seasonable, opportune. 6 Episodical.

प्रायश्चः & draught-ox.

प्रायश्चाः 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुडीयति

प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. 2 A royal mansion. 3 A temple, shrine. -**COMP.** -अंगं the court-yard of a palace or temple. -आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace. -कुसुमः a tame pigeon. -तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace. -पुष्टः a balcony on the top of a palace. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. -शापित् a. sleeping in a palace. -शृङ्ग the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

**प्रासिकः** A lancer, spearman. **प्रास्तिक** a. (की f.) Relating to delivery or child birth.

**प्रास्य** p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. 2 Expelled, turned out.

**प्रास्ताविक** a. (की f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminvīlāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं prefatory remarks. 2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. 3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand); अयास्ताविकी मह्येना कथा Mā. 2.

**प्रास्तुत्वं** Being under discussion.

**प्रास्थानिक** a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. 2 Favourable to a departure.

**प्रास्थिक** a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a *P. astha* q. v. 2 Bought for a *Prastha*. 3 Containing a *Prastha* 4 Bown with a *Prastha*.

**प्रास्यवण** a. (जी f.) Derived from a spring.

**प्राशः** Instruction in the art of dancing.

**प्राहः** The forenoon.

**प्राह्वेतन** a. (नी f.) Relating to, or happening in, the forenoon.

**प्राह्वेरा** -मो ind. Very early in the morning.

**प्रिय** a. (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. प्रेष्ठ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बहुप्रिया Ku. 1. 26; R. 3. 29. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; तावत्प्रिये प्रियमन्वित्था R. 14. 6. 3 Fond of, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 9; प्रिया-रामा वैदेही U. 2. -यः 1 A lover, husband; श्रीगणेशं प्रणयवचनं विप्रयो हि प्रिये Me. 28. 2 A kind of deer. -या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारुशिले प्रिये रम्यशिले प्रिये Git. 10. 2 A woman in general. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 News, information. 5 Spirituous liquor. 6 A kind of Jasmine. -यं 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1. 17; मदियार्थं प्रियांशोः Me. 22; प्रिये मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; Pt. 1. 365, 193. 3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियवि-वेदितारं S. 4. 4 Pleasure. -यं ind.

In a pleasing or agreeable manner. -**COMP.** -अतिप्रिय a hospitable. -अप्रायः absence or loss of a beloved object. -अप्रिय a. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.) (-यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. -अंशुः the mango tree. -अर्ह a. 1 deserving love or kindness; U. 3. 2 amiable. (-ईः) N. of Vishnu. -अहः a. fond of life. -आख्य a. announcing good news. -आख्यानं agreeable news. -आरमन् a. amiable, pleasant, agreeable. -उक्तिः f., -उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. -उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant occurrence. -उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. -एषित् a. 1 desirous of pleasing or doing service. 2 friendly, affectionate. -कर a. giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन् a. acting in a kind or friendly manner. -कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. -काम a. friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. -कार, -कारिन् a. acting kindly, doing good to. -कृत् m. one who does good, a friend, benefactor. -जनः a beloved or dear person. -जानिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. -तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -दर्श a. pleasant to look at. -दर्शन a. pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अश्विं प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 11. (-नः) 1 a parrot. 2 a kind of date tree. 3 N. of a pine of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. -दर्शिन् a. an epithet of king Asoka. -देवन a. fond of gambling. -धन्वः an epithet of Siva. -पुत्रः a kind of bird. -प्रसादनं propitiation of a husband. -प्राय a. exceedingly kind or courteous. U. 2. 2. (-यं) eloquence in language. -प्रायस् m. a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. -प्रप्सु a. wishing to secure one's desired object. -भावः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. -प्रायणं kind or agreeable words. -भाषित् a. speaking sweet words. -मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 9. -मधु a. fond of liquor. (-धुः) an epithet of Balarāma. -रण a. warlike, heroic. -वचन a. speaking kind or agreeable words. (-नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 12. -वयस्यः a dear friend. -वर्णी the plant called विषय. -वस्तु a. a beloved object. -वाच्य a. speaking kindly; affable in address. (-यः) kind or agreeable words. -वादिका a kind of musical instrument. -वादिन् a. speaking kind or pleasing words, a flatterer; मलभाः युष्मा राजन् सततं प्रियादिनः Rām. -अवस्त् m. an epithet of Krishna. -संवासः the

society of a beloved person. -सखः a dear friend. (-खी f.) a female friend, a lady's confidante. -सय्य a. 1 a lover of truth. 2 pleasant though true. संदेशः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. 2 the tree called चंपक. -समागमः union with a beloved object or person. -महवयुः a beloved wife. -सुहृत् m. a dear or bosom friend. -स्वप्न a. fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

**प्रियवदु** a. Sweet speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. -वः A kind of bird. 2. N. of a Gandharva.

**प्रियकः** 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. 2 The tree called नीर. 3 The creeper प्रियम्. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of bird. 6 Saffron. -फलं A flower of the asana tree; Si. 8. 29.

**प्रियकर**, **प्रियकरस्व**, **प्रियकार** a. 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; प्रियकरे मे प्रियमन्युः R. 14. 48. 2 Agreeable. 3 Amiable.

**प्रियम्** 1 N. of a creeper; (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); प्रियमन्युः मन्त्रः Mā. 9. 9. (The following verse puts together all the conventions of poets about trees putting forth flowers under particular circumstances; पादावातदक्षो-

कर्मिलककुसुमको वदितामालनाभ्यां श्रीणां स्वर्णान् प्रियमृगिकेति वदुलः सधियुष्मकेनान् मद्रा नन-वाक्यात् पदद्वयसंज्ञकौ वयववाताम् वृत्तां गीतान-मेकैकैकसति व पुरो वर्तमान कर्णिकाः ) 2 Long pepper. -सु n Saffron.

**प्रियतम** a. Most beloved, dearest. -मः A lover, husband; प्रियप्रातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनावाक्यः Me. 31, 70. -ना A wife, mistress, beloved.

**प्रियतर** a. Dearer, more beloved &c. **प्रियता**, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. 2 Love, affection.

**प्रियभविष्य**, **प्रियभाक्** a. Become an object of affection, dearly loved

**प्रियालः** The tree called Piyāl; see प्रियाल. -ला A vine.

**प्री** I 9 U. (प्रीणति, प्रीणते, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रीणति यः सुचरितः प्रियं स पुनः Bh. 2. 68; सस्तुः प्रीतुं प्रियारणम् Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104 7. 64. 2 To be pleased, take delight in कञ्चित् मनसि प्रीणति क्वचिन् Mb. 3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. 4 To be cheerful or gay. -**Caus.** (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c. -II. 4. A. (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री). 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; प्रकाममप्रीयतयज्जनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30; Y. I. 245. 2 To feel affection for, love. 3 To assent, be satisfied.

**प्रीण** a. 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. 2 Old, ancient. 3 Previous.



प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged; instigated. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. 3 Sent, despatched. 4 Touched. —*तः*: An envoy, a messenger.

प्रे 1 U. (गति-ते) To go, move.  
प्रे 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषणं 1 Sending, despatching.  
2 Sending on a mission, directing, charging, commissioning.

प्रेषित p. p. Despatched (on an errand). 2 Ordered, directed.  
3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). 4 Banished.

प्रेष्ठ p. p. Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q v.). -प्रः A lover, husband. -प्रः A wife, mistress.

प्रेष्य a. To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. -प्र्यः A servant, menial, slave. -प्र्यः A female servant, hand-maid. -प्र्य 1 Sending on a mission. 2 Servitude. -COMP. -प्र्यः servants taken collectively. -प्र्यः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. -प्र्युः 1 the wife of a servant. 2 a female servant, hand-maid. -प्र्यः body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of प्र with प्र q v.). -COMP. -कदा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कदा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See P. II. 1. 72).

प्रेयं Being kind, kindness, love.  
प्रेषः 1 Sending, directing. 2 An order, command, invitation. 3 Affliction, distress. 4 Madness, frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मदन).

प्रेष्यः A servant, menial, slave. -प्र्यः A female servant. -प्र्यः Servitude, slavery. -COMP. -प्र्यः the capacity of a servant, being used as a servant, servitude; Ku. 6. 58.

प्रेष्य p. p. 1 Spoken, told, uttered. 2 Laid down, prescribed.

प्रेषणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. 2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -प्रि Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रेषणीपात्र).

प्रेषणीय Water for consecrating.  
प्रेषित p. p. 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated at a sacrifice.

प्रेष्ठ a. Exceedingly frightful or ferrible.

प्रेष्ठ ind. 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2 In a very high degree.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. High, lofty, elevated.  
प्रेष्ठात्न Killing, slaughter.

प्रेष्ठात्न Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रेष्ठित 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. 2 Picking up the remnants.

प्रेष्ठित a. Flown up or away.

प्रेष्ठ, प्रेष्ठि See प्रेष्ठ, प्रेष्ठि.

प्रेष्ठ p. p. 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. 4 Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. 5 Passed or come through; तस्मिन्प्रेष्ठितम् i. e. (चंद्रकिण्वात्) बिसमिति करी सकल्यन् K. P. 10. 6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -त A garment, woven cloth. -COMP. -उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-house, tent.

प्रेष्ठक a. Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

प्रेष्ठक A loud noise or uproar.

प्रेष्ठक p. p. Dug out.

प्रेष्ठक a. Very high or lofty.

प्रेष्ठक a. Full-blown, expanded.  
प्रेष्ठारण Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रेष्ठारित p. p. 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. 2 Urged forward, incited. 3 Relinquished.

प्रेष्ठारः 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रेष्ठारक An inciter, instigator.

प्रेष्ठारन Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रेष्ठ 1 U. (गति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); प्रोधात्ने न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. 2 To be able, adequate or competent. 3 To be full or complete.

प्रेष्ठ a. 1 Famous, well-known. 2 Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षान्-मुक्तां च प्रियं प्रोथमदुर्जेत् Tv. -प्रः 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 12. 73. 2 The snout of a hog. -प्रः 1 The hip, buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.

प्रेष्ठि m. A horse.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. 2 Making a loud noise.

प्रेष्ठोषणं, -ण 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. 1 Germinated, shot up. 2 Burst forth.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. Sprung up, arisen.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. 1 Lifted up. 2 Active, industrious.

प्रेष्ठित Marriage.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. 1 Very high or lofty. 2 Projecting.

प्रेष्ठित a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust.

प्रेष्ठित Scratching; marking.

प्रेष्ठित p. p. Gone abroad on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -COMP. -मनुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S. D. -नानाकारवशाद्यस्या दूरदेशे गतः पतिः । सा मनो-मदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रेषितमनुका ॥ 119.

प्रे (प्रै) प्रः 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A bench, stool. 3 A kind of fish (सी also). -COMP. -प्रः the month भाद्रपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपद and उत्तरभाद्रपद.

प्रे (प्रै) ह a. A reasoner, disputant. -हः 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An elephant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.

प्रे (प्रै) द a. 1 Full-grown; fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected; full (as moon); प्रोदपुष्पे. कविः Me. 25; प्रोदतालीविषाडु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; वरुते हि नम्यप्रोदकद्वये निशीथस्य शैवमश्रीः Māl. 8; Si. 11. 39. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोदं तनः कुरु कुलजतयेव भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5 Violent, impetuous. 6 Confident, bold, audacious. 7 Proud. -हः A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्वेष्टाला विशता तरुणी मताः पंचपञ्चाशता प्रोदा भवेद्बुद्धा ततः परम् ॥ -COMP. -अमना a bold woman; see above. -उक्तिः f. a bold or pompous assertion. -मताप a. of great or mighty valour. -शैवम a. advanced in youth.

प्रे (प्रै) दिः f. 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. 2 Growth, increase. 3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal, exertion, enterprise. -COMP. -वात्ः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. 2 a bold assertion.

प्रेण a. Clever, learned, skilful.

प्रैः 1 The Indian fig-tree; वृक्षपरोह इव शैवमलं विभेदं K. 8. 93; 13. 71. 3 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world 3 A side or back door, a private entrance. -COMP. -जाता, -समुद्रवाचका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -तीर्थ, -प्रवर्ण, -राज् m. the place where the Sarasvatī rises.

प्रै a. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Jumping, leaping. -वः 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; भाद्रपदे प्रैः पश्चात्पूर्व वलिलप्रवत् Pt. 2. 28; सर्वं ज्ञानप्र-वेष्टेन हृदि संनिधयि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4.

194; 11. 19; V. 3. 25. 5 A frog. 6 A monkey. 7 A declivity, slope. 8 An enemy. 9 A sheep. 10 A man of a low tribe; chāṇḍāla. 11 A net or snare for catching fish. 12 The fig tree. 13 The Kāraṇḍava bird, a kind of duck. 14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलक q. v.) 15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -COMP. -न 1 a monkey; R. 12. 78, 2 a frog. 3 an aquatic bird, the diver. 4 the tree शिरीष. 5. N. of the sun's charioteer. (-रा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -वतिः a frog.

प्लवकः 1 A frog. 2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. 3 The holy fig tree. 4 A Chāṇḍāla, outcast. 5 A monkey.

प्लवङ्गः 1 An ape, a monkey. 2 A deer. 3 The fig-tree.

प्लवङ्गमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55. 2 A frog.

प्लवङ्गः 1 Swimming. 2 Bathing, plunging into; Mā. 1. 19. 3 Jumping, leaping. 5 A great flood, deluge. 5 A declivity.

प्लवङ्गा A float, raft.

प्लवङ्गः a. Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

प्लवङ्गः The fruit of पूष.

प्लवः 1 Flowing over. 2 Jumping, leaping. 3 Filling to over-flowing. 4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.). Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon).

प्लवङ्गः 1 Bathing, ablution. 2 Over-flowing, deluging, inundating. 3 A flood, deluge.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Made to swim, float, or over-flow. 2 Deluged, inun-

dated, overflowed. 3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 25; Ki. 11. 36. 4 Covered with.

प्लवङ्गः 1 A. (प्लवङ्गः) To go, move

प्लवङ्गः 9 P. (प्लवङ्गः) To go, move.

प्लवङ्गः m. The spleen, or its enlargement (प्लवङ्गः also). -COMP. -उदरः enlargement of the spleen. -उदरः a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लवङ्गः The spleen.

प्लवङ्गः 1 A. (प्लवङ्गः, प्लवङ्गः) 1 To float, swim;

किं नमिन्तु मज्जत्यलङ्घनं यावत्तः प्रवत इति Mv. 1; केशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्रवते R. 16. 60; प्रवते धर्मपदो लोकमसि यथा प्रवतः Subhāsh. 2

To cross in a boat. 3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. 4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 16. 5 To fly, soar, hover about. 6 To skip. 7 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -Caus. (प्लवङ्गते-ने) 1 To cause to swim or float. 2 To remove, wash away. 3 To bathe. 4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge. 5 To cause to fluctuate.

-WITH अग्नि 1 to over-flow. 2 to overwhelm, overcome (fig.). -अव to jump, jump or leap out. -उद् 1 to float, swim. 2 to spring, leap or jump upon; Ms. 8. 2363; to jump or bound away; Si. 12. 22. -उप 1 to float, swim. 2 to assault, assail, attack. 3 to oppress, trouble, harass, torment; निशाचरोपप्लवङ्गभृत्काणां (तपस्विनीनां) R. 14. 64; 10. 5; Ms. 4. 188. -परि 1 to swim, float. 2 to bathe, plunge into. 3 to jump, spring. 4 to deluge, inundate, flood. 5 to cover with. 6 to overwhelm (fig.). -ति 1 to float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. 2 to drift (in the sea), to be scat-

tered; H. 3. 2. 3 to be confused (as mind). 4 to be ruined or destroyed. 5 to fail. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to float or swim. 2 to teach (to unworthy persons.) Ms. 11. 199. 3 to confuse or confound, bewilder. -सं 1 to fluctuate, float about. 2 to flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. 3 Leaped, jumped. 4 Lengthened, protracted 'or prolated (as a vowel). 5 Covered with. (See g.). -सं 1 Jump, leap, spring. 2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -COMP. -वतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

प्लवङ्गः f. 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. 2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मङ्कपुत्रे. 3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. 4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

प्लवङ्गः l. 1. 4. 9. P. प्लवङ्गति, प्लवङ्गति, प्लवङ्गति To burn, scorch, singe, sear R. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (प्लवङ्गति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. 2 To anoint. 3 To fill.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

प्लवङ्गः 1 A. (प्लवङ्गः) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लवङ्गः Burning, combustion (also शेषः).

प्लवङ्गः a. (जी f.) Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तार्क्ष्यिकं पुरातनं मदनप्राणं लोचनं वः Mā. 1. v. 1. -नं Burning, scorching (शेषः also).

प्लवङ्गः 2 P. (प्लवङ्गः, प्लवङ्गः) To eat, devour.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry. प्लवङ्गः 1 Eaten, 2 Food.

## फ.

फक् 1 P. (फक्ति, फक्ति) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. 2 To act wrongly, behave ill. 3 To swell.

फक्कि 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; कृमिभाषितभाष्यफक्कि विषया कुंडलाभवादिता N. 2. 95. 2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion.

फक् ind. An onomatopoeic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अञ्जय फक्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फट also in this sense); निर्दिष्टेणापि सर्वेण कर्तव्या मयि फटा (फटा v. 1.). विषं भवतु मा रुद्रा फटादयो मयकर Pt. 1. 204. 2 A tooth. 3 A rogue, cheat (कितवः).

फटिका A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फक् 1 P. (फक्ति, फक्ति) 1 To move, move about; रुद्रमुनेरि केयुर्मुद्रा हरिराक्षसः Bk. 14. 78. 2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of फक्).

फक्-णा The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः पञ्चमः फक् (फक्) कुक्ते S. 6. 30; मणिमिः फक्शैः R. 13. 12, Ku. 6. 68; बहति भुवनभेर्णि शेषः फक्कलकस्थिता Bh. 2. 35. -COMP. -करः a serpent. -रः 1 a serpent. 2 N. of Siva. -पुक् m. a serpent. -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent. -संज्ञं the rounded body of a serpent; कपालकनकसंज्ञं R. 12. 98; तत्कपालकनकसंज्ञं विष्णुसंज्ञं 10. 7.

फक्कि m. 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्गरितो

यद्गलं फकिनः पुण्यासि परिलोद्गतिः Bv. 1. 12, 58; कभी मयुरस्य तले निक्षिपति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 3. 21. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फकिभाषितभाष्यफक्कि N. 2. 95. -COMP. -ईङ्, -ईङ्गरः 1 an epithet of the serpent demon Sesha. 2 Of Ananta, the lord of serpents. 3 of Patanjali. -खेलः a quail. -तल्पगः an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Sesha as his couch). -पतिः 1 an epithet of Sesha or of Vāsuki. 2 of Patanjali. -विशः wind. -केनः opium. -भाष्यं Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -मुक् m. 1 a peacock. 2 an epithet of Garuda.

फक्कारिक् m. A bird.

red; H. 3. 2. 3 to be confused (as mind). 4 to be ruined or destroyed. 5 to fail. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to float or swim. 2 to teach (to unworthy persons.) Ms. 11. 199. 3 to confuse or confound, bewilder. -सं 1 to fluctuate, float about. 2 to flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed.

3 Leaped, jumped. 4 Lengthened, protracted 'or prolated (as a vowel). 5 Covered with. (See g.). -सं 1 Jump, leap, spring. 2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -COMP. -वतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

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प्लवङ्गः l. 1. 4. 9. P. प्लवङ्गति, प्लवङ्गति, प्लवङ्गति To burn, scorch, singe, sear R. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (प्लवङ्गति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. 2 To anoint. 3 To fill.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

प्लवङ्गः 1 A. (प्लवङ्गः) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लवङ्गः Burning, combustion (also शेषः).

प्लवङ्गः a. (जी f.) Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तार्क्ष्यिकं पुरातनं मदनप्राणं लोचनं वः Mā. 1. v. 1. -नं Burning, scorching (शेषः also).

प्लवङ्गः 2 P. (प्लवङ्गः, प्लवङ्गः) To eat, devour.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry. प्लवङ्गः 1 Eaten, 2 Food.

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प्लवङ्गः 2 P. (प्लवङ्गः, प्लवङ्गः) To eat, devour.

प्लवङ्गः p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry. प्लवङ्गः 1 Eaten, 2 Food.

करं A shield; cf. कलक.

करबकं A betel-box.

कर्करिकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —कं 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. —का A shoe.

कल I. 1. P. (कलति, कलित्) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नागकलः कलति कललतव विद्या Bh. 2. 40; योगकलाय द्रुमः कलति Subhāsh.; विद्यातुल्या-पारः कलतु न मनोज्ञं भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मेवमेव कलति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मनीषाः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितार-स्विति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न कलतुः क्षणशरणा (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; मेवाकलितः कलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितमत्साकं कपटभेदेन H. 1; कलितं नस्तद्धिभगवतीपादश-देन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; सलः करोति दुर्वचं नूनं कलति सायुज्यं H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. —11 1 P. (कलति, कुल or कुल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य दधानमसाद्य पकालासिवरो हि सः Mb. 2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki 5. 38. 3 To go.

कलं 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुलमं ततः कलं S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Me. 16. 3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अक्षुरष्टैः पण्डितैश्चिह्नं कलमश्रुते H. 1. 83; कलेन ज्ञायसि Pt. 1; न नवः पञ्चराकलोदयात् स्थिरकर्म विराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, need, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्योपहासस्य सत्यः ज्ञापयसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); ब्रूते हि कलेन सायवो न तु कदेन निजापवेषिता N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object, purpose; परमेष्ठिज्ञानकला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विकलेन हिं कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit) 11 A tablet or board (गणरीकलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg. 21 A ploughshare. —Comp. —अद्वयः —कलाशन a. v. अद्वयः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. —अनुमेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलानुमेयाः दारभाः सस्वताः शक्रना इव R. 1. 20. —अंतः a bamboo. —अन्वेयिन् a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). —अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —अश्विनः a parrot. —अलं tamaland. —अस्थि n. a 'cocoa-nut. —आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see कलापेक्षा. —भाग्यः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; भवति वक्रास्तरः कलागमेः S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. —आद्या a sort of grapes (having no stones). —उत्पत्तिः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. —(सिः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलोसति in this sense). —उदयः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of access or desired object; अकलो-दयकर्मणः R. 1. 5. —उद्देशः regard to results; see कलापेक्षा. —कामना desire of fruits or consequences. —कालः fruit-season. —केशरः the coconut tree. —ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् a. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यता कुलमुपैति पैतृकं स्वामनोरथ-तरुः कलेग्रहिः Kir K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. —दृ a. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. —(दृः) a tree. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. —निष्पत्तिः f. production of fruit. —पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits 2 a ceremony at weddings. —प्रविन् a. forming or developing fruit. —भूमिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). —भूत a. bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. —योगः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. —राजन् m. a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शाङ्खः the pomegranate tree. —श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. —संपदः f. 1 abundance of fruit 2 success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हरिः an epithet of Kālī or Durgā.

कलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या भुवनकलं कीडति प्राणि-शारः Bh. 3. 39; दृप्, विव, &c. 2 Any flat surface; भुवनकलकलकल K. 218. भुवनभण्डकलकेनैवदुः Si. 9. 47, 27; cf. अ. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. —Comp. —दक्षिण a. armed with a shield (as a warrior). —दंडः an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.

कलतत् ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

कलनं 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.

कलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. —ती The plant called द्विंद.

कलिता A woman in her courses.

कलिन् a. Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); दुर्दिगः कलिन्श्वर ब्रह्मास्त्रभयनः सद्गताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —m A tree.

कलिन a. Fruitful, bearing fruit. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

कलिनी, —कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

कल्यु a. 1 Pithless, sapless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ज्ञाप्य-मवाप्त कल्यु Pt. 1. 2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —ल्युः f. 1 The spring season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.

कल्युनः 1 The month of कल्युन. 2 N. of Indra. —नी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 1

कल्यं A flower.

कालिः, कालितं Molasses.

कॉट a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction) —ट-डे An infusion, decoction; कटमनवावसायः कयादिलोपः Sk.; कट विनाशपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary).

कालः—लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (संमनन); N. 1. 16. —लः 1 An epithet of Bakarama, 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. —ल 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A ploughed field.

काल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March). 2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उत्तरार्ध्यां कल्युनी-न्यां यज्ञाभ्यामर्धं दिवा । जज्ञो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां काल्यं विदुः ॥ 3 N. of a tree, also called अन्व. —Comp. —अद्वयः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकालः) 3 an epithet of कुल and सहदेव.

काल्युना The full-moon day of the month काल्युन. —Comp. —भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

**किरंगः** The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans.)

**किरंगिन्** *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European).

**कुक्कः** A bird.

**कु (कू) न्** *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; कु (कू) क्तु to blow into (a liquid); बलः पायसदग्धो दग्धसि हूत्स्व मक्षपति H. 4. 103. -Comp. -कारः, -कृतः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 blowing into. 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek, yell.

**कुम्कुसः** -स The lungs.

**कुल्ल** *P.* (कुल्लति, कुल्लित) To bloom expand, blow, open (as a flower)

**कुल्ल** *p. p.* (of कुल्ल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; वृक्षं च कुल्ल नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयति शानि प्रमदाजनाया R. 6. 6. कुल्लारिः पद्मं Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 53. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -Comp. -लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy). (-नः) a kind of deer

**कुदकारः** A shriek, howl

**केजः** -नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरीजम्बू-कुटिरचना या विहस्येव केजः Me 50; R. 13. 11; Ms. 2 61. 2 Foam of the mouth 3 Saliva. -Comp. -पिडः 1 a mere bubble. 2 an empty idea, non-entity. -वाहिन् *m.* a filtering cloth.

**केज (न) क** See केज.

**केजिल** *a.* Foamy, frothy; केजिल-मंजुराणि R. 13 2.

**केरः, केरडः** A jackal.

**केरवः** 1 A jackal: केरवकेरवचंडाकृति &c. Māl 5 19. 2 A rogue, rascal. cheat. 3 A demon, goblin.

**केरः** A jackal

**केलः, केलः** केलिका, केली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, ors.

**बहु 1 A.** (बहते, बहिन) To increase, grow.

**बहुभिन्** *m.* Abundance, multitude.

**बहुिष्ठ** *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*)

**बहुीयस्** *a.* More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (Compar. of बहुल *q. v.*)

**भुक्कः** 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches) 3 N. of a demon killed by Bhima. 4 N. of another demon killed by Krishna 5 N. of Kubera. -Comp.

**-चरः, -इतिः, -जलचरः, -जलिकः, -जलित्** *m.* acting like a crane, a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अयोधिनिकृतिः कः स्वाध्यासायनतयः । शरीरे मिथ्याचिन्तितश्च बहवचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. -जित् *m.* -निवृत्तः; epithet of 1 Bhima. 2 of Krishna. -जलं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

**बहुलः** A kind of tree (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काशस्थग्यो (i. e. केसरः or बहुलः) बदनमदिरा ओहदन्त्यनास्याः Me. 78; बहुलः सीधुमंडपेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under प्रियं). -लं The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

**बकेरका** A small crane.

**बकोदः** A crane.

**बदुः** A boy; lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; बाणस्पदः &c.; see बद्.

**बडि (लि)** अं A fish-hook; Bh. 3. 21.

**बन** *ind.* A particle expressing 1 sorrow, regret (alas!); बं वन विदूतः क्षमया प्रीतिः कनका Māl. 3. 18; अहो वन मुहमप्यं कर्तुं ध्यासेता वने Bg. 1. 45. 2 Pity or compassion; क वन हरिकाना जीविने

चातिलोत् S. 1. 10. 3 Addressing, calling; वन वितरत तोयं नैववाहा नितान्तं G. M., R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वनामि स्पृष्टीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत महविचं K. 154 6 Censure. For the meanings of वत with अहो see under अहो.

**बदुरः** The jujube tree. -ई The fruit of jujube; करधूरतद्वृक्षमखिलं भुवनतलं यत्प्रसादनः कदम्बः । पश्यति स्ममनमयः सा जयति तस्मिन् देवि Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8 -Comp. -पावनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

**बदुरिका** 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये बदुरिकाकारा बभ्रवि मनोहराः H. 1 94. 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Narayana. -Comp. -आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarika.

**बदुरी** 1 The jujube tree; see बदुरादन. 2 =बदुरिका (2) above. -Comp. तपोवनं the penance grove at Badari; Ki. 12. 33. -फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. -वनं (-जं) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. -झैलः a rocky eminence at Badari.

**बद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured, caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5 Put or girt on. 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld 7 Formed, built 8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combined, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm. (see बंध). -Comp. -अंगुलिबन्ध *a.* having a finger-guard fastened. -अंजलि *a.* folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -अनुराग *a.* having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -अनुशय *a.* feeling repentant. -आशंक *a.* one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. -अस्व

*a.* enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -उद्यम *a.* making united efforts. -कक्ष. -कक्ष *a.* see बद्धपरिवर.

**क्रोधः, -मन्थु, -रोष** *a.* 1 feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath. -चित्त-मनस् *a.* having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -जिह्व *a.* tongue tied. -दृष्टि, नेत्र-लोचन, *a.* having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -धार *a.* continuously or incessantly flowing. -नेपथ्य *a.* attired in a theatrical dress. -परिकर *a.* having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready; prepared -पतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -भाष *a.* having the affection or heart fixed upon; enamoured of (with loc.); ददं स्वयि बद्धभाषोर्वशी V. 2. -मुष्टि *a.* 1 having a closed fist 2 closefisted, covetous. -मूठ *a.* deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूठस्य मूलं हि महदेवतरोः शिष्यः Si. 2. 38. -वीर्य *a.* holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अदृश्यत स्वचरयारब्धिविधेर्वेवदुःखादिषु बद्धवीर्ये R. 13. 23. -राम *a.* having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1 123. -वसति *a.* fixing an abode -वाक् *a.* tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -वेपथु *a.* seized with tremour. -वैर *a.* one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -शिक्ष *a.* 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -स्नेह *a.* forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

**बध् 1 A.** (प्रियमते; strictly desiderative base of ब्रू used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); केन्यो श्रीमन्मनाः U. 1.

बन्धितः Dead; अतिविशेषः बन्धितः सुखीः  
Si. 13. 5; Mo. 1. 141.

बन्धितः Dead. P. To deaden (Bh.  
also) ; बन्धितः बन्धितः B. ; B. 1. 100.

बन्धितः a. Binds dead, a. confined.

बन्धितः m. Bondage.

बन्धितः Sec. बन्धितः.

बन्धितः 2 A bondage, confinement.  
2 A prisoner, captive; B. 2. 3. 91.

बन्धितः 3 P. (बन्धितः, बन्धितः) 3  
To bind, tie, fasten; बन्धितः व संयोजितः व

नान्न करिष्यति व विनाशः Ku. 7. 57;  
R. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 23; Bk. 5. 75. 3 To

catch, capture, imprison, ensnare,  
make captive; बन्धितः व बन्धितः Bg. 4.

14; बन्धितः Bk. 2. 38; 14. 55. 3 To  
chain, fetter, 4 To check, stop;

suppress; as in बन्धितः, बन्धितः &c. 5  
To put on, wear; न हि बन्धितः यदि

प्रधानीति वन्धितः P. 1. 72; बन्धितः बन्धितः  
Bk. 14. 7. 6 To attract, arrest (as

eyes &c.); बन्धितः बन्धितः Ku. 7.  
17; or बन्धितः व बन्धितः (विशुद्धः) R. 12.

47. 7 To fix or set upon, direct  
towards (as the eyes or mind), cast

upon (with loc.); बन्धितः बन्धितः Mu.  
1. 2; R. 3. 4; S. 35; Bk. 20. 22. 8 To

bind or fasten together (as hair);  
Mu. 7. 17. 9 To build, construct,

form, arrange; बन्धितः बन्धितः बन्धितः  
Kl. 8. 57; बन्धितः बन्धितः S. 2. 5;

तत्प्राजलि बन्धितः वन्धितः R. 16. 5; 4. 38;  
11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7.

77. 10 To put together, compose,  
construct (a poem, verse &c.); बन्धितः

तत्प्राजलि बन्धितः बन्धितः Vikr. 18. 107;  
श्लोक वन्धितः बन्धितः Rām. 11 To form,

produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12.  
69; S. 6. 4. 12 To have, possess,

entertain, cherish; U. 2. 8. (The  
senses of बन्धितः are variously modified

according to the noun with which  
it is connected; e. g.; मुकुटं बन्धितः

to knit or bend the eyebrows, to  
frown; मुकुटं बन्धितः to clench the fist;

अंजलिं बन्धितः to fold the hands together  
in supplication; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बन्धितः

to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, मायं, -रामं बन्धितः  
to fall in love with, be enamoured

of; सेतुं बन्धितः to construct or build a  
bridge; वैरं बन्धितः to conceive hatred,

contract enmity; सख्यं, -सीहवं बन्धितः  
to form friendship; गोलं बन्धितः to form

a globe; मंडलं बन्धितः to form a circle, sit  
or stand in a circle; मीनं बन्धितः to main-

tain silence; वरिक्क - कक्षां बन्धितः to gird up  
one's loins, prepare oneself for

anything; see the compounds under  
बन्धितः also). -Caus. To cause to bind,

at the heels of; बन्धितः बन्धितः I.  
125; को बन्धितः बन्धितः बन्धितः

बन्धितः B. 7. 4 to press, urge,  
impress. -Comp. 1 To bind, B. 1. 100.

2 To bind, B. 1. 100. 3 To bind, make,  
arrange; बन्धितः बन्धितः B. 1. 100;

बन्धितः B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
बन्धितः B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

4 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
5 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

6 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
7 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

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9 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

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32 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
33 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

34 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
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36 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
37 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

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42 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
43 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

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47 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

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49 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

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51 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

52 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
53 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

54 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;  
55 To bind, B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100; B. 1. 100;

ment of a stanza in a particular  
shape; e. g. बन्धितः, बन्धितः, बन्धितः (Vide

I. P. 2. ad loc.). 11 A stanza  
tendon 20 The body, 3. A deposit,

pledge. -Comp. -बन्धितः fettering,  
imprisoning. -बन्धितः a complete army

containing the four necessary ele-  
ments, i. e. elephants, horses, char-

lots and footmen. -बन्धितः forced or  
unnatural construction of words.

-बन्धितः a post to which an animal  
(e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बन्धितः 1 One who binds or catches,  
a binder. 2 A catcher. 3 A band,

tie, rope, leather. 4 A dike, bank,  
dam. 5 A pledge, deposit. 6 A

posture of the body. 7 Barter, ex-  
change. 8 A violator, reviser. 9 A

promise. 10 A city. 11 A part or  
portion (at the end of num. com-

pounds) रूपे बन्धितः Y. 2. 76. -बन्धितः  
Binding, confinement. -बन्धितः 1 An

unchaste woman; न नै स्वयं बन्धितः  
बन्धितः Mā. 7; Ve. 2. 3 A harlot,

courtesan; बन्धितः बन्धितः नैवेति बन्धितः  
K. 237. 3 A female elephant.

बन्धितः 1 The act of binding, fasten-  
ing, tying; Ku. 4. 8. 2 Binding on

or round, throwing round, clasping;  
बिन्दुबन्धितः बन्धितः Ku. 3. 39; बन्धितः बन्धितः

बन्धितः Git. 10; R. 19. 17. 3 A bond, tie  
(fig. also); R. 12. 76; अज्ञानबन्धितः &c.

4 Fettering, chaining, confining. 5 A  
chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. 6

Capturing, catching. 7 Bondage,  
confinement, imprisonment, capti-

vity; as in बन्धितः. 8 A place of con-  
finement, prison, jail; बन्धितः बन्धितः

बन्धितः S. 6. 20; Ms. 9. 288. 9  
Forming, building, construction;

सेतुबन्धितः Ku. 4. 6. 10 Connecting,  
uniting, joining. 11 Hurting, injury-

ing. 12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of  
a flower); S. 3. 7; 6. 18; Ku. 4. 14

13 A sinew, muscle. 14 A bandage.  
-Comp. -अ (आ) बन्धितः, आलपः a

prison, jail. -बन्धितः 1 the knot of a  
bandage. 2 a noose. 3 a rope for

tying cattle. -पालकः, रक्षितः m. a  
jailor. -बन्धितः m. a prison. -बन्धितः a

captive, prisoner. -बन्धितः a tying post  
a post to which an animal (e. g. an

elephant) is tied. -बन्धितः a stable,  
stall (for horses &c.).

बन्धितः a. 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Con-  
fined, imprisoned.

बन्धितः 1 The god of love. 2 A  
leathern fan (बन्धितः). 3 A spot,

mole.  
बन्धितः 1 A relation, kinsman, relative  
in general; बन्धितः अति बन्धितः अति बन्धितः

U. 3. 8; मातृबन्धितः बन्धितः R. 12. 12; S. 6.  
22; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Any one connected

or associated with another, a brother;  
बन्धितः बन्धितः a brother-traveller; बन्धितः a

महान् शक्तिः । An army, host, force.



troops; अश्विनीपुत्रेण दूतद्वयं ४६ Vg. 3. 24. 42; Pg. 1. 10; R. 16. 30. 4. Briskness, stoutness (of the body), 5 Body, figure, shape. 6 Semen virile. 7 Blood. 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (बल means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बहुबलं दितः, दीर्घबलं &c.; बलात् 'per-force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलादिना समायाता Pt. 1: इत्यमरे तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वदने वयम् Gir. 7). -**सः** crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna: see वरुण below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -**COMP.** -**अर्ध** excessive strength force or (-**यः**) the head of an army. -**भंगकः** the spring (Hemachandra). -**अञ्जितः** the lute of Balarāma. -**अरः** a kind of bear. -**अधिक** *a.* surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -**अध्वजः** 1 a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -**अशुभः** an epithet of Krishna. -**अश्वित** *a.* endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -**अवल** 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; सम्यक् पत्र करोति बलानलं Si. 6. 44. -**अश्वः** an army in the form of a cloud. -**अरातिः** an epithet of Indra. -**अवलेपः** pride of strength. -**उग्रः** -**असः** 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (कफ). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -**अस्तिका** a kind of sunflower (हस्तिशुङ्गी). -**आहः** water. -**उपपन्नः** -**उपेत** *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -**ओषः** a multitude of troops, numerous army, Si. 5. 2. -**क्षोभः** disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -**चक्र** 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -**ज** 1 city-gate, gate. 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; Si. 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-**जा**) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -**दः** an ox, bullock. -**द्विः** pride of strength. -**देवः** 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see वरुण below. द्वि *m.*, -**निपुणः** epithets of Indra; बलनिपुणमर्थयति च तं R. 9. 3. -**पतिः** 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -**प्रद** *a.* giving strength, invigorating. -**प्रदः** N. of Rohitā, mother of Balarāma. -**भद्रः** 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; q. v. below. 4 the tree called लोध. -**भिद्** *m.* an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -**भुद्** *a.* strong, powerful. -**रामः** the strong Rāma N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devanī; see also Devanī to the north of Rohitā] and was taking a prey to the sons of Kāśi. He and his brother Bhīma were brought up by Neelā in Gok. When quite young, he killed the terrible demons Dhanu and Bhāma, and performed like his mother, feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma, under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might be helped in the command being undertaken by him to plough his ploughshare into the river and dredged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked for forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadrā to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharatī war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Rohitā. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Śeṣha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu; cf. Gir. 1.] -**विन्यासः** array or arrangement of troops. -**व्यसृज** the defeat of an army. -**सुखः** an epithet of Indra. -**स्यः** a warrior, soldier. -**स्थितिः** 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Indra. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

**बलस** *a.* White; द्विद्वत्तलसुनलस्यत सुखितशेगमृगच्छवि केतकं Si. 6. 34. -**COMP.** -**युः** (for गो 'a ray') the moon; ययान-लज्जुनान्नमसदृशकः बलसुतः Kāv. 1. 46 (given as an instance of the प्रमाद quality of the Gaudīyan).

**बललः** An epithet of Indra.

**बलवत्** *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विविरो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिन्द्रियानी विद्वानपि कषति Ms. 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; R. 14. 40. -**ind.** 1 Strongly, powerfully, पुनर्विश्वामित्रबलविद्वत् Ku. 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree: बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यस्य चेतः S. 1. 2; शीतानि बलवदुपेयं वीरिः Si. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

**बला** N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma and Lakshmana); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रयागः R. 11. 9.

**बलाका-का** A crane; हेमिनी इत्येवम् हेमरत्ने बलाका. Me 9; Mk. 6. 13. 12. -**का** A mistress.

**बलाकिका** A small kind of crane. **बलाकिर** *a.* Abounding in cranes; बलाकिरविना बलाकिरी R. 11. 13; Gir. 7. 33.

**बलाकारः** 1 Using violence, employing force. 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exactness; L. 1. 19. 3 बलाकारेण निर्यात &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (in law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

**बलाक्तुन** *a.* Forced, overcome

**बलाहकः** 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तगामनकादसंख्यामिव धनुमता Ku. 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

**बलिः** 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं बिलोकयन् S. 4. 20; U. 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called धृत्यज), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; (see Ms. 3. 67. 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यस्यां बलिः सपदि मद्युहहलीनां हृदयैश्च सारसगणैश्च बिलुगधुतः Mk. 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; S. 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव धृत्यस्य ताप्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; S. 307. 7 The handle of a chowrie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Viṣṇu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; उद्यमसि विक्रमेण बलिनः कृतवान्



बहुधा ind. 1 In many ways,  
variously, diversely, multifariously;

**बाणः** 1 An arrow, shaft, reed ; धनुष्प्रयोगे समवत बाणं Ku. 3. 16. 2 An aim or mark for arrows. 3 The feathered end of an arrow. 4 The udder of a cow. 5 A kind of plant ( गिलाहिरि; f. also ); विकचपानद्वालयोऽर्थिकं रुक्वि रुक्विस्त्रावादिभ्याम- Si. 6. 46. 6

दाष्ट 1 A (व्यक्ते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain ( persons or things ) ; ऊत्तं न सखिष्यसिक्को ब्रह्मणे R. 2. 14 न तथा बाधते स्कन्धो यथा बाधति नापते Subhāṣ : Mc. 53 Ms. 9. 229; 10. 122, Bk. 14. 45. 2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 12. 3 To attack, assault, assail. 4 To wrong, violate. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To drive away, repel, remove. 7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish ( as a rule &c. ), R. 17. 57. -With अस्ति 1 to hurt, injure. 2 to vex, harass, torment. -आ to

vex, torment, injure. -वर्तितो to be vexed, afflicted; S. 7. 25. -प्र 1 to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt; बहुवचनार्थे तत्त्वं प्रवर्तते (प्रवर्तनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. 2 to drive away, remove, get over; कथं तु देवं शक्यते विवर्तितं प्रवर्तितं Mb. -वर्तितो to trouble, torment.

वार्तः-वा 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रज्ज्या सह जुगते प्रवर्तमानः V. 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति प्रवर्तमानां विवर्तयति S. 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरमवर्तमानः M. 4, Y. 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुमात्रस्य or fallacious middle term; see वार्तित below. -Comp. -अवर्तयति denial of an exception.

वार्तकः a. (वार्तकः f.) 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annuling. 4 Hindering.

वार्तन 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -न Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

वार्तित p. p. 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile).

वार्तित्वं Deafness.

वार्तकितेयः A bastard.

वार्तकः 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); वत्सार्तकस्य वार्तकः H. 1; Ms. 5. 74, 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend; वत्सार्तकः परे वार्तको नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. 4 A brother. -Comp. -जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); वार्तकजनस्य वीरवज्जनो वार्तके न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4. 78.

वार्तक्यं Consanguinity, relationship.

वार्तकी An epithet of Durgā.

वार्तकीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a harlot.

वार्तकी (ह्रीं) Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

वार्तक्यः, वार्तक्यिः A patronymic of king Jarāsandha, q. v.

वार्तक्य a. (ती f.) Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

वार्तक्य a. Relating to Brihaspati -वत् 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -वत् The constellation

वार्तक्य a. (जी f.) Derived from or relating to a peacock.

वार्तक्य c. 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); वार्तक्येन वा Ms. 8. 70. वार्तक्योऽप्येवमस्मिन्नेदं विवर्तितं V. 2. 7; so वार्तक्यवृद्धः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. 3 New, waving (as the moon); एषोऽवर्तक्योऽपि वार्तक्यवृद्धः वार्तक्यवृद्धः R. 3. 22, Ku. 3. 22. 4 Puerile. 5 Ignorant, unwise. -वत् 1 A child, an infant; वार्तक्यि वार्तक्यि वार्तक्यि Me. 2. 239. 2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (under 16 years of age); वार्तक्य आचोऽद्वयवर्तक्यः Nirāda. 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume.

-Comp. -अग्रं the point of a hair. -अवर्तक्यः a tutor of youths or children. -अवर्तक्यः study during childhood, early application (to study). -अवर्तक्य a. red like early dawn. (-वत्) early dawn. -अवर्तक्यः the newly risen sun; R. 12. 100. -अवर्तक्यः instruction of the young. -अवर्तक्य a. juvenile, young, V. 5. 18 -अवर्तक्य childhood.

-आवर्तक्यः morning sunshine. -इवः the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29.

-इवः the jujube tree. -उपवर्तक्यः (medical) treatment of children. -उपवर्तक्य a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -कदली a young plantain tree. -कुटुम्बः a kind of young Jasmine. (-वत्) a young jasmine blossom; अलकः वार्तक्यकुटुम्बः Me. 65. -कुम्भिः a louse. -कृष्णः Krishna as a boy. -क्रीडनं a child's play or toy.

क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -क्रीडकः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. -वर्तक्यी a cow with calf for the first time. -वर्तक्यः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. -वर्तक्यः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -वर्तक्यः, वर्तक्यम् m. the young or waxing moon; Māl. 2. 10. -वर्तक्य 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; U. 6. -वर्तक्यः N. of Kārtikeya. (-वत्) the behaviour of a child. -ज a. produced from hair.

-जवः the Khadira tree. -जवः mid-wifery -जवः young grass. -वर्तक्यः the Khadira. -वर्तक्यः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 75; Ki. 12. 47. -वर्तक्य 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted.

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the world of being. -वर्तक्य a kind of Jasmine. -वर्तक्य 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -वर्तक्य a kind of poison. -वर्तक्य a large lanky tail; वार्तक्यवृद्धिः वार्तक्यवृद्धिः Me. 53. -वर्तक्य childhood, infancy. -वर्तक्य a kind of collyrium. -वर्तक्य peace. -वर्तक्य a fawn. -वर्तक्यवर्तक्य the sacred thread worn across the breast. -वर्तक्य lapis lazuli. -वर्तक्य a child's disease. -वर्तक्य a young creeper; R. 2. 10. -वर्तक्य child's play, juvenile pastime. -वर्तक्य 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -वर्तक्य lapis lazuli. -वर्तक्य a woolen garment. -वर्तक्य a wild goat. -वर्तक्य a child-widow. -वर्तक्य child-widowhood. -वर्तक्य a shawl or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or Bos Grunniens and used as one of the royal insignia); R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; Ku. 1. 13. -वर्तक्य a friend from childhood. -वर्तक्य early twilight. -वर्तक्य m. a friend of one's youth. -वर्तक्यः, वर्तक्यः lapis lazuli. -वर्तक्य infanticide. -वर्तक्य a hairy tail.

वर्तक्य a. (लिका f.) 1. Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (in law). 3 A finger-ring. 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -कः A finger-ring. -Comp. -वर्तक्य infanticide.

वर्तक्य 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (in general); जानं तपसा वीर्यं वा वर्तक्यं परवर्तक्यं विविदि S. 3. 1. इयं वर्तक्यं न पश्यन्वत्तं विविदि वत्सवत्तं वत्स विवदि Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine. 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant वृद्धवर्तक्य. 7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric. -Comp. -वर्तक्य female infanticide.

वर्तक्य N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see वर्तक्य. -Comp. -वर्तक्य, इव m. an epithet of Rāma.

वर्तक्य 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

वर्तक्य m. N. of a monkey; see वर्तक्य.

वर्तक्यी The constellation Āśvini.

वर्तक्य m. Childhood, boyhood, youth. -वर्तक्य a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. 4 Careless. -वत् 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A child, boy. -वत् A pillow.

बालीय १ Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाले A kind of ear-ring.

बालीयः Retention of urine.

बालु-बालु A kind of perfume.

बालुका see बालुका.

बालुकी-बालुकीः बालुकी A kind of cucumber.

बालुकः A kind of poison.

बालेय अ. (बी f.) १ Fit for an offering. २ Tender, soft. ३ Descended from Bali. -अः An ass.

बाल्य १ Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यपरिवर्तनं दशमं मन्वेष्टुल्लस R 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. २ The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. ३ Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बालुकाः, बालिकाः, बालीकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -कः १ A king of the Bālikas. २ A horse of the Bālik breed. -क १ Saffron. २ Ass Putida.

बालिः N. of a country (Bālik). -Comp. -ज अ. brad in the Bālik country, of the Bālik breed.

बाष्प-वप १ A tear, tears; कंटः स्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलः S. 4. 5. २ Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. -Comp. -अंशु n. tears. -आकुल अ. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उद्भवः the starting of tears. -कंट अ. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -दुर्दिनं a flood of tears, -दूरः a gush or flood of tears; बाष्पवारं तिरयति दृष्टोरुद्धं बाष्पयुरः Māl. 1. 35. -मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -बिंदुः m. a tear-drop -संविद्य अ. indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पावते Den. A. To shed tears, weep; तस्मिन्नि बाष्पायिनं भगवत्या Māl. 6. V. 5. 9.

बास्त अ. (स्ती f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः १ The arm. २ A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रयालिमैतौनाभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 3. -Comp. -बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहबाहि.

बाहीकाः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. -कः १ An inhabitant of the Punjab. २ An ox.

बाहुः १ The arm; शतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः कलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. २ The fore-arm. ३ The forefoot of an animal. ४ A door-post. ५ The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -हु (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उत्क्षेपं ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुक्षेपं कर्तुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. -हुतः, -हुत अ. crippled in the arms. -हुतः a wing (of a bird) -चापः the distance measured by the extended arm. -जः १ a man of the Kshatriya

caste; cf. बाहु राजन्वः कुतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ms. 1. 31. २ a parrot. -अक्षः a line (in math.). -अक्षः, -अक्षः, -अक्षः vantbrass (armour for the arms). -द्वन्द्वः १ a stafflike arm. २ punishment with the arm or fist. -वाक्काः १ a particular attitude in fighting. २ the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रहरणं boxing, wrestling. -बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. -द्वयः, -द्वयः an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. -मेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मूलं १ the armpit. २ the shoulder-blade. -मुक्षं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -पोथः, -पोथिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. -लता an armlike creeper. -अंतरं the breast, bosom. -वीर्यं strength of arm. -व्यायामः athletic exercise. -शालिन् m. १ an epithet of Siva. २ of Bhima. -सिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. -संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. -सहस्रचतु म. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुकः १ A monkey. २ A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुगुण्यं Possession of many virtues or excellences.

बाहुद्वन्द्वः A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुद्वेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुस्यं Manifoltness, variety.

बाहुलः १ Fire. २ The month Kārtika. -लं १ Manifoltness. २ An armour for the arms, vantbrass. Com. -श्रीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकं Manifoltness. ३ The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छदति.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kāṭikeya.

बाहुस्यं १ Abundance, plenty, copiousness. २ Manifoltness, multiplicity, variety. ३ The usual course or common order of things.

बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter.

बाह्य अ. १ Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विहः किमिवाहुताप्येदं बाह्यविषयेष्विषिक्तं R. 8. 89; बाह्योच्यते Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनाम् 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; Mu. 1. २ Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. ३ Excluded from,

out of the pale of; बाह्यस्तदुर्विमानवासा Ku. 1. 36. ४ Expelled from society, outcast. -ह्यः १ A stranger, foreigner. २ One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -ह्यः, -बाह्यः, बाह्ये ind. Outside, on the outside, externally.

बाहुचर्यं Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.

बिद् १ P. (वेदति) १ To swear. २ curse. ३ To shout, exclaim.

बिदका-कः बिदका A boil.

बिदं A kind of salt.

बिडालः १ A cat. २ The eyeball.

-Comp. -पदः, -पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

बिडालकः १ A cat. २ Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -कः Yellow ointment.

बिडोवन् m. An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

बिद्, बिद् I P. (विदति) १ To split. २ To divide.

बिदलं See बिदल.

बिदुः १ A drop, small particle;

जलबिदुनिपातेन कमलां दृष्टे वटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्णते यशो लोके तेलबिदुनिपातवि Ma. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके वृत्तिबिदुनिपातवि 7. 84; अधुना (कुटुहलस्य) बिदुपि नावशेषितः S. 2. 2. A dot, point. ३ A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न तेन द्वीपवि-बाज्जगद्भूता कृताश्च किं दूषणकृत्यबिदिवः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -चित्रकः the spotted antelope. जालं, जालकं १ a number of drops. २ marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -संज्ञः १ a die. २ a chess-board. -देवः an epithet of Siva. -पदः a kind of birch tree. -कलं a pearl. -रेखकः १ an anusvāra. २ a kind of bird. -रेखा a line of dots. -वासरः the day of conception.

विभोक् १ Affection of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाङ्गिरयकथालापे विभोकोऽनादृश्या Prātāparudra; or विभोक्स्वाति-गर्भेण वस्तुनष्टिष्यन्नादः S. D. 139. २ Haughty indifference in general. ३ Playful or amorous gestures; संशयं लुणमिति निश्चिन्नाय कश्चिद्विभोकेष्वकसहवासिना परोक्षेः Ci. 8. 9. (विलसिः Malli.). (Also written विभोक् and विभोक्).

विभिस्ता A wish to break through a desire to pierce or penetrate.

विभिरिद् अ. Desirous of piercing penetrating.

विभीषणः N. of a demon and brother of Rāvaṇa. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Rāvaṇa, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Rāvaṇa to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf



deva says:—निद्रिषि यज्ञविग्रहं धृतिजानं सद्यःपुत्रं दुर्गतितृष्णानं केशव धृष्टदुश्शरीरं जय जयश्रीं हरे Gt. 1). —Comp. —अ.यमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bandha religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha Buddhism.

**बुद्धिः** *f* 1 Perception, comprehension. 3 Intellect, understanding. intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णं नास्तु बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रं बुद्धिः K. 1. 1. 3 Knowledge; बुद्धिरेव बलं तस्य H. 2. 122. 'knowledge is power'. 4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. 5 Mind मूढः परमव्यथकुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणः, पातः &c 6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. 7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling, notion; दूरात्तमस्योक्त्य द्वाः प्रबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अगम्य बुद्ध्या Mu. 1. in this belief; अन्तर्कोशबुद्ध्या Me 115. 8 Intention, purpose, design. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally', 'purposely', 'deliberately'). 9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl. 4. 10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. —Comp. —असीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. —अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अज्ञानकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि बुक्त्वा प्रागेति बुद्धवत्ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. —इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं तद्वदक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका श्वेष पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). —गम्य, —ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of, attainable to, intellect. —जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. —पूर्व, —पूर्वकः, पुराः *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. —भ्रमः distraction or aberration of the mind. —बोधः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. —लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; शरत्त्वस्यात् मनसं द्वितीयं बुद्धिरक्षणम्. —बलं strength of intellect. —सज्ज *a.* armed with understanding —शालिन्, —सैरज्ज *a.* intelligent, wise. —सखः, —सहायः a counsellor. —हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

**बुद्धिमान्** *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. 2 Wise, learned. 3 Sharp, clever, acute.

**बुद्बुद्** *A* bubble: सनत् ज्ञातविनः पयः प्रथितं बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7.

**बुद्ध** 1 U. 4. A—(बुधति ते, बुधते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्त्वा बुद्धं नारायणं विदुः Si. 1. 3; नारायणं क्त्वा बुद्धं विदुः विदुः ज्ञातं क्त्वा बुद्धं विदुः क्त्वा तथादिभिः न बुद्धः गुणवति

न्यासिबुद्धं R. 14. 18; यद् बुध्यते हस्तिशुभः सनत्-वयः Rv. 1. 53. 2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark दिशं हस्तिं हंसवत्तुः वि नेषत् N. 1. 117; अग्निं लावाग्मन्वानं बुद्धे न बुधेयम् R. 1. 47; 12 29. 3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. 4 To heed, attend to. 5 To think, reflect 6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; दृष्ट्वापि गिरमं बुद्धे नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ये च प्राकृतं न्वत्तं बुद्धे चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6 7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; अग्निं बोधिं बुद्धिः सोऽहं च न्यूनमासकं Bk. 15. 57.—*Caus.* (बुध्यति न) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. 2 To teach, communicate, impart. 3 To advise, admonish; बन्धुत्वं हितानि Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. 4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. 5 To remind, put in mind of: S. 4. 1. 6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकालं बोधितो आत्मा R. 12. 81, 5. 75 7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). 8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरा मधुबोधिनावर्षी Si. 6. 20. 9 To signify, convey, indicate.—*Desid.* (बुद्ध-बो-बुधति ते, बुध्यस्ते) To wish to know &c.—*With* अनु 1 to know, understand. 2 to learn, be aware or conscious of. (*Caus.*) 1 to advise, admonish, R. 8. 75. 2 to remind, अर्थं सम्यग्बुधेयिनां Si. 1. —अव to know, learn, understand; Ms. 8. 53; Bk. 15. 101. (*Caus.*) 1 to make known, inform, acquaint with; ब्रह्मबोधाद्बुद्धवन्मवबोधयत्येष केवलं S. B. 2 to rouse, awaken; R. 12. 23.—उद् 1 to awake, wake up. 2 to expand, bloom. (*Caus.*) to awaken, excite, prompt, rouse.—नि 1 to know, understand, learn; निर्बोधं साधो तव चेतुर्हृत् Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. 2 to regard or consider as, deem.—प्र 1 to awake, wake up, rise from sleep; S. 5. 11; Si. 9 30 2 to blow, expand, be blown; साधे ह्रीं स्थलकपालिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न बुद्धां Me. 90. (*Caus.*) 1 to inform, make known; R. 3. 68. 2 to awaken, rouse; R. 5. 65; 6. 56. 3 to cause to expand or open; Ku. 1. 16. —प्रति 1 to wake, wake up; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. (*Caus.*) 1 to inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. 2 to awaken, rouse.—वि to wake up, awake; Ku. 5. 57. (*Caus.*) 1 to awaken, rouse. 2 to restore to consciousness; अयं बोधयत्येषा सती विश्वा कामवर्षिबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.—स्ते to know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. (*Caus.*) 1 to inform, acquaint with, give information about; तथागतिर्हं समबोधयन्मा R. 13. 25. 2 to address.

**बुध** *a.* Wise, clever, learned.—धः 1 A wise or learned man; विपरीतं यत् विप्रविद्धः कर्त्ता तथादिभिः न बुधः गुणवति

N. 1. 1. 2 A god; N. 1. 1. 3 The planet Mercury; रक्षयेनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has senap 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13 76. —Comp. —जनः a wise or learned man. —मातः the moon. —दिनं, —वारः, —वासरः Wednesday. —रत्नं an emerald. —सुतः an epithet of Pururavas.

**बुधानः** 1 A wise man, sage. 2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

**बुधित** *a.* Known, understood.

**बुधिल** *a.* Learned, wise.

**बुध्नः** 1 The bottom of a vessel. 2 The foot of a tree. 3 The lowest part. 4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense).

**बुद्, बुध्य** 1 U. (बुद्धति-ते, बुध्यति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. 2 To reflect, understand.

**बुद्ध्या** 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 The desire of enjoying anything.

**बुद्धित** *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुद्धितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुद्धितः किं द्विकोपं कुके Udb.

**बुध्य** *a.* 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. बुध्यु) 2 Wish to be or become.

**बुध्य** *a.* Wishing to be or become.

**बुद्ध** 10 U. (बुध्यति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बालवति वृत्तः पयसि. 2 To cause to sink.

**बुद्धिः** *f.* Fear (भय).

**बुद्ध** 4. P. (बुध्यति) To discharge, emit, pour forth.

**बुत्तं** (बु) 1 Chaff. 2 Rubbish, refuse. 3 Dry cowdung. 4 Wealth.

**बुत्त** 10 U. (बुत्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. 2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

**बुत्त** The burnt crust of roast meat.

**बुद्धं**—बुद्ध 9. v.

**बुधी, बुधी (सी)** The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

**बुद् 1. 6. P.** (बुद्धति, बुद्धि) 1 To grow, increase; बुद्धिमन्मयुगे Bk. 3. 49. 2 To roar.—*Caus.* To cause to grow, nourish.

**बुद्घं** The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

**बुद्धि** *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. 2 Roared &c.—*स्ते* The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

**बुद् 1. 6. P.** (बुद्धति, बुद्धि) 1 To grow, increase, expand 2 To roar. With उद् 1 to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 9. —नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

**बुद्ध** *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Māl. 9. 5. 2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विली-पस्योः न बुद्धजातरं R. 3. 54. 3 Vast, ample, abundant. 4 Strong, power-



ful. 5 Long, tall; देवदारुद्रुजः Ku. 6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact, dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -n. 1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. 3 Brahma. -COMP -अंग, काय a. large-bodied, gigantic. (-नः) a large elephant. -आरण्यं, आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. -कुक्षि a. large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -गृहः N. of a country. -गोलं a water melon. -चित्रः the citron tree. -जघन a. broad-hipped. -जीविका, जीवती a kind of plant. -डक्का a large drum. -नटः, नलः ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa. -नेत्र a. far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the thorn-apple. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. -भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. -भाद्रः fire. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of Jarāśandha. -राविन् m. a kind of small owl. -स्किन् a. broad-hipped, having large buttocks. बृहदिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper. बृहस्पतिः 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tara by the moon, see under तारा or तम, 2 The planet Jupiter; बुधवृहस्पतिप्रत्ययः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -COMP. -पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः वासरः Thursday. वेडा A boat. वेह 1 A. (वेह) To endeavour, strive, attempt. वैजिक a. (की f.) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. -कः A sprout, young shoot. -क Cause, source, origin. वैकाल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats. -COMP. -अत 'a cat-like observance'; concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -अतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -अतिका; -अतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, impostor. वैदल See वेदल. वैदिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; साधन्यं नाम विवेचि वैदिकानां कुलतः M. 4. 14. वैव a. (हरी f.) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -एव The fruit of the Bilva trees. वैवः 1 Perception, knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखेनोवाय T. S. 2 Idea, thought. 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. -COMP. -अतीत a. unknowable, incomprehensible. -कर a. one who teaches or informs (-रः) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. -गम्य a. intelligible. -पुर्न-a. intentional, conscious, cf. अर्थापुर्न. -वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रवैविनी. बोधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching. 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -कः A spy. बोधनः The planet Mercury. -ने 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; मद्रुषोन्न तदि-गितेनोपने R. 9. 49. 2 Denoting, signifying. 3 Arousing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरद्वयमनामवधारणं सममनोविषय Si. 9. 24. 4 Burning incense. -नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep. 2 Long pepper. बोधानः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati. बोधिः 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cock. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -COMP. -तकः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -दूः an arhat (of the Jains). -सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); रत्नविधिर्बिलसितरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mā. 10. 21. बोधित p. p. 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed. बोद्ध a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the Buddha or understanding. 2 Relating to Buddha. -जः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. -वर्माः Buddha's son, an epithet of Purāṇavas. बोधायनः N. of an ancient writer. ब्रह्मः 1 The sun. 2 The root of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The arka plant. 5 Lead (m. ?). 6 A horse. 7 An epithet of Śiva or Brahmā. ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit. ब्रह्मण्य a. 1 Relating to Brahṇa. 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. -रथः 1 One well-versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 7 Of Kārtikeya. -ग्या An epithet of Durgā. -COMP. -देवः an epithet of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मण्यत् n. An epithet of Agni. ब्रह्मता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. 2 Divine nature. ब्रह्मन् n. 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action, (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति नावस्तिन्यदुद्बुद्ध-मुक्तत्वाच्च सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.); सर्वभूता दधिपिबन्ममि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. 5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Me. 2. 83. 6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ma. 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa; R. 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; ब्रह्मते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmaṇical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. -m. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyana) Brahmā sprang from ether; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kaśyapa

From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus. 1. 2 A Brāhmaṇa; S. 4. 4. 3 A devout man. 4 One of the four *Ritvijās* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. 5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. 6 The sun. 7 Intellect. 8 An epithet of the seven *Prajāpatiḥ*: नरीचि, अग्नि, अमित्र, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कतु, and वमिष्ठ 9 An epithet of Brihaspati. 10 Of Siva. -**COMPR.** -अक्षरं the sacred syllable *om*. -अंघ्र्यः a horse. -अंजलिः 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. 2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of Veda). -अण्डं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्माण्डचक्रवर्त्तः Dk. 1. 'पुराण' N. of one of the eighteen *Purāṇas*. -अभिजातः an epithet of the river Godāvarī. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. -अन्यासः study of the Vedas. -अमस्यः the urine of a cow. -अपणः, -नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अर्पणं 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. 2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. 3 N. of a spell. -अस्त्रं a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मयुः a horse. -आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्क्रिय Mv. 7. 31 -आरम्भः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī (north-west of Hastināpura); सरस्वतीद्विषद्व्यार्द्धवनचोर्वै देवः । तं देवमिमेतं देशं ब्रह्मवर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me 48. -आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुतिः *f.* the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मज्ञः -उज्जता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11 57 (अचित्-प्रेतस्य कथयितुं विस्मरणं Mull.). -उद्यो explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. -उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas

or sacred knowledge. -नेत्रु *m.* the Palāsa tree. -क्षत्रिः (ब्रह्मक्षत्रि or ब्रह्मक्षत्रिः) a Brahmanical sage. -देशः N. of a district; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च नत्स्यान्न पचालाः क्षत्रसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मवर्तविन्दतः Ms. 2. 19) -कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatī. -करः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्त्तव्यं 1 the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -काण्डं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठः the mulberry tree. -कृष्यं a kind of penance; अहोरात्रोपवितो ब्रह्मा वेणमास्यं विशेषतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मक्षत्रमिति स्तुतम् ॥ -कृत् *a.* one who prays. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -युतः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोलः the universe. -गौरवं respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भून्मोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति). -ग्रन्थिः N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुण्यः, -रक्षसः *n.* -राक्षसः a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (परस्य योषितं हत्वा ब्रह्मसमाहृत्य च । अरण्ये निजिते देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also) -घातकः the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोषः 1 recital of the Veda, 2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. -घ्नः the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -चर्यं 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविपुतब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. 2 religious study, self-restraint 3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्यः) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारि. (-र्यो) chastity, celibacy. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -व्रतलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिकं the life of a religious student. -चारिन् *m.* 1 a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. 2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -चारिणी 1 an epithet of Durgā 2 a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -जः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जगः the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. -जज्ञिन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa

who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञ 1. one who knows Brahma (-ज्ञः) 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya; 2 of Vishnu -ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge. knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. -ज्येष्ठः the elder brother of Brāhmaṇa. -उपोतिस् *n.* the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. -तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -तेजस् *n.* 1 the glory of Brahman, 2 Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. -दः a spiritual preceptor. -दंडः 1 the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. 3 an epithet of Siva. -दानं 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -दापादः 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the son of a Brāhmaṇa. -दारुः the mulberry tree. -दिनं a day of Brahman. -दैत्यः a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मघ्नद. -द्विषः, द्वेषिन् *a.* 1 hating Brāhmaṇas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -द्वेषः hatred of Brāhmaṇas. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -नारयः an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्वाणं absorption into the supreme spirit. -निष्ठ *a.* absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ष्ठः) the mulberry tree. -पदं 1 the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्रः the Kusa grass. -परिवर्त्तः *f.* an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -पादः the Palāsa tree. -पारायणं complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -पाशः N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Ba. 9. 75 -पितृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रः 1 a son of Brahman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -पुरः-पुरी 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen *Purāṇas*. -प्रलयः the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -प्राप्तिः *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -पुत्रः 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भुतर्ग); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. -प्रीतिः the mystic syllable-*om*. -प्रवाणः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. -प्रवर्तः the abode

of Brahman. -भायः the mulberry tree. -भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -ब्रह्मन् the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -ब्रुव् a. become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः f. twilight. -ब्रुव् 1 identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मस्य गतिमाप्नुयान् R. 18. 23.; ब्रह्मब्रुवाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. 2 Brāhmanhood; the state or rank of a Brāhmana. -ब्रुव् n. absorption into Brahman. -नैमलदेवता an epithet of Lakshmi. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. -भूति a. having the form of Brahman. -सर्वभूत m. an epithet of Siva. -नैमलः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 10 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्यापनमपि गृह्यते Kull.) -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योनि a. sprung from Brahman. -हस्त a valuable present made to a Brāhmana. -रश्मि an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -राक्षसः see ब्रह्मह. -रातः an epithet of Suka. -राशिः 1 the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. 2 an epithet of Paraśurāma. -रसिः f. a kind of brass. -रे (हे) सा-लिखितं, -लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man -लोकः the world of Brahman. -वक्तु m. an expounder of the Vedas. -वचं knowledge of the murder. -वधः -वध्या, -हत्या the murder of a Brāhmana. -वचंस, n. -वचंस 1 divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य हेतुसम्बन्धवचंसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37. 4. 94. 2 the inherent sanctity or power of a Brāhmana; S. 6. -वचंसिन्, -वचंसिन् a. h. ly or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-m) an eminent or holy Brāhmana. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त. -वर्चस्व m. 1 one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Māt. 1. 2 a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -वासः the abode of Brahman. -विद्, -विद् a. knowing the Supreme Spirit (-m.) a sage, theologian, philosopher -विद्या knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -विं (विं) दुः a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas.

-निवर्धनः an epithet of Indra -वृक्षः 1 the Palāsa tree. 2 the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood of Brāhmana. -वृन्दं an assemblage of Brāhmanas. -वेदः 1 knowledge of the Vedas. 2 knowledge of Brahman. 3 N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेदिन् a. knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मवेद -वेदन् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -गिरिन्. -जीर्धन् n. N. of a particular missile. -संसद् f. an assembly of Brāhmanas. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -सञ्ज 1 repeating and teaching the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). 2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सवत् n. the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभव a. sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Nārada. -सर्पः a kind of snake. -सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मयुज. -सायुजा identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. -सावधिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1 N. of Nārada, Marichi &c. 2 a kind of Ketu. -सुतः 1 N. of Aniruddha. 2 N. of the god of love. -सूत्रं 1 the sacred thread worn by the Brāhmanas or the twice born over the shoulder. 2 the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. -सूत्रिन् a. invested with the sacred thread. -सूत्र m. an epithet of Siva. -सर्वः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. -स्तेनः acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्वः the property or possessions of a Brāhmana; Y. 3. 212. -हस्तिन् a. stealing a Brāhmana's property. -हृत् a murdering a Brāhmana -हृत् one of the five daily V. jnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the ritus of hospitality to guests Ms. 3. 74. -हृदयः -हृद N. of a star (capella). ब्रह्ममय a. Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda, or spiritual pre-eminence; जलमिव ब्रह्ममेव तेजसा Kn 5. 10. 2 Fit for a Brāhmana. -वै A missile presided over by Brahman. ब्रह्मवत् a. Possessed of spiritual knowledge. ब्रह्मसात् ind. 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. 2 To the care of Brāhmanas. ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. 2 An epithet of Durgā 3 A kind of perfume (मेखुरा) 4 A kind of brass. ब्रह्मन् a. Relating to Brahman. -m. An epithet of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मिष्ठ a. Thoroughly proficient in Vedas very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमावाय निजेविकार ब्रह्मवत्स्वस्वयुज्यं B. 18. -द्वय An epithet of Durgā.

ब्रह्म N. of a medicinal plant. ब्रह्मजयः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्म a. (जी f.). 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. 2 Brāhmanical, belonging to Brāhmanas. 3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. 4 Prescribed by the Veda, Vedic. 5 Holy, sacred, divine 6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत्; (see ब्रह्मसुहृत्), or a missile -हस्तः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मे विवाह आहुय दीयते शक्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. 2 N. of Nārada. -हस्त 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. 2 Holy or sacred study. -COMP. -अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. -देवा a girl to be married according to the Brāhmana form. -सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे सुहृत् ब्राह्म उच्यते) ब्राह्मे सुहृत् किञ्च तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पे सप्तमे कुमारं R. 5. 36. ब्राह्मण a. (णी f.). 1 Belonging to a Brāhmana. 2 Befitting a Brāhmana. 3 Given by a Brāhmana. -णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brāhmana (born from the mouth of the Puruṣha ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; M. 1. 31. 96.) 2 जन्मना जायते सुदः संस्कारोर्द्ध्व उच्यते । नियता यति विरतं ज्ञानं श्रान्तं उच्यते ॥ or जथा कुलेन वृत्तं स्वाध्यायन श्रान्तं च । पशितुंको हि यतिप्रवृत्तिं स द्विज उच्यते ॥ 3 A priest, theologian 3 An epithet of Agni. -ण 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmanas. 2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices; their origin and detailed explanation with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. 3 N. of that class of Vedic works which contain the Brāhmana portion (regarded as Śruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmana or Brāhmanas -देवेय or आचारायन and कौशिकी or संख्यायन belonging to the R̥gveda; जगदय to the Yajurveda; पञ्चविज्ञ and बह्विज्ञ and six more, to the Sāmaveda and गोपय to the Atharvaveda). -COMP.

-अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmanas, insult to Brāhmanas ब्राह्मणानि क्रमयामास भवतिव श्रुतम् Mv 2. 80 -अवाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brahmanas, -अभ्युपपातिः f. protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmana; Ms. 9. 87. -हन्तः the slayer of a Brāhmana जातः, जातिः f. the Brāhmana caste. -जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmana. -द्वयं, -स्वं a Brāhmana's property. -निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmanas. -ब्रह्मः one who pretends to be a Brāhmana, one who is a Brāhmana only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; ब्रह्मो ब्राह्मणत्वा निवसति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 2) धृष्टिः a consisting, for the most part, of Brāhmanas. -वधः the murder of a Brāhmana, Brāhmanicide. -संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmana (only in name) 2 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणवा ind. 1 Among Brāhmanas. 2 To the state of a Brāhmana; as in ब्राह्मणदाता भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाश्रयः m. N. of a priest,

the assistant of the priest called *Barahma* q. v.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmana caste. 2 The wife of a Brāhmana. 3 Intellect; ( बुद्धि according to नीलकण्ठ ). 4 A kind of lizard. 5 A kind of wasp. 6 A kind of grass COMP. -गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmana woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmana. -ग्रहः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -ग्रहं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmana, priestly or sacerdotal character; सर्वं ग्रहे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66. Ms. 3, 17; 7. 42. 2 A collection of Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. 2 Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. 3 Speech. 4 A tale or narrative. 5 A pious usage or custom. 6 N. of the constellation Rohini. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 A woman married according to the *Brāhma* form of marriage 9 The wife of a Brāhmana. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. 11 A kind of brass. 12 N. of a river. -COMP. -कन्दः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhman; see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मण a. ( स्त्री f. ) 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. 2 Relating to the supreme Spirit. 3 Relating

to the Brāhmanas. -ब्रह्मं Wonder, astonishment ( विस्मय ). -COMP -मुहूर्तः=ब्राह्ममुहूर्तं q. v. -हुतं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ.

ब्रह्म a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title; ( at the end of comp. ); as in ब्राह्मणब्रह्म, क्षत्रियब्रह्म.

ब्र 2 U. ( ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc. ); तां.....ब्रूया एवं Me. 104; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं प्राप्ता ब्रूते स्म विहृतः B. k. 6. 8. or रामवक्त्रं ब्रूते स्म Sk; किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूये Bv. 1. 46. 2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुनलाभधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 3. To declare, proclaim, publish, prove; ब्रूयते हि फलेन साधयो न तु कटेन निजोपयोगिता N. 2. 48; Ratn. 2. 13. 4 To name, call, designate; छन्दसि वक्षा ये कथयन्त्यग्निवचनं ते ब्रूयते Sru. 15. 5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. WITH अद्भुत to say, speak, declare. -निष् to explain, derive. -य to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85 -यति to speak in reply, answer or reply; यत्प्रब्रवीच्येन R. 2. 42. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रूयकः A snare, net, noose.

## भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. 2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -भं 1 A star. 2 A lunar mansion or asterism. 3 A planet. 4 A sign of zodiac. 5 The number twenty seven. 6 A bee. COMP. -हृन्, हृन्तः the sun. -वर्गः वर्गः 1 the group of star or asterisms 2 the zodiac. 8 revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -बोलः the starry sphere - चक्रं, मंडलं the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भास्त्रिका A cricket.

भक्ष् p. p. 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. 2 Divided. 3 Served, worshipped. 4 Engaged in, attentive to. 5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. 6 Dressed, cooked (as food); see ( भक्ष् ). -भक्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोऽसि मे सदा भक्त Bg. 4. 3; 9 31; 7 23. -भक्ष 1 A share, portion. 2 Food; Bh 3. 74. 3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. 4 Any edible grain boiled with water. COMP -अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. -भक्षयकः-a cook. -भक्षः a dish of

food. -भक्षः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -भक्षः a cook -छन्दः appetite. -दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415 -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -मंडलं the semm of boiled rice. -रोचन a stimulating appetite. -वत्सल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. -भान्ना 1 an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them) 2 a dining hall.

भक्तिः f. 1 Separation, partition, division. 2 A division, portion, share. 3 Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku 7. 37; R. 2. 64; Mn. 1. 15. 4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. 5 Texture, arrangement; R. 5. 74. 6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; अवद्वन्द्वमालम्बकं वेत्ते, Ku. 7 10, 91; भक्तः देवैरवगच्छन् धृष्टिमे गच्छत्य M. 19. R 13 59, 75 15. 31. 7 An attribute COMP. -नम्र a making a humble oblation. -पूतः-पूतं ind. devoutly, reverentially -भ्राज् a. 1 devout, fervid. 2 firmly

attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -भार्गः the way of devotion; i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. -योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. -वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिवत् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. 2 Loyal, devoted or attached, faithful, loyal.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse)

भक्ष 10 U. ( भक्षयति ते भक्षति ) 1. To eat, devour यथाभिष्ट जले मत्स्येभक्षते भास्त्रे भुवि Pt. 1. 2 To use up, consume. 3 To waste, destroy. 4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. 2 Food.

भक्षक a. ( स्त्री f. ) 1 One who eats or lives upon. 2 Gluttonous, voracious.

भक्षण a ( स्त्री f. ) Eating, one who eats, or devours. -भं Eating, feeding or living upon

भक्ष्य a Estable, fit for food. -भक्ष्य Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also; भक्ष्यमलक्ष्योः) प्रतिनिधिचे-रेव कारण H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. -COMP.

-कारः (also) भर्षकारः a baker, cook.

भगः One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. 2 The moon. 3 A form of Siva. 4 Good fortune, luck happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीन्य Ait. Br.; भगिन्द्र बायुश्च भगं सतर्क्यो वदुः Y. 1. 282. 5 Affluence, prosperity. 6 Dignity, distinction. 7 Fame, glory. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 Excellence, distinction. 10 Love, affection. 11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. 12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. 13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). 14 Effort, exertion. 15 Absence of desire indifference to worldly objects. 16 Final beatitude. 17 Strength. 18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). —अं The asterism called उन्नराकल्पनी. COMP. -अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. -प्रः an epithet of Siva. -देवः a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage. -देवतं the constellation उन्नराकल्पनी. -नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu -भक्षकः a pander procurer. -देवन् proclaiming matrimonial felicity.

भगद्वारः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. 2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली कारयः S. 5. भगवन्मवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वाग्देवः &c.—m. 1 A god, deity. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Jina. 5 Of a Buddha.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu. भगालः A skull.

भगानि m. An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् a. (नी f) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. 2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी 1 A sister. 2 A fortunate woman. 3 A woman in general. —COMP. -पतिः, भर्तृ m. a sister's husband.

भगिनियः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —COMP. -पथः, पथनः the path or effort of Bhagiratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. -सुता, an epithet of the Ganges.

भञ्ज p. p. 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. 2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. 3 Checked, arrested, suspended. 4 Marred, impaired. 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. 6 Demolished, destroyed. (see नञ्). —अं Fracture of the leg. —COMP. -आत्मन् m. an epithet of the moon. -आपद् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आश्र a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. -उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled. -क्रमः, प्रक्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमण. -चेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. -वृष a. humbled, crest-fallen. -निद्र a. whose sleep is interrupted. -पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. -वृष्ट a. 1 having a broken back. 2 coming in front. -प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promises. -मनस् a. discouraged, disappointed. -व्रत a. faithless in one's vows. -संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated.

भञ्जी A sister.

भंका (ग) री A gad-fly.

भंक्तिः f. Breaking, fracture.

भंगः 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्यमाणं भङ्गं प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. 2 A break, fracture, breach. 3 Plucking off, lopping; आन्रकलिकामं S. 6. 4 Separation, analysis. 5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; उपोद्ध्य पदव्यंगमिभः Ku. 3. 61. R. 16. 16 6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्ञः, सत्त्व &c. 7 Breaking up, dispersion; राज्ञः माल. 1. 8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. 9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42 आश्रमं &c. 10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 42. 11 A chasm, fissure. 12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा, गति &c. 13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. 14 Taking to flight, 15 A bend; fold, wave. 16 Contraction, bending, knitting; U. 5. 36. 17 Going, motion. 18 Paralysis. 19 Fraud, deceit. 20 A canal, water-course. 21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see; भेगि 22 Hemp. —COMP. -नयः removal of obstacle. बासा turmeric. -सार्थ a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंजा 1 Hemp. 2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. —COMP. -कटं the pollen of hemp.

भंजि-नी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. 2 Undulation. 3

Bending, contracting; हम्भोगेभिः पथम-मयुतामंभे बुद्धितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. 4 A wave. 5 A flood, current. 6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. 7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भग्यतेरेण कथनाद् K. P. 10; बहुभेगि विशारदः Dk. 8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यप्रतिर्भवं भग्या धारयतः केनचित् व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. 9 Trick, fraud, deceit. 10 Irony. 11 Repartee, wit. 12 A step; R. 13; 69. 13 An interval. 14 Modesty. —COMP. -भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me 60.

भंजिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्क्षणमंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. 2 Cast in a suit.

भंजिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंजिमन् m. 1 Fracture, breach. 2 Bending, undulation. 3 Curliness. 4 Disguise, deceit. 5 Wit, irony. 6 Perversity.

भंजिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

भंजुर a. 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. 2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणाताः प्रणवाः को-पास्तत्पुण्यभंजुराः H. 1. 188; Si. 16. 72. 3 Changeable, variable. 4 Crooked, bent. 5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंजुरः Git. 10. 6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —रः The bend of a river.

भञ्ज I. 1. U. (भजति-ते, but usually Atm. only; भञ्ज ) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भजेन् पितृकं रिक्तं Ms. 9. 104; न तदुभयैर्भजेत्सार्धं 209, 119. (b) To assign, allot, apportion; गायत्रीमन्त्रेऽभजत् Ait. Br. 2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; पित्रं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. 3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. 4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भजे K. 179; मातलंश्च भजस्व कञ्चिद्वरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्गानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्ममातुरः R. 1. 21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विदुषि भजतेतलं कलं Bv. 1. 74; न भजति भीमवि-षेण भीति Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तिं भजतेत्यापनाः S. 7. 8; अभितप्तयोपि मार्गं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिष्ठ R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve R. 2. 23. Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32; 7 To adore, honour, worship. (as a god). 8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतपरीक्ष्यान्तरद्भजते M. 1. 2. 9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10 To be attached or devoted to. 11 To take possession of. 12 To fall to the lot of any one. (The meanings

of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—e.g. निद्रां भज् to go to sleep; मूर्च्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c.). -WITH वि 1 to divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न पश्चिमोत्तरः N. 1. 16; पश्चिमां च्यमज्जदा-श्रमद्विः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; Si. 1. 3. 2 to separate, divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः divided brothers. 3 to distinguish. 4 to honour, worship. -संवि to share in common, admit (one) to a share; विचं वदा यस्य च संविभक्तः -II 10 U. (भाजयति ते regarded by some as *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. 2 To give.

भजकः A divider, distributor. 2 A worshipper, votary, devotee. भजन् 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Possession. 3 Service, adoration, worship.

भजमान a 1 Dividing. 2 Enjoying. 3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज् I. 7. P. (भनक्ति, भञ्ज; *desid.* विभङ्गति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनक्ति सर्वमर्थाः Bk. 6. 38; भञ्ज्वा भुञ्जी 4 3: भञ्जुर्बलया नि च 3. 22; धनुरभाजि यस्या R. 11. 76. 2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्तुपवनं रुविः Bk. 9. 2. 3 To make a breach (in a fortress). 4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; विनाकिना भग्नमर्था यती Ku. 5. 1. 5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भग्ननिद्राः. 6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिहृय रामाक्षरायथाभ्यस्त स द्विजेंद्रः N. 22. 133. -WITH अव् to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. -प्र 1 to break down, shatter, splinter. 2 to stop, arrest, suspend. 3 to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10 U. (भञ्जयति-ते) To brighten, illuminate.

भञ्जक a. (जिका f.) Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन a. (नी f.) 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Arresting, checking. 3 Frustrating. 4 Causing violent pain. -न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. 2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तद्विदितमयभ-जनाव द्वां Gt. 10. 3 Routing, vanquishing. 4 Frustrating. 5 Cheeking, interrupting, disturbing. 6 Afflicting, paining. -नः Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जकः A tree growing near a temple.

भद्र 1 P. (भदति, भद्रि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. 2 To hire. 3 To receive wages -II. 10 U. (भद्रयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भद्रः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भद्रचारुतिरुत्तरी N. 1. 12; वादि-वसुदेवो भद्रस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. 2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. 3 An outcast, a barbarian. 4 A demon.

भद्रिज् a. Roasted on a spit.

भद्रः 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.). 2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भद्रः गोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिलभद्रः &c. 3 Any learned man or philosopher. 4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; कृत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां भद्रो जातः-नुवाचकः; 5 A bard, panegyrist. -COMP. -आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. 2 a great doctor. प्रयागः=प्रयाग q. v.

भद्रार a. 1 Revered, worshipful. 2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भद्रारहसिचंद्रस्य पद्मवती नृपयते. Hch.

भद्रारक a. (रिका f.) Venerable, worshipful &c; see भद्रार above. -COMP. -वासरः Sunday.

भद्रिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). 2 A lady of high rank. 3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

भद्रः A particular mixed caste.

भद्रिलः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 An attendant, servant.

भग्न 1 P. (भगति, भगन्त) 1 To say, speak; उरुवाचम इति भगितये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. 2 To describe; कायः स कायेन सभासभाजिद् N. 10. 59. 3 To name, call.

भगन्तं, भगितं, भगितिः f. Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न यथामात्रं जनयति जयवाध-भगितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; आजयद्वभगितं हरिभक्तं Gt. 7; ३६ रसभगन्तं *ibid.*

भङ्ग I. 1 A. (भन्ते) 1 To chide, upbraid. 2 To mock, deride. 3 To speak. 4 To jest, joke. II. 10 U. (भङ्गयति-ते) 1 To make fortunate. 2 To cheat (properly भद्र).

भङ्गः A bullock, jester, mime; यथो वेदस्य कर्तारं भङ्गुर्देविशाचकाः Sarv. 8 2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भद्र. -COMP. -सप्रियम् m. a pseudo ascetic. -हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भङ्गकः A species of wag-tail.

भङ्गन 1 Mail, armour, 2 War, battle. 3 Mischief, wickedness.

भङ्गि -डी f. A wave.

भङ्गिल a. Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. -हः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. 2 A messenger. 3 A workman, artisan.

भद्रतः 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भद्रं विधिरेव न श्रुयति Mu. 4. 2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भद्राकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र a 1 Good, happy, prosperous. 2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रमुख. 3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रपञ्च भद्रं विजिता-रिभद्रः R. 14. 31. 4 Favourable, propitious. 5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. 6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. 7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. 8 beloved, dear. 9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. -भ्रं 1 Happiness, Good fortune, wel-

fare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भावन् सुदसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरतु भद्रं भुयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft-used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. 2 Gold. 3 Iron, steel. 1 A bullock—द्रः. 2 A species of wagtail. 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. 4 An impostor, hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. 5 N. of Siva. 6 An epithet of mount Meru. 7 A kind of Kadamba.

(भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). -COMP. -अंगः an epithet of Balarāma. -आकारः, आकृति a. of auspicious features. -आत्मजः a sword. -आसनं 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. 2 particular posture in meditation. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -एला large cardamoms. -कपिलः an epithet of Siva. -कारक a. propitious. -काली N. of Durgā. -कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. -मणिते the construction of magical diagrams. -घटः घटका a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. -द्वार m. n. a sort of pine. नामम् m. a wag-tail. -पीठं 1 a splendid seat, a chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. 2 a kind of winged insect. -चलनः an epithet of Balarāma. -सुख a. 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. -सुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. -रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. -वर्मम् m. a kind of jasmine. -शाखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -अर्यः, -अरिदं sandal-wood. -श्रीः f. the sandal tree. -सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक a. (दिका f.) 1 Good, auspicious. 2 Handsome, beautiful. -कः The Devadaru tree.

भद्रकर n. One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् a. Auspicious. -n. The Devadaru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. 2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

fortnight 3 The celestial Gang-a 4 N. of various plants. -Comp. अयं sandal-wood.

भारिका 1 An amulet. 2 =भद्र (3) above.

भद्रिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. 2 Tremulous motion.

भंभ. 1 A fly. 2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gad-fly. 2 A gnat.

भंभरवः The lowing of a cow.

भय 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension: (oft with abl.); भये रोम भयं कले च्छिभयं विचे नृणां भयं Bh. 3. 35; नदि समरपाश नास्ति शूलोभयं Vc. 3. 4. 2 Fright, terror; जयभयं &c. 3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावदभयं भयं गच्छन्मनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरा कुप्यन्मनागतं H. 1. 57. -यः Sickness, disease. -Comp. अभितः -आक्रांत a. overcome with fear. -आतुर -आतं a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह a. 1 causing fear. 2 risky; स्वयं विजयं शेषः परलोकां दशवहः Bg. 3. 35. -उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. -कर. (also चयकर) a. 1 frightening, terrible, fearful. 2 dangerous, perilous; so भयकरक, भयकृत -दिशिः a drum used in battle. -द्रुत a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. प्रतीकारः warding off or removed of fear. -मद् a. inspiring fear. fearful terrible. प्रसवारः an occasion of fear. -बाह्वनः a timid Brāhmana, a Brāhmana who to save himself from danger declares his caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmana. -विभ्रत a. panic-struck. -व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger.

भयानक a. Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2. Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. -कः 1 A tiger. 2 N. of Rāhu. 3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry see under त्र. -कं Terror, fear.

भर a. Bearing, granting, supporting &c. -रः 1 A burden, load, weight; सुखे भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; रुद्रभरणिनामरुद्राजम् &c. U. 2. 20; भव्या Ma 2. 18. 3 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; पते भरं कुम्भपत्रकलापकीं Bv. 1. 94, 54, Si. 9. 47 3 Bulk, mass 4 Excess: निद्रिहोहृदभवेति कुणोज्ज्वलेति M. 1. 6. 17; ज्ञेयामरेः संज्ञा Bv. 1. 103; कोपमरेण Git. 3. 6 A particular measure of weight.

भरदः 1 A potter. 2 A servant.

भरण a. (जी f.) Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. -नं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7.

33. 2 The act of bearing or carrying. 3 Bringing or procuring. 4 Nutrim-nt 5 Hire, wages -नः The constellation hrapit.

भरणो N of the second constellation containing three stars. COMP. -रुः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरुहः 1 A master, lord. 2 A prince, king. 3 An ox, a bull. 4 A worm.

भरणं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Wages, hire. 3 The lunar mansion Bharapit. -वयः Wages, hire. -Comp. रुद्रम् m. a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः 1 A master. 2 A protector. 3 A friend 4 Fire. 5 The moon. 6 The sun.

भरतः 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्ति), India being called Bharataoarsha after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pandavas. 2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyi, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyi, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. 3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. 4 An actor, a stage player; तस्मिन्मनुष्ये भरतः Māl. 1. 5 A hired soldier, mercenary. 6 A barbarian, mountaineer. 7 An epithet of Agni. -Comp. -अवज्ञा 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 7. 1. -रुहं N. of a part of India. -ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata; or the dramatic science. -वृत्तः an actor. -वर्गः 'the country of Bharata; i. e. India. -वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापिदम्भु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरवः 1 A sovereign king. 2 Fire. 3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरदाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. 2 A sky-lark.

भरित a. 1 Nourish-d, maintained 2 Filled with, full of; जयजालं कर्तुं कुम्भभरतीरस्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33.

भरुः 1 A husband. 2 A lord. 3 N. of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Gold. 6 The sea.

भरुनः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भरुदक Fried meat.

भरुः 1 N of Siva 2 Of Brahman.

भरुवः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. Roasting, frying, baking. 2 Annihilating -नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. 2 A frying-pan.

भर्तृ m. 1 A husband; यद्भर्तृव हि तन्मिच्छति तत्फलं Bh. 2. 68; कर्णं भर्ता पद्मदागच्छ पुनः Māl. 6. 18. 2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः शोचि Me. 1; गण, वृत्त &c. 3 A leader, commander, chief; इ 7, 41. 4 A supporter, bearer, protector -Comp. -हो a woman who murders her husband. -द्वारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). -द्वारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). -द्वर्तुः fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-तर) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता -शोकः grief for the death of the husband -हृदिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (सुगार, नीति, and वेदाय) and also वाक्यप्रदीप and मल्लिकाय.

भर्तृवती A married woman whose husband is living.

भर्तृवत् ind. In the possession of a husband; कृतम् married.

भरु 10 A. (भरुवते; P. also same times) 1 A menace, threaten. 2 To revile, reproach, abuse. 3 To deride. -With नि 1 to revile, censure, abuse. 2 to surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53.

भरुतकः A threatener, reviler.

भरुतन, भरुतना, भरुतित 1 Threatening, reviling. 2 A threat, menace. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 A curse.

भरु 1 Wages, hire. 2 Gold. 3 The navel.

भरुवया Wages, hire.

भरुव 4. 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment 2 Wages, hire. 3 Gold. 4 A gold coin. 5 The navel.

भरु 10 A. (भारुवते, भारुति) To see, behold -With नि (also P.) 1 To see, behold, perceive, look at; निमित्तं भूयो निजगौरिमाणं मा भाम मां सहस्रं वासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मा न भाविनि निमित्तं वरि प्रभातनी नारदिसम्भविदैः कटाहैः 3. 4. -11. 1 A. see भरु.

भरु 1 A. (भरुते, भारुते) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. 2 To wound, hurt, kill. 3 To give.



**भङ्गः-ह्री-ह्रं** A kind of missile or arrow; कविदाकणाविकृष्टभट्टवर्षा R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. —**ह्रः** 1 A bear. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The marking-nut plant. (भङ्गी also.)

**भङ्गकः** A bear.

**भङ्गावतः**, **-भङ्गावकः** The marking-nut plant.

**भङ्गकः** A bear.

**भङ्गकः** 1 A bear; दधति कुहरभाजामन भङ्गयुगेन U. 2. 21. 2 A dog.

**भव** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —**वः** 1 Being, state of being, existence, (वत्ता). 2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकान्मुदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14; S. 7. 27. 3 Source, origin. 4 Worldly existence, worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; Ku. 2. 51. 5 The world. 6 Well-being, health, prosperity. 7 Excellence, superiority. 8 N. of Siva; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. 9 A god, deity. 10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —**Comp.** —**अतिव** *a.* over-coming worldly existence. —**अंतकृत** *m.* in epithet of Brahmā. —**अंतर** another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121. —**अब्धिः**, **-अर्णवः**, **-समुद्रः**, **-सागरः**, **-सिन्धुः** the ocean of worldly life. —**अयना** *नी* the Ganges. —**अरण्यं** 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —**आत्मजः** an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —**उच्छेदः** destruction of worldly existence, R. 14. 74. —**क्षितिः** *f.* the place of birth. —**वस्तरः** a forest-conflagration. —**छिद्र** *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिद्रद्वयवक्त्रपादांशवः K. 1. —**छेदः** prevention of recurring birth: Si. 1. 35. —**चार्** *n.* the *devadāru* tree. —**धृतिः** N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवश्रेते संव्याद्वयभूरेव भारती भाति । एतच्छ्रुतकारण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति शका ॥ Aryā S. 36. —**दध** *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —**दीप्तिः** *f.* liberation from worldly existence; Ki. 6. 41.

**भवत्** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. 2 Present; समतीतं च भवत् मावि च B. 8. 78. —**प्रण**, *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् भवन्ते M. 1; भवत् एव जानति रघुना च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40, 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to च also; यन्मा विप्रविषये समवाधिमुक्ते Māl. 1. 9.

**भवदीय** *a.* Your honour's, your, thine.

**भवनं** 1 Being, existence. 2 Production, birth. 3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवनप्रत्ययान् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3; Me. 32. 4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. 5 A building. 6 Nature. —**Comp.** —**उदर** the interior of a house. —**पतिः**, **स्वामिन्** *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

**भवतः** *-तिः* The time being, present time.

**भवती** A virtuous wife.

**भवानी** N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva आर्द्धवतायकमन्त्रयो भवत्याः Ki. 3. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36, 44. —**Comp.** —**ह्रदः** an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —**पतिः** an epithet of Siva; अविनयनि नृणां यदेन जनैरविदितविमो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

**भवादृश** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*), **भवादृश** *a.* **भवादृश** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Like your honour, like you.

**भविक** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. 2 Happy, prosperous. —**कं** Prosperity, welfare.

**भवितव्य** *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, i. e. in the neuter gender and singular number, with instrumental of the subject and the predicative word, यथा मम मह्येन भवितव्यं S. 2; यस्या कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —**व्यं** What is destined to happen; भवितव्य भवत्येव शब्दियेमेनमि स्थितं Subhāsh.

**भवितव्यता** Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6; संवत्सराभ्यवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

**भविष्य** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) About to become, future; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50.

**भविनः** A poet; also भविनिन् *m.*

**भविलः** 1 A paramour. 2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

**भविष्णु** *a.* = वृष्ण q. v.

**भविष्य** *a.* 1 Future 2 Imminent, impending. —**व्यं** The future, futurity. —**Comp.** —**कालः** the future tense. —**ज्ञान** knowledge of futurity. —**पुराण** N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

**भविष्यत्** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) About to be. —**Comp.** —**कालः** futurity. —**वक्तु**, **-वादिन्** *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

**भव्य** *a.* 1 Existing, being, being present. 2 Future, about to be. 3 Likely to become. 4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. 5 Good, nice, excellent. 6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. 7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. 8 Calm, tranquil, placid. 9 True. —**व्या** N. of Pārvatī. —**व्यं** 1 Existence. 2 Future time. 3 Result, fruit. 4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 53. 5 A bone.

**व्यं** 1 P. (भवति) 1 To bark, growl,

bark at. 2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

**भवः**, **भवकः** A dog.

**भवणः** A dog. —**व्यं** The barking of a dog, a growl.

**भवद्** *m.* 1 The sun. 2 Flesh. 3 A kind of duck. 4 Time. 5 A float (वृष). 6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). 7 Pudendum Muliebre.

**भवनः** A bee.

**भवेत्** Time.

**भसित** *a.* Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

**भस्त्रा**, **भस्त्रा**, **भस्त्रि**, *f.* 1 A bellows. 2 A leathern vessel for holding water. 3 A pouch, leathern bag.

**भस्मकं** 1 Gold or silver. 2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. 3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

**भस्मन्** *n.* 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) एवं चित्तभस्मजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. 2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि ह्यु 'to sacrifice in ashes'; i. e. to do a useless work; भस्मा or भस्मीकृतं to reduce to ashes; भस्मीकृतं to be reduced to ashes; भस्मीकृतं देहस्य पुनरागमनं कृतः Sarva. S.) —**Omā**. —**अग्निः** morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —**अवशेष** *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; Ku. 3. 72. —**आहव्यः** camphor. —**उद्धूलनं**, **-मुद्धूलनं** smearing the body with ashes; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —**कारः** a washerman. —**कुदः** a heap of ashes. —**गंधा**, **-गंधिका**, **गंधिनी** a kind of perfume. —**वृक्ष** 1 frost, snow. 2 a shower of dust. 3 a number of villages. —**जिह्वः** an epithet of Siva. —**रोगः** a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —**लेपनं** smearing the body with ashes. —**विधिः** any rite performed with ashes. —**वेद्यकः** camphor. —**स्नानं** purification by ashes.

**भस्मता** The state of ashes.

**भस्मसात्** *ind.* To the state of ashes; 'कु' to reduce to ashes.

**भा** 2 P. (भाति, भात, *caus.* भावयति-ने; *desid.* विभासति) To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकेर्विना सरो भाति सुदः खलजैर्विना । कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं निषेवैर्विना Bv. 1. 116. समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 25; R. 3. 18. 2 To seem appear; बुभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति विविचि Mbb. 3 To be, exist. 4 To show oneself. —**With** अभि to shine forth; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb. —**आ** 1 to shine, blaze, appear splendid; नरेन्द्रकन्यास्तमकाय सत्यं तमेतुदं दक्षता इवावसुः R. 3. 33. 2 to seem, appear; R. 5. 15, 70; 13. 14. —**नि** 1 to shine forth, shine; असृष्टाव-बल्येन निर्विभो R. 11. 66. 2 to proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाङ्गो हि निर्विभो Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10. —**य** 1 to appear. 2 to shine forth. 3 to begin to become

light, begin to dawn (as night); ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्या शशिनश्च शबरी R. 3. 2. -प्रति 1 to shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभांस्वयं वनानि केतकानां Ghaṭ. 15. 2 to show oneself, become manifest, 3 to seem, appear; श्रीरत्नसुदृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38, 6. 54. 4 to occur to, come into the mind of; as in मोक्षं प्रतिभाति मे. -वि 1 to shine; Bh. 2. 71. 2 to seem, appear. -व्यति (Atm.) to shine very much, shine forth (in prominent contrast); अपिलोक्युगं दशा- षपि श्रुतदृष्टा स्मणीयुणा अपि। श्रुतिगमितया द- मस्वव्यतिमिति निनरां धरापते ॥ N. 2. 22 (where the verb can be construed equally with दुग्, दशी and युगा; cf. P. 1. 3. 14).

भा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेभानि यावन्माधस्य नोदयः Udb. 2 A shadow, reflection. -Comp. -कोशः-सः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. -निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मंडलं a halo of light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक् a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. 2 Fit for food. 3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य) 4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्कि A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Voracious, gluttonous.

भाक् 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागदाः &c. 2 Allotment, distribution, partition. 3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. 4 A part of any whole, a fraction. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A quarter, one fourth part. 7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. 9 The quotient. 10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. -Comp. -अर्ह a. entitled to a share or inheritance. -कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -धेयं 1 a share, part, portion; त्विवाभागेधेयानि R. 1. 50. 2. fortune, destiny, luck. 3 good fortune or luck; तद्भागययं यमं पशुतो Bh. 2. 12. 4 property. 5 happiness. (-यः) 1 a tax; S. 2. 2 an heir. -भाक् a. interested, a sharer or partner. -सुक् m. a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहलक्षणा; e. g. सोयं देवर्चः. -हरा 1 a co-heir. 2 division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.).

भाक्त्व a. (ती f.) 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. 2 Pertaining to a god. 3 Holy, divine, sacred.

-तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. -तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भाक्शब्द ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. 2 According to the share.

भागिक a. 1 Relating to a part. 2 Forming a part. 3 Fractional. 4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं इतं 'one part in a hundred': i. e. one per cent; so भागिक विद्वानि &c.)

भागिन् a. 1 Consisting of shares or parts. 2 Sharing, having a share. 3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःखः. 4 Concerned in, affected by. 5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. 6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. 7 Lucky, fortunate. 8 Inferior, secondary.

भागिनियः A sister's son. -यो A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्देशीकरत्ना Ku. 1. 15. 2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; त्रिपञ्चविंशं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवं न जानाति कुत्रे मनुष्यः Subhāsh. oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. 2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. 3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येक- दुःखेक्षिणी S. 4. 17. 4 Happiness, welfare. -Comp. -आयस a. depend- ent on fate; भाग्ययस्यतःपर S. 4. 16. -उदयः dawn of good fortune, lucky occurrence. -क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि वनानि भवन्ति वणि Mk. 1. 13. -योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. -विप्लवः ill luck, adverseness, of fate; R. 8. 47. -वशात् ind. through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् a. 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. 2 Prosperous.

भाग्य a. (सी f.) Made of hemp, hempen.

भाग्यकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भांवीनं A field of hemp.

भाक् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भाज् caus.

भाज् a. (Usually at the end of Comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to. 2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुखं, रित्यं. 3 Entitled to. 4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. 5 Devoting oneself to. 6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; कुहभाजा. 7 Going or resorting to, seeking. 8 Worshipping. 9 Falling to the lot of. 10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः 1 Dividing. 2 (In arith.) A divider.

भाजनं 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Division (in arith.). 3 A vessel,

pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. 4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स शिबो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 143; कल्याणानां स्वस्ति महर्षो भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते MAL. 1. 3; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. 5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवाद्दृष्टा एव भवति भाजनान्युपदेशानां K. 108. 6 Representa- tion. 7 A measure equal to 64 palas.

भाजिकं A share, portion.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्यं 1 A portion, share. 2 An inheritance. 3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटे, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः f. 1 Wages, hire. 2 The earnings of barlots.

भाट्टः A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

भाट्टः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्भाट्टविरचितो वामादेव्यवयवः। इकांत एक पञ्चत्र निपुणः पंडितो विदः ॥ S. D. 513; see the next stanza also; e. g. वसंत- निरुक्त, सुहृद्वन्द, कीटावधुकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भाण्डं 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.). नीमभाण्डं 'an indigo- vat'; so क्षीरभाण्डं 'a milk-pail'; मूतं, मूद &c. 2 A box, trunk, chest, case; धुमण्डं Pt. 1. 3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. 4 A musical instrument. 5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shopkeeper's stock; मधुरामाश्रितं भाण्डानि Pt. 1. 6 A bale of goods. 7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; इतं वा सुखं देनं तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभाण्डं हि मे U. 4. 26. 8 The bed of a river. 9 Trappings or harness of a horse. 10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from मंड). -दाः (m. pl.) Wares, merchandise. -Comp. -अ (अ भाण्डः, -रं 1 a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भाण्डागारण्यकृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाजि Vikr. 18. 45. 2 treasury; ज्ञानं. 3 a collector, store, magazine. -वर्तिः a merchant. -वृद्धः a barber. -प्रतिभाण्डकं barter, com- putation of the exchange of goods. -भरकः the contents of a vessel. -मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. -शाला a storehouse, store.

भाण्डकः-कं A small vessel, cup- -कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भाण्डारं A store-house, store.

भाण्डारिन् m. The keeper of a store- house.

भाण्डिः f. A razor-case. -Comp.

-वाटः a barber. -शाला a barber's shop.

भाषिकः ल. A barber.  
भाषिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाषिनी A chest, basket.

भाडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भाप p. p. Shining, brilliant, bright. -सः Dawn, morning.

भातिः f. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -दाः (f. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातृ).

भावे 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलदिश्राता-श्रद्धाशोः पातु भावः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भातुः सकृद्युक्तं एव S. 5. 4; भीममानी निदावे Bv. 1. 30. 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -f. A handsome woman. -Comp. -केसः (स) रः the sun. -जः the planet Saturn. -दिनं, -वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् a. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -m. The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Rs. 5. 2. -ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भासः 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A siser's husband. -सः 1 A passionate woman. 2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा.

भासिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like वंदा as a term of endearment); उपवीत एव कापि शोभा गरिते भासिनि ते हसस्य तिलं Bv. 1. 1.

भारः 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानभिता न योषितः Bb. 3. 27; so श्रोणीभार Me. 82; भारः कश्यो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5. 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कच, जरा. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 palas of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -Comp. -आकांत a. heavily laden, over-burdened. -उद्धः porter, burden-carrier. -उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -वधिः a poise for carrying burdens. -वाह a. (भारी);

bearer of burdens. -वाहः a burden-carrier, porter. -वाहनः a beast of burden. (-स) a cart, waggon. -वाहिकः a porter. -सह a. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -हर, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. -हारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

भारुः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुड). Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती f.) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of Bharatavarsha or India. 3 An actor. -तं 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अर्वाजलिपुत्रेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यमयुतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासभिरा नियां सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । भूषणतयेव संज्ञां यद्विकितां भारती वदति ॥ Aryā S. 31. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीविर्वाचः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या युतया योक्तमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसकुरिं निर्मितमाद्वती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती सस्कृतशैली वाग्यापारो नराग्रयः S. D. 285. 4 A quail.

भारद्वाजः 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 Tue planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -जं A bone.

भारवः A bow-string.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kirātārjuna; तवज्ञा भवेमिति यावन्मा-वस्य नोदयः । उद्विजे च पुनर्भवे भारवेमां रवेति ॥ भारवेर्यगौलं Udb.

भारिः A lion.

भारिक, भारिन् a. Heavy. -m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः 1 N. of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. 2 N. of Paramāra; see पारुषाम. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -Comp. -विद्यः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Dūrva grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

भार्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या वृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्रणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. 2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आह a. livig by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊह a. married (as a man); भार्योऽहं तमवजाय Bk. 4. 15. -जिनः a hen-pecked husband.

भार्यकः 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भालं 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्र निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्त्रीकं महद्वा यनं Bb. 2. 49; (स्तरस्य) वयं सद्यो भालमलमभित्तिजरासामभूत Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 Darkness.

-Comp. -अंकः a man born with cky lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -चद्रः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of G. 3. 1. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन् a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृष्ट् m., -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः, -ट्ट the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालुः (लुः) कः, भालुः (लुः) कः A bear.

भावः 1 Being, existing, existence; नास्तौ विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; कातरभावाः, विवर्णभावाः &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेयभावं; किकरभावं &c. 6 (a.) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; रुचि मे भावनिर्वचना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition; nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; रको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, Bhāvas are either स्थानिन् primary, or व्यभिचार्त् subordi- nate. The former are eight or nine, according as the Rasas are taken to be 8 or 9 each rāsa having its own स्थानिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first ānana or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वांनि भावं क्रियया विवर्णः Ku. 3. 35; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विदुतभावस्तत् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिन्स्ते ते भावा नरेव- कृदायः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (भावना q. v.). 18 Conduct, move- ment, gesture. 19 Amorous gesture

or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. 20 Birth. 21 The world, universe. 22 The womb. 23 Will. 24 Superhuman power. 25 Advice, instruction. 26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (A term of address): भाव अव-मस्ति V. 1; तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वयः पाठिताः Māl. 1. 27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. 28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. 29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. 30 A lunar mansion. -Comp. -अनुग a. not forced, natural. (-ना) a shadow. -अनुरं a different state. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.) 2 The subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक a. real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -गंभीर ind. 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. 2 deeply, gravely. -गम्य a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राह्य a. 1 understanding the sense. 2 appreciating the sentiment. -जः the god of love. -ज्ञ, विज्ञ a. knowing the heart. -द्वेषिन् a. see मालद्वेषिन्. -बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -वाचक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -मित्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas). -रूप a. real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -वाचकत्वं a mixture of various emotions; (भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमावा-नामुदासीनानां वा यादविश्रमं R. G., vide examples given ad. loc.) -रूप a. devoid of real love. -संघिः the union or coexistence of two emotions, भाव-संघिरन्योन्याभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोरन्योन्याः। सा-मानाधिकरणं R. G. see the examples there given). -समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. -सम्यः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. लो-कितिसम्यं or material creation). -स्य a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 68. -स्थिर a. firmly; rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भाषक a. 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. 2 The

external manifestation of one's senti-ments (especially of love).

भावन a. (की f.) Effecting &c.; see भाषक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. 2 A creator; Māl. 9. 4. 3 An epithet of Siva. -नं, -नः 1 Creating, manifesting. 2 Promoting any one's interests. 3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मनुष्यपुराणमिति भावनशीला Gīt. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. 4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. 5 Meditation, contempla-tion, abstract meditation. 6 A supposition, hypothesis. 7 Observing, investigating. 8 Settling, deter-mining. Y. 2. 149. 9 Remembering, recollection. 10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. 11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in 'I. S. 12 Proof, demonstration, argument. 13 Steep-ing, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. 14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes.

भावादः 1 Emotion, passion, senti-ment. 2 The external indication of the feeling of love. 3 A pious or holy man. 4 An amorous man. 5 An actor. 6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक a. (की f.) 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. 2 Sentimental, pervaded by feeling or sentiment. 3 Future. -कं 1 Language full of love or passion. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Manmata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियन्ते भूत-भाविनः। तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषयेगविक्रियः Dk. 3 Cherished, fostered. 4 Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. 5 Thought of, meditated upon. 6 Made to become, transformed into. 7 Sanctified by meditation, see भावितात्मन्. 8 Proved, established. 9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. 10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. 11 Perfumed, scented. 12 Mixed with. -तं A product obtained by multiplication. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -इन्द्रि a. 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. 2 pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. 3 thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. 4 engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38.

भावितकं The product of a mul-tiplication, a factum.

भावितं The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविन् a. 1 Being, becoming; भूत-भावि R. 11. 49. 2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भाष्यं पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. 3 Future; समतीतं च भवन्न भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियन्ते भूतभा-विनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. 4 Capable of taking place. 5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्वया H. 1. 6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -नी 1 A handsome woman. 2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. 3 A wanton woman.

भावन a. 1 About to be or happen. 2 Becoming. 3 Prosperous, happy. 4 Auspicious, blessed. 5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). -कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; स रातु बो दुश्चक्रवर्तो भावुवानां परंपरं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्वं). 2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य a. 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v., किं त्वेभ्यो नम हृदिवसेः Bh. 3. 41. 2 Future. 3 To be performed or accomplished. 4 To be conceived or imagined. 5 To be proved or demonstrated. 6 To be determined or investigated. -स्य 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. 2 Futurity.

भाष 1 A (भाषते भाषते) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; मीतां त्रिविधं वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आसङ्गलः का-मंभिर्द्वयभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्विद्वत्पार्थ-पतिं वभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्यः श्रीला तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. -With अयु 1 To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 228. -अप to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of; आनन्द-भाषं न किञ्चिदप्रभाषे Bv. 4. 27; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते क्षणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापमाह Ku. 5. 83. -आमि 1 to speak to, address; Ms. 2. 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate, -आ 1 to speak to, address; वैशंपायनब्रह्मसंहिताभाष-मपि K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेन वचः कनयिह Bk. 3. 51. -परि to lay down a conven-tion, to speak conventionally. -न to say, speak to; स्थित्योः किं समापते Bk. 2. 54. -यति 1 to speak in reply, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to tell, relate. 3 to say after one speaks after hearing. 4 to

name, call; कामिनि वासुपतिं प्रति-  
भाति महाकवयः Smt. 8. -दि to lay  
down as an optional rule. -सं to  
speak together, converse; Ms. S. 56.  
भाषणं 1 Speaking, talking, saying.  
2 Speech, words, talk. 3 Kind  
words.

भाषा 1 Speech, talk; as in वाचभाषः.  
2 Language, tongue; Ms. 8. 164. 3  
A common or vernacular dialect;  
(a) the Spoken Sanskrit language  
(opp. उद्भूत or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P.  
VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prakṛita  
dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms. 8. 332. 4  
Definition, description; विभाषणस्य का  
भाषा Bg. 2. 54. 5 An epithet of  
Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech.  
6 (In law) The first of the four  
stages of a law-suit; the plaint,  
charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतर्  
1 another dialect or language. 2  
translation. -वाद्: a charge, plaint;  
see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure  
of speech, which consists in so  
arranging the words of a sentence  
that it may be considered and read  
either as Sanskrit or Prakṛita (one  
or more of its varieties); e. g.  
मंडुलमणिमंजरी कलमंजरी विहारसरसीवती ।  
विरासि कोटिकरि विमालि चरि च गंधसारमरी ॥  
S. D. 642; (पद्म श्लोकः संस्कृत-  
सेवीषाच्यावतीनामरापप्रदेशेऽप्येकविध एव ; किं वा  
भगामि विच्छेदराण्यावाककारिणि । कामं कुरु  
वारादे देहि मे परिभणं Māl 6. 11 (which  
is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so  
6. 10.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. Spoken, said, uttered.  
-तं Speech, utterance, words,  
language; Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -उद्भूत  
उद्भूत q. v.

भाष्यं 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Any  
work in the common or vernacular  
language. 3 Exposition, gloss,  
commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. 4  
Especially, a commentary which  
explains Sūtras or aphorisms word  
by word with comments of its own;  
(सूत्राणां तन्मते यत् पदं स्यात्सुभाषिभिः । स्व-  
पदादि च तन्मते भाष्यं भाष्यविद्वा विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्त-  
स्याप्तोऽस्तीति वाक्यसार्थगोपयः । सुविस्तरतरा  
वाक्योभाष्यद्वयं भवतु मे Si. 2. 24. 5 N. of  
the great commentary of Patanjali  
on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -Comp. -कारः,  
-कार, -कृत m. 1 a commentator,  
scholast. 2 N. of Patanjali.

भास्व 1 A. (भासते, भासित) 1 To  
shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्कामनुयात-  
पवद्भासं विभं क्वासे विधोः Bv. 2. 74; 4.  
18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. 2 To  
become clear or evident, come into  
the mind; तद्भासयति हृदये कस्य चित्ते न भासते ।  
मातृदीप्तमृतेषां कदलीनां कडोयता Chandr.  
5. 42. 3 To appear. -Caus. (भास-  
यति) 1 To brighten, irradiate, il-  
luminat: अदिवत्सलसुभ्रवद्भासितामसमास-

मभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21; Bg. 15. 6. 2 To  
show, make clear or evident,  
manifest; Bk. 15. 42. -Wrru अस्  
to shine; Ki. 3. 46. 2 to appear,  
shine forth, become evident; अहोर्दिव-  
स्तुल्यमभासते युक्त्वा: Si. 8. 29. -आ to ap-  
pear or shine like, seem like; स्वयन्त-  
तरं स्वयं इवावभासते Ku. 7. 3; P. 7. 43;  
14. 12. -उद् 1 to shine. 2 to seem  
like. -निश्च to shine forth; Ki. 7. 38.  
-यति 1 to shine. 2 to appear or look  
like. 3 to become clear, manifest  
oneself. -वि to shine.

भास्व f. 1 Light, lustre, brightness;  
इसा निर्देदीवरवाक्यमा N. 22. 43; B. 6.  
21; Ku. 7. 3. 2 A ray of light; Ki.  
5. 38, 46; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 13.  
3 A reflection, an image. 4 Majesty,  
glory, splendour. 5 Wish, desire.  
-Comp. -करः 1 the sun; Si. 11. 69;  
R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. 2 a  
hero 3 fire. 4 an epithet of Siva.  
5 N. of a celebrated Hindu  
astronomer who is said to have  
flourished in the eleventh or twelfth  
century A. D. (-) gold. ० विचः a  
ruby. सप्तमि the seventh day in the  
bright half of Māgha. -करिः the  
planet Saturn.

भासः 1 Brightness, light, lustre. 2  
Fancy. 3 A cock. 4 A vulture.  
5 A cow-shed (गोश्र). 6 N. of a poet.  
भासा हासः कविकुलपुरुषः कालिदासो विज्ञातः P.  
R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Enlight-  
ening, brightening, illuminating. 2  
Showing, making evident. 3 Mak-  
ing intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासनं 1 Shining, glittering. 2  
Illuminating.

भासत a. (सी f.) 1 Shining. 2  
Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The  
sun. 2 The moon. 3 An asterism,  
a star. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासुः The sun.

भासुरी a. 1 Shining, bright,  
splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. 2  
Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. 2 A crystal.

भास्मन a. (नी f.) Consisting of  
made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, lu-  
minous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6.  
60. -म. 1 The sun; भास्वदुद्भूतं हसि-  
ति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. ; R. 16. 44. 2  
Light, lustre, splendour. 3 A hero.  
-ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. Shining, bright, radiant,  
brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. 2 A day.

मिक्षा 1 A. (मिक्षते, मिक्षित) 1 To ask,  
beg or ask for (with two acc.),  
मिक्षमाणो वनं मिश्रा Bk. 6. 9. 2 To beg (as  
alms); न यज्ञार्थं यत् दद्याद्विधो मिक्षत कर्हि-  
चित् Ms. 11. 24, 25. 3 To ask without  
obtaining. 4 To be weary or  
distressed.

मिक्षणं, मिक्षा Begging, begging  
alms, mendicancy.

मिक्षा 1 Asking, begging, soliciting;  
Ms. 6. 56. 2 Anything given as  
alms, alms; भवति मिश्रा देहि. 3 Wages,  
hire. 4 Service. -Comp. -अशनं wan-  
dering about begging for alms. (-नः)  
a beggar, mendicant. -अश्वं food  
obtained by begging, alms. -अश्वं  
(जं) = मिश्रादन q. v. -अश्विन् a. begging  
for alms or charity (-नः) a beggar.  
-अश्वि a. worthy of alms, a fit object  
of charity. -आश्विन् a. 1 living on  
alms. 2 dishonest. -आश्वरः begged  
food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a  
beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging.  
-चरणं, चर्य, चर्या wandering about  
begging for alms. -पत्रं a begging-  
bowl, an alms-dish; so मिश्रापत्रं, मिश्रा-  
भाजनं. -प्राणवः a young beggar (used  
as a term of contempt). -वृत्तिः f.  
living by begging, a mendicant's life.  
मिक्षकः (की f.) A beggar, men-  
dicant.

मिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked &c.

मिक्षुः 1 A beggar, mendicant in  
general; मिश्रा च मिक्षुदेव्यात् Ms. 3. 94. 2  
A religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa  
in the fourth order of his religious  
life (when he quits his house and  
family and lives only on alms), a  
Sannyāsin. 3 The fourth order or  
stage in the religious life of a Brāh-  
maṇa (संन्यास). 4 A Buddhist men-  
dicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a men-  
dicant's life. -संघः a society of  
Buddhist mendicants. -संघाती old or  
tattered clothes (चीवर).

मिक्षुकः A beggar, mendicant;  
Ms. 6. 51.

मिर्त 1 A part, portion. 2 A frag-  
ment, bit. 3 A wall, partition.

मिर्तः f. 1 Breaking, splitting,  
dividing. 2 A wall, partition; सप्तवा  
सोवमिर्तः Dk. Si. 4. 67. 3 (Hence)  
Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय)  
to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना-  
मिर्तिसिवा वतते Mu. 2. 4. 4 A fragment,  
bit, piece, portion. 5 Anything broken.  
6 A rent, fissure. 7 A mal. 8 A flaw.  
9 An opportunity. -Comp. -खातनः a  
rat. -चोरः a house-breaker. -पातनः 1  
a kind of rat. 2 a rat.

मिर्तिका 1 A wall, partition. 2 A  
small house-lizard.

मिद् I. 1 P. (मिदति) To divide or  
cut into parts. -II. 7 D (मिदति, मिद-  
ति) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut a-  
sunder, rend, pierce, break through  
or down; अतिदीप्तलम्प्यः किं मिदति न क्षुप्तः  
H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनवि लज्जा  
Mu. 3. 34.; Si. 8. 39. Ms. 3. 33; R.  
8. 55; 12. 77. 2 To dig or tear up,  
excavate; U. 1. 23. 3 To pass  
through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. 4 To divide,  
separate; द्विधा मिश्रा शिखरिभिः R. 1.  
39; to displace; R. 14. 3. 5 To  
violate, transgress, break, infringe;  
ममसि हृदमनोऽभिभूत् R. 15. 94; निदम्य

स्थितिं भिक्षं दानचोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समाधि-भेदः 8 To change, alter; (न) भिक्षं मदां गतिमयस्य Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वतोपग-मादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते ह्याः S. 1. 14. 9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सुवीक्षुमिर्भिनवारविंदु Ku. 1. 12; नवीक्षता भिनमिर्कपकजं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. 10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिनसारंगयः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यक्षं भिक्षं हिमेदु Ku. 3. 59. 13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Pass. ( भिक्षते ) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22. 2 To be divided or separated. 3 To expand, blossom, open. 4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानमित्रा न वक्ष्य नीतिं B. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. 6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पृ-कणौ भिक्षते भजः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus. ( भिक्षयति ) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3 To disunite, set at variance. 4 To perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. ( भि-क्षितुं-ने ) To wish to break &c. -With अद् to divide, break down or through. -उद् to shoot up, germinate, grow (as a plant); Ku. 1. 24; R. 13. 21. -निस् 1 to tear up, burst or tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9. 67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1. -प्र 1 to break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 to exude (from the temples of an elephant); Ku. 5. 80. -प्रति 1 to break through, pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose, betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिय कतिमयस्यकुतं Si. 9. 56; R. 19. 22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35. -चि 1 to break, tear down. 2 to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide, separate. 4 to interrupt. 5 to scatter, disperse. -क्ष 1 to break or tear asunder, break up pieces. 2 to mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्वीक्ष्यभिनदग्मां महीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

भिक्षकः A sword. -क्षं 1 A diamond. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिक्षा 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation. 3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिक्षिः, भिक्षिः, भिक्षुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिक्षुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; मीनमयभिक्षुमयोऽप्यस्य Si. 4. 26;

19. 58. -रः The *Plaksha* tree. -र A thunderbolt.

भिक्षः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of a particular river; तोग्दगम इवोद्भवति-व्योमभिक्षेवसदृशं विवेष्टितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.)

भिक्षं A thunderbolt.

भिक्षं (दि)पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिक्ष p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4 Expanded, blown, opened. 5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिक्षः 6 Different, varied. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed, blended. 9 Deviating from. 10 Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12 Without, deprived of. (see भिक्ष.)

-क्षः A defect or flaw in a gem. -क्षं 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A fraction. -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयति...भिक्षाञ्जनव-र्णतां वनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible.

-उद्भूतः 'born of a different womb or mother,' a half-brother. -करः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). -कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति a 1 going with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. -गुणनं multiplication of fractions. -वनः the cube of a fraction. -दक्षिण a. -making or seeing a difference, partial. -भ्रंश a. of a different kind or sort. -भाजनं a pot-herd. -सर्भ a. wounded in the vital parts, mortally wounded. -सर्वाद a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आसनाप-दवादभिनमवाद U. 5. 2 uncontrolled. -रसि a. having different tastes; भिक्षरसिर्हि लोकः B. 6. 30. -लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. -नर्चस्, चर्चस् a voiding excrement. -दूत a. leading a bad life, abandoned. -दूति a. 1 leading a bad life, following evil courses. 2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. 3 having different occupations. -संहति a. disunited, dissolved. -ह्वर a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. 2 discordant. -हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिक्षिद्वि N. of a plant (श्वेतगुजा). भिक्षुः N. of a wild tribe. -Comp. -पत्नी the female of the *Bos gaurus*.

-रुक् the *lodhra* tree. -रुक्मणं the *Gauja* plant.

भिक्षोदः -रुक् The *lodhra* tree. भिक्षुः m. 1 A physician, doctor; भिक्षुजामसाधं R. 8. 93. 2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -जितं a drug or medicine. -प्राज्ञः a quack doctor. -वरः an excellent physician.

भिक्षुना, भिक्षिका-डा, भिक्षुना, भिक्षि-टा, Parched or fried grain.

भिक्षुना Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. ( विभेति, भीत ) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्भयेषि किं बाल न म भीते विदुश्चति; रावणादिभ्यर्षीं मृतं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). -Caus. ( भावयति ) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुर्विकयेन भावयति Sk.; ( भावयते, भावयते ) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; सुडो भावयते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धाराहरीः परामृशति Mk. 5. 28.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वृष्णान् वीतभीर्गमि दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीते मरणमसि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a. exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार a. Making (one) afraid.

भीतकारं ind. Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम a. Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न मेजेते भीमवि-भेन भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. -मः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of the second Pāndava prince. [ He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength, and hence he was called Bhīma. He had also a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the demon Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he entered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to King Virata, and several other exploits in which

भिक्षोदः -रुक् The *lodhra* tree.

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he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage.

-Comp. -उद्वीर्य an epithet of Tārā.  
-कर्मव अ. of terrific prowess; 2g. 1  
15. -वर्षन अ. frightful in appearance,  
hideous. -बाह्वा A sounding dread-  
fully. (-रः) The loud or dreadful  
sound; Si. 15. 10. 2 a lion. 3 N.  
of one the seven clouds that will  
appear at the destruction of the  
world. -अपमान अ. of terrific prowess.  
-रयि N. of the 7th night in the 7th  
month of the 7th year of a man's  
life (said to be a very dangerous  
period); (मनुस्मृति चत्वारिंशोऽध्याये  
सविर्भावः कथं दक्षप्रसूतिकायां) 796  
terrific form. -विष्णुः & शिवः  
prowess. -विक्रान्तः a lion. -विजितः  
gigantic, of terrific form. -विराटः  
an epithet of Yama. -स्तौः 1 L.  
of the second Pāṇḍava prince. 2  
kind of camphor.

अभिरं War, barren.

मीना 1 An epithet of 'Mang'. 2  
A kind of perfume (मृग) 3 A  
whip.

भीक *a* (क or ह /.) ३ *Timid*, cowardly, fearful; शयन-भय ॥ २. 26. २ *Afraid of* : (nearly or comp.) पाव, अवयम, प्रतिद्वन्द्वी &c. -क ३ *A jacked*. ३ *A tiger*. -स ॥ *Silken*. -य ३ *A timid woman*. ३ *A goal*. ३ *A shadow*. ४ *A centipede*. -Comp. -चेतसु *m*. a deer. -रतः an oven, a furnace. -सत्सु *a*. timid. fearful. -द्वयः a deer.

भैंस (हु) क अ. 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. 2 Shy. -कः A bear. 2 An owl. 3 A kind of sugar-cane. -कः A forest, wood.

भीरु (लू) f. A timid woman; लं वृत्ता  
भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भलिङ्ग(लू)कः A bear.

भीषण a. Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; सिन्धुविहङ्गभीषणम्: Si. 3. 45. -णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयलक. 2 N. of Śiva. 3 A pigeon, dove. -णं Anything that excites terror.

मीमा 1 The act of terrifying or  
frightening, intimidating. 2 Fright,  
terror.

भीषित ५. Frightened, terrified.

३. *a. Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful.* -*अः* 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see *अनादः*. 2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. 3 An epithet of Śiva. 4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he was the heir to the throne after his father. On

One occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after the death of Santanu, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanu, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhisma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kasiiraja (see *Amrita*), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God].—*Comp.*—अनन्ती an epithet of the Ganges. —पंचम N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhisma. —*f.* an epithet of the river Ganges).

मीमांसा: 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. 2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmini was carried off by Krishna.

युक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. 2 Enjoyed, used. 3 Suffered, experienced. 4 Possessed, occupied (in law); ( see युज् ). —*कृ* 1 The act of eating or enjoying. 2 That which is eaten, food. 3 The place where any one has eaten. —*Comp.* —*उत्तिष्ठ*, —*शेषः*, —*समुत्तिष्ठ* remnants of the food eaten, leaveings of food, ors. —*भोग* *a.* 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered ( anything ). 2 that which has been

used, enjoyed or employed. -उत्त a.  
sleeping after a meal.

after: 1 Eating, enjoyment. 2 (in law) Possession, intrusion; Pt. 3. 4; V. 2. 22. 3 Food. 4 The daily mention of a place). -Comp. -ay: a kind of plant (ay). -ay: a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सू. १. १. १ Bent, bowed, stooping;  
 वाङ्मन, वक्राङ्ग &c. २ Crooked,  
 curved; Bk. 11. ४; V. 4. ३२. ३  
 Broken (for वा.)

१ To bend. 2 To curve, make crossed  
 -11. 7 U. (स्वर्ग, ध्वं) 1 To eat,  
 devour, consume (Atm.) : अन्नं न  
 ज्ञेयं M. 4. 71 ; A. 116 ; S. 11. 92 ;  
 Bg. 2. 5. 2 To enjoy, use, possess  
 (property, land etc.) ; Y. 3. 1 ; Ms.  
 8. 146 ; Y. 2. 24. 5 To enjoy car.

nally (Atan.); नवः युयुः महाहजः R. 8.  
7, 4, 7, 15. 1. 18. 4; उल्लंघं वा कुलं वा  
पुनानिलं वृजंते Mr. 9. 14. 4 To rule,  
govern, protect, guard (Peras.);  
राजं माननिवासनः R. 12. 18; एकः कृष्णः  
(परिधि) नगरपरिध्यां शवाहमेनक्ति S. 2. 14.

3 To suffer, endure, experience ;  
 पृष्टो नरो दुःखशतानि भुङ्क्ते Sk. 6 To pass,  
 live through (as time). -Caus.

( भोजयति-ते ) To cause to eat, feed with. -*Desid.* ( वृषयति-ते ) To wish to eat &c. -*With* अनु to enjoy, experience ( good or bad things ), suffer ( bad consequences ) see अनुकृतिदादा स चक्रिका ( स-भुंक्त ) R. 19. 39 ; Eu. 7.

5. -उप 1 to enjoy, taste (in all) senses); तपसात्मुपभुञ्जानाः कलानि Ku. 6. 10. 2 to enjoy (carnally), (as a

woman ). **3** to eat or drink ; अधोप-  
भुक्तेन दिनेन Ku. 3. 37 ; पयः प्रोपभुञ्ज R.  
2. 65, 1. 67 ; Bk. 8. 40. **4** to suffer,  
endure, bear ; Ms. 12. 8. **5** to  
possess, have. -परि **1** to eat. **2** to use,  
enjoy ; न सख्यं च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हाट्टं  
S. 5. 19 ; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 57. -सं **1** to  
eat. **2** to enjoy. **3** to enjoy  
carnally.

**भुज्** *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
 Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling,  
 governing ; स्याद्भुज्, हुतभुज्, पापं, क्षितिं,  
 मही &c. -*f.* 1 Enjoyment. 2 Profit,  
 advantage.

सुत्रः 1 The arm ; शास्त्रसि कियद्भजो मे  
रक्षति मोर्षीकिणाक हाने S. 1 13 ; R. 1.  
34. 2. 74. 3. 5. 2 The hand. 3 The

trunk of an elephant. 4 A bend, curve. 5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' 6 The base of a triangle. —**Comp**—अंतर-

—अंतराङ् the bosom, breast, R. 3. 54.  
19. 32; M. 5. 10. —आवीडः clasping or  
folding in the arms. —कोरः the arm-  
pit. —ज्या the base-sino. —दंडः a staff-  
like arm. —दुला-लं the hand. —बन्ध  
clasping, an embrace (in the arms)  
वय मुञ्जवन्धे Gīt. 10; Ku. 3. 39. —बलः



-बलं strength. of arm, muscular strength. -मस्ते the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूलं the shoulder. -शिरः -शिरसु n. the shoulder. -स्रवं the base sine.

**भुजः** A snake, serpent; भुजगाश्च-सर्पिणजानोः Mk. 1. 1; Mo. 60. -**Comp.** -अंतकः, अशनः, आभोजिन् m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m. epithets of 1 Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

**भुजैः** 1 A serpent, snake, भुजंगमणि कोपित शिरसि पुण्यद्वारेण Bh. 2. 4. 2 A paramour, gallant; अश्विनिषा भुजंगमणि मणितानां K. 196. 3 A husband or lord in general. 4 A catanite. 5 The dissolute friend of a king. 6 The constellation आश्लेषा. 7 The number 'eight'. -**Comp.** -ईश्वरः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. 2 of Sesha. 3 of Patanjali, 4 of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -अं the asterism आश्लेषा. -भुज् m. 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तंदुली) -इन् m. an epithet of Garuda; see भुजगांश्च &c.

**भुजैः** 1 A snake. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 The number 'eight'.

**भुजा** 1 The arm; निहितभुजालयकपो-कं Si. 7. 71. 2 The hand. 3 The coil of a snake (शेग). 4 Winding. -**Comp.** -कंठः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -मस्यः 1 the elbow. 2 the breast. -मूलं the shoulder.

**भुजिष्यः** 1 A slave, servant. 2 A companion. 3 The string worn round the wrist. 4 A disease (शेग). -**व्या** 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथागन्विष्टभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 90. 2 A harlot, prostitute.

**भुंज्** 1 A. (भुंजे) 1 To support, maintain. 2 To select.

**भुज्यिका, भुज्यी** A kind of sweat-meat.

**भुवनं** 1 A world (the number of worlds is either three; as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भुवानाम्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवनालोकनप्रतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-विदितं Me. 6. 2 The earth. 3 Heaven. 4 A being, living creature. 5 Man, mankind. 6 Water. 7 The number 'fourteen'. -**Comp.** -ईशः a lord of the earth, a king. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2 N. of Śiva. -ओकश्च m. a god, -अथ the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -वाचनी an epithet of the Ganges. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

**भुवन्** 1 A master, lord. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 The moon.

**भुवन्, भुवन् ind.** 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds). 2 The one immediately above

the earth). 2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सुभुवस्त्व). **भुवि** m. The ocean.

**भुवुहिः** -डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

**भू** I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमयं भवेत्तम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29, 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यज्ञायि तद्वत्तु U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःस्थिती भवति, दुःहो भवति &c. 2 To be born or produced; यद-फलं भवेदस्यां Ma. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धना-नि भवति यति Mk. 1. 13. 3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संभोदः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. 4 To happen; take place, occur; नातताविषये दोषो हेतुर्भव-ति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. 5 To live, exist; अशुद्धात्पूर्वः... राजा वि-तामणिनाम Vās.; अशुद्धी विवृणक्तः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. 6 To be alive or living, breathe; स्वमिदानीं न भविष्यति S. 6; आः चारुद्वहक अयं न भवति Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवति Mā. 5; ('thou art a dead man'; 'thou shalt breathe no longer'); Bg. 11. 32. 7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. 8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. 9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. 10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवा-न् राजाविष्यति Sk. 11 To lead or tend to conduce to; bring about; (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत् ... पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भि-क्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिवं वसुध Ku. 1. 23; संसृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये वसुध R. 6. 44. 12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अजुनेतोऽभवत्. 13 To belong or pertain to (=often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया वसुधः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. 14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); वरुणक्षालने कृष्या ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं वसुध Mb. 15 Used with a preceding noun or adjective **भू** serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; भवति **भू** to become white; कृष्णीय् to become black; पयोदरीय् 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; सो ह्यपणीय् to be or become a mendicant; प्रणीय् to act the spy; आदीय् to melt; भस्मीय् to be reduced to ashes; विषयीय् to form the subject of; so एकमतीय्; तस्मीय् &c. &c. (Note—The senses of **भू** may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुन्यु to marry again; आविष्यु to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविष्यु, तिरोष्यु to disappear. प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजधत्तमेवत्यन्ते K. P. 8; दोषाय ते grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा **भू** to be otherwise, b

changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; पुनो **भू** to come forward, stand forth; निष्ठा **भू** to turn out false; व्या **भू** to become useless &c. &c.). -**Caus.** (भावयति) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. 2 To cause, produce, effect.. 3 To manifest, display, exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति वर्णाणि भव-वाद् भावयन्माजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयन्तु वः। परस्परं भावयन्तु श्रेयः परब्रह्मस्य-व Bg. 5. 11; Bk. 16. 27. 5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. 6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनयं भावय तिर्य Moha. M. 2. 7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. 8 To purify. 9 To get, obtain. 10 To mingle or mix. 11 To change or transform into. 12 To soak, steep. -**Desid.** (भुव्यति) To wish to be or become &c. -**WITH** अति to be over and above, surpass, excel. -**अनु** 1 to enjoy, experience, feel, suffer (good or bad things); अतः सुखमभवत् R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषाणां कलममभवि-त्यमालम्ब्य K. 121; S. 5. 7. 2 to perceive, apprehend, understand. 3 to try, test. (-**Caus.**) to cause to enjoy, feel or experience; आनन्दो न हि कस्तुर्याः शयनेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120. -**अभि** 1 to overcome, subdue, vanquish, surpass, excel; Bg. 1. 39; Ki. 10. 23; R. 8. 36. 2 to attack, assail, विपदोऽभिभवत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अन्धमाभि भरतायजस्वया R. 11. 16. 3 to humiliate, insult. 4 to predominate, prevail, spread. -**उद्** to arise, spring up; उद्भवत् जनिः (-**Caus.**) to create, produce, generate; R. 2. 62. -**पर** 1 to defeat, vanquish, overcome. 2 to hurt, injure, tease. -**परि** 1 to defeat; subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लग्नद्विरेकं परिभूयर्ष्य Mā. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. 2 to despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मा मा महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 27. 3 to injure, destroy, ruin. 4 to afflict, grieve. 5 to humiliate, disgrace, -**न** 1 to arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.), लोभास्कोपः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वार्थमुपार्जनीयेयः प्रभवत् प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रभवत्प्रति-स्मयेन महाविजा R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. 2 to appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. 3 to multiply, increase; see वसुध. 4 to be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन कोमलपति Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भवन्तु विषयः K. 5 to be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुशुभान्वापि नावसंभवत् प्रम-स्वाद्युपेक्षितुं वापि B. 8. 44; S. 6. 30; Y. 1. 9; U. 2. 4. 6 to have control or power over, prevail over, b; master

श्रीक्रीति Br. 1. 122; U. 4 6. A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, i.e. पृथ्वी, वायु, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधादिदेवैर्नृने महामृतमवाप्तिना R. 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अनुकम्पा compassion for all beings; मृतानुकम्पा वयं चैत् R. 2. 48. -अन्तकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्थकथायामि ते मृतार्थे S. 1; मृतार्थशोभादिप्रमाणेना Ku. 7. 13; कः अद्वा-स्यति मृतार्थं सर्वो मां हलायिव्यति Mk. 3. 24. -कथनं, व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; मृतार्थाव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 33. -आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् m. 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Śiva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of *Ahankāra* (in Śaṅkha phil.). -आर्त a. possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Viṣṇu. -आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -इज्य, -इज्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Viṣṇu. 3 of Śiva; श्रुतेऽस्य भुजंगपङ्क्ति-वलयस्तद्वत्तद्वज्रं जटाः Mā. 1. 2. -ईश्वर a. epithet of Śiva; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपसृष्ट, -उपसृष्ट a. possessed by a devil. -ओदणः a dish of rice. -कर्तृ, -कृत् m. an epithet of Brahman. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -केशिः f. possession by a devil. -जगः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 18. 4. -जगत् a. possessed by a devil. -जगत्तः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 15. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -जः 1 a camel. 2 garlo. (-जी) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half. of Kārtika. -चारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -जयः victory over the elements. -दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -दरा, -दारी, -दारी the earth. -दायः an epithet of Śiva. -दायिका an epithet of Durgā. -दायनः 1 the marking-nut plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -वि-जगत् the body. -दतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva.; Ku. 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni. 3 the sacred basil. -दशी the holy basil. -दशिनः the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvin. -दशं a.

existed before, former; भूतपूर्वकरालयं U. 2. 17. -पूर्व *ind.* formerly. -प्रकृति: *f.* the origin of all beings. -बलि: =भूतवत् q. v. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a low Brāhmana who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवतः. -भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -भारवः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -भाषा, -भाषित the language of devils. -महेन्द्र, an epithet of Śiva. -यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -यनिः the origin of all created beings. -यलः an epithet of Śiva. -वर्गः the whole class of spirits. -वातः the Bibhitaka tree. -वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. -विक्रिया 1 epilepsy. 2 possession by a devil. -विज्ञानं, -विद्या demonology. -वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. -संसारः the world of mortals. -संचारः demoniac possession. -संहरः universal deluge or destruction. -सर्गः the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -सूक्ष्मं a subtle element. -स्थानं 1 the abode of living beings. 2 the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings.

भूतमय *a.* 1 Including all beings. 2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूति: *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Birth, production. 3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; राजाभयं भूत्यं स तान्यो बलिमयाहीत R. 1. 18; नृपतिर्बलभूत्यै 2. 74; स भोः सु भूत्यै मयवान् सुहृदः Vikar. 1. 2. 4 Success, good fortune. 5 Wealth, riches, fortune, विजयकारणं भगवंति विजयं भूतिमुत्पन्नं वा Ku. 5. 70. 6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. 7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनं भोगभाक् Śi. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); सुदोषं भूतिहितेन शम्भुना 1. 4. 8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्तिभेदेन विरचितं भूतिभेदे वज्रस Me. 19. 9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. 10 Fried meat. 11 The rutting of elephants. -भिः 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of a class of Menes. -*Comp.* -कर्मन् *n.* any auspicious or festive rite. -काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1 a minister of state. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati. -कालः a happy or auspicious hour. -कौलः 1 a hole, pit. 2 moat. 3 a cellar, underground room. -कुन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -कर्म an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -वः an epithet of Śiva. निधानं the lunar mansion called अनिरा. -वृषः an epithet of Śiva. -वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. 4 भूतिः 1 Camphor. 2 Sandalwood. 3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. वृषपत्र).

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. -*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमत् *m.* 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number. भूमा रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगः Māl. 1. 4; संभूयव सुखानि वेतसि परं भूमानमातन्त्रं 5. 9. 2 Wealth. -*n.* 1 The earth. 2 A territory, district, piece of ground. 3 A being, creature. 4 Plurality (of number); आपः क्षीमिनि Ak.; cf. पृथग्भू. भूमय *a.* (सी *f.*) Barthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमि: *f.* 1 The earth (opt. स्वर्ग, नयन or पाताल); यौधिमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; R. 2. 74. 2 Soil, ground; उल्लातिनी भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. 3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भभूमिः 4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अघिलकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. 5 A site, situation. 6 Land, landed property. 7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सभूमिकः प्रासादः. 8 Attitude, pasture. 9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिका. 10 Subject, object, receptacle; विशाहभूमि, लेहभूमि &c. 11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. 12 The tongue.

-*Comp.* -अंतरः a king of an adjacent district. -इन्द्रः, इन्द्रः a king, sovereign. -कदम्बः a kind of Kadamba. -कंपः an earth-quake. -गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -चलः, चलनं an earth-quake. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 a man. 4 the plant सुविंद. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -जीविन् *m.* a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः a Brāhmana. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 a king. 3 the number 'seven'. -नायः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -पुत्र *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. -पिप्पलावः the wine palm. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पुरंदरः 1 a king. 2 N. of Dillpa. -भूत् *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 a king. -मन्त्रा a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः a swift or fleet horse. -लानः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cowdung. -वर्धनः -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-यः) a wild pigeon. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सेनवः, -सुतः 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -स) an epithet of Sitā. -संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. -सुगन्ध *m.* 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. 4 a thief.

भूमिको 1 Earth, ground, soil. 2 A place, region, spot (of ground). 3 A story, floor (of a house). 4 Step, degree, यमसीरंतां भूमिको सदाकर्मतः Yoga. 8.; or प्रेक्षाधिकारिणां यमस्य भूमिकारणमपरितः Sāṅkhyapravachana-

bhāṣya. 5 A tablet or board as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. 6 A part or character in a play; या यमः युज्यते भूमिका ता खड्गे तथैव भवेन सर्वे वर्गः पाटिताः; कर्मद्वयः प्रथमो भूमिको माय एवासीति Māl. or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्णमालाविधौ बाह्यभूमिकायां वर्तमाना येनकया पृष्टा V. 3; Śi. 1. 69. 7 Theatrical dress; an actor's costume. 8 Decoration (as of an image). 9 a preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी: The earth; see भूमि. -*Comp.* -कर्मन् =भूमिकर्मन्. -पतिः, -पुत्र *m.* a king, -वृह *m.* -वृहः a tree.

भूय The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयः, द्वास्तयभूयः Śi. 14. 81.

भूयसश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. 2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. 3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 More, more numerous or abundant. 2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. 3 More important. 4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्तेः कलं प्रति तथ्या U. 3. 4; भद्रं भद्रं विवर मय-वन्द्यते मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. 5 Rich or abounding in; पर्वप्रायः पुनर्भूयसी स्वकृतिं Māl. 1. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. 2 More, again, further, more, moreover; पत्येन-सुल्लज्जं विसे द्रवणाय भूयः V. 4. 16; R. 2. 16; Me. 111. 3 Repeatedly, frequently. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा दृष्टः R. 8. 8; पञ्चाशेन वति-द्वैः शरपतनभयान् भूयसा दृष्टकान् S. 1. 7; 2 generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जी-विषमं एवः U. 5.) -*Comp.* -वृक्षेण 1 frequent observation. 2 an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; दृष्टेभ्यः सविनयगरीष्यया पर्येतं Māl. 1. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1 more learned. 2 very learned.

भूयस्त्व 1 Abundance, plentifulness. 2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. 2 Most important, principal, chief. 3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. 4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of *Comp.*) अभिलष्यभूयिष्ठा परिवर्त S. 1; सुखमात्रभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्नते S. 2; R. 4. 70. 5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अन्ये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमवाप्तं मीरं Ku. 3. 52; V. 1. 8. -*ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. 2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; व-

भुक्त *a.* Hired, paid. -कः A hired  
servant. -Comp. -अभ्यापकः a hired  
teacher. -अभ्यापित *a.* taught by

paid teacher. (-रः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः *f.* 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -*Comp.* -अभ्यापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुक् *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य *a.* To be nourished or maintained &c. -रः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3 A king's servant, minister of state. -र्या 1 Bearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारव्या q. v. 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -*Comp.* -जनः 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -भर्तु *m.* the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वत्सल्यं kindness to servants. -भृतिः *f.* maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भुविन *a.* Supported, nourished.

भुविः An eddy, a whirlpool.

भुङ्क्ष्व 4 P. (भुज्यति) To fall down; see चङ्क्ष्व.

भुक्ष *a.* (compar. ब्रवीक्ष superl. ब्रवीक्ष) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -इ 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; त वेक्ष करोद सा भुक्ष Ku. 4. 25; उक्षोष तस्मै स भुक्ष 3. 56; Ms. 7. 170; Ra. 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -*Comp.* -कोपन *a.* highly choleric or irascible. -कुक्षित, -वीक्षित *a.* exceedingly afflicted. -सङ्क्षु *a.* very much delighted.

भुक्ष *p. p.* Fried, roasted, parched. -*Comp.* -अक्षं rice boiled and fried. -भवाः (pl.) parched rice.

भुक्षिः *f.* 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भु 9 P. (भुजति) 1 To bear; nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भुजः 1 A frog; एके निम्ने करिणि मेको वरति भुजः 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -क्षी 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -*Comp.* -भुक्ष *m.* a serpent. -रः, -सङ्क्षः the creaking of frogs.

भुजः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, boat.

भुजः A ram.

भुजः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). 2 Bonding, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोरेकद्वयविपरित्यक् भे Bh. 3. 99; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12; Bg. 13. 19, 29; रत्नं, कालं &c. 11 A change, modification; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 56. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; भेदा पञ्चसंख्ययो विधेः Ak.; विपरिणामभेदः &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपाय and उपायबुद्धयः. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -*Comp.* -अभेदो (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदभेदज्ञानं. -उत्सृज्य *a.* on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -क्ष्व *a.* sowing dissensions. -क्ष्विन्, -वृष्टि, -वृद्धि *a.* considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. -वादिन् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -सङ्क्ष *a.* 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भुज्य *a.* (विधा *f.*) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भुज्य 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -वा A hog.

भुज्य *a.* reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भुज्य, भुज्य A thunderbolt.

भुज्य A substantive. -*Comp.* -लिङ्ग *a.* distinguished by the gender.

भुज्य A kettle-drum.

भुज्य -री *f.* A kettle-drum; B. 1. 13.

भुज्य *a.* Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -वः A species of bird. -इ Conception, pregnancy.

भुज्य A jackal.

भुज्य 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Foolish, ignorant. 3 Unsteady, incons-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -कः A boat, raft, float.

भुज्यः -इ A boat, raft.

भुज्य 1 U (भुज्यते) To fear, dread be afraid.

भुज्य 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरान्ध्रं वाहुं त्वमिह परं भवजन्मसि G. L. 15; अतिविपरिणामं भुज्यं बहुल्ययति दुष्कृतं दुःखः Ki. 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of channel. -*Comp.* -अ (आ)गारः, -र an apothecary's shop. -अयं anything taken after medicine.

भुज्य *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Living on alms.

-इ 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भिक्षेन वदयन्ति Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. -*Comp.* -अक्षं alms, food obtained by begging. -आक्षिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (-*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. -आहारः a beggar. -कारः the time for begging. -क्षरं, -क्षरि, -क्षरि going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जीविका, -वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. -भुक् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भुज्य, भुज्य A number of beggars.

भुज्य Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भुज्य.

भुज्य *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to Bhīma.

-क्षी 1 'The daughter of Bhīma,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भुज्यः *a.* A son of Bhīmasena.

भुज्य *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -वः A form of Śiva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -क्षी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -इ Terror, horror. -*Comp.* -हृन्ः an epithet of Viṣṇu (of Śiva 2); so -वज्रः -वा तना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भुज्य A medicine, drug. -जः The bird called जय or quail.

भुज्य 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicinal, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भुज्य A patronymic of Rukmiṇī, daughter of Bhīsmaka of Vidarbha.

भुज्य *a.* 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Employing or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

भोजः 1 Eating, consuming. 2 Enjoyment, gratification. 3 Possession. 4 Utility, advantage. 5 Eating, governing, government. 6 Use, application (as of a report). 7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. 8 Feeling, perception. 9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasures. 10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure: भोजे रोमसं Bh. 3. 35; Eg. 1. 32. 11 A repast, feast, banquet. 12 Food. 13 Food offered to an idol. 14 Profit, gain. 15 Income, revenue. 16 Wealth. 17 The wages of prostitutes. 18 A curve, coil, winding. 19 The (expanded) body of a snake; स्रग्जितसङ्गमपद्मपद्मिनी आ. Mā. 5. 23; R. 10. 7. 11. 12. 31 A snake. -Comp. -कृष्ट a. B. to be enjoyed. (-ई) property, wealth. -कृष्ट corn, grain. -कृष्टः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. -अवसर्ग the panegyric of a professional enconiasist; अ. सुविमलसुता श्री भोजवर्धनः Hemachandra. -अवसर्ग the apartments of women, harem. -कृष्ट a. affording enjoyment or pleasure. -कृष्ट wages paid to prostitutes. -कृष्ट the women's apartments, harem, zenana. -कृष्ट 1 desire of worldly enjoyments; तद्व्याख्यासङ्गमपद्मपद्मिनी न. भोजवर्धन R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Mā. 2. -कृष्टः 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. -कृष्टः a serpent. -कृष्टः the governor or ruler of a district or province. -कृष्ट a groom. -विश्राजिका hunger. -कृष्टः a servant who works only for livelihood. -कृष्ट n. an object of enjoyment. -सङ्गम. = भोजवर्धन q. v. -स्थान 1 the body, as the seat of enjoyment. 2 women's apartment.

भोजवर्धन a. 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. -m. 1 A snake. 2 A mountain. 3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -f. (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पतालगङ्गा). 2 A female snake-demon. 3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. 4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोजिक A groom, horse-keeper. भोजि a. 1 Eating. 2 Enjoying. 3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. 4 Using, possessing; (at the end of Comp.) in these four senses). 5 Having curves. 6 Having hoods. 7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65

(where it has sense 6 also). 8 Rich, opulent. -m. 1 A snake; गजाननसिनि विमलसुता Ku. 5. 73; R. 3. 32, 4. 46, 10. 7, 11. 59. 2 A king. 3 A voluptuary. 4 A barber. 5 The headman of a village. 6 The lunar mansion आश्लेष. -ती A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not concubinated with him, the concubine of a king. -Comp. -कृष्ट, कृष्टः Seha or Vāsuki. -कृष्ट wind, air. -कृष्ट m. 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. -कृष्ट sandal.

भोजे a. 1 To be enjoyed, or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14. Pt. 1. 117. 2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. 3 Profitable. -कृष्ट 1 Any object of enjoyment. 2 Wealth, property, possessions. 3 Corn, grain. -कृष्ट A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः N. of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सत्सतीहोमस्य &c.). 2 N. of a country. 3 N. of a King of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन दूते रवे विष्टः R. 5. 39; 7. 1. 29, 35. -जा (m. pl.) N. of a people. -Comp. -अधिपः an epithet of 1 Kamsa. 2 Karna. -इन्द्रः King of the Bhojas. -कृष्ट N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -कृष्टः राजः King Bhoja; see (1) above. -कृष्टः 1 king Bhoja. 2 an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजन Eating, eating food; अजीर्ण भोजन विषे. 2 Food. 3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. 4 Using, enjoying. 5 Any object of enjoyment. 6 That which is enjoyed. 7 Property, wealth, possession. -कृष्टः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -कृष्टः, -कृष्टः, -कृष्टः meal-time, dinner or supper time. -कृष्टः abstaining from food, fasting. -कृष्टः f. a dining-hall. -कृष्टः a dainty, delicacy. -कृष्टः f. a meal, food. -कृष्ट a. engaged in eating. -कृष्टः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. Eatable, edible. -य Food. भोजविद् a. One who feeds, a feeder.

भोज्य pot p. 1 To be eaten. 2 To be enjoyed or possessed. 3 To be suffered or experienced. 4 To be enjoyed carnally. -कृष्ट 1 Food, meal; लं भोज्य अहं य भोज्ययुतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. 2 A store of provisions, eatables. 3 A dainty. 4 Enjoyment. -Comp. -कृष्टः meal-time. -कृष्टः chyme. the primary juice of the body.

भोज्य A princess of the Bhojas; 3. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोज्य N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibst.) -Comp. -कृष्टः the country called Bhojāna.

भोज्य a. Tibetan.

भोज्य Coral.

भोज्य ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons and translatable by 'oh,' 'air,' 'tho,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' (it drops its ānā visarga before vowels and soft consonants); कृष्टः भोज्यः S. 2 अहं भोज्यः भोज्यः S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भोज्य भोज्यः भोज्यः भोज्यः Mā. 3. भोज्य is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोज्य a. (की f.) Serpentine. -न The lunar mansion called आश्लेष.

भोज्य A Tibetan.

भोज्य a. (की f.) 1 Relating to living beings. 2 Elemental, material. 3 Demoniacal. 4 Mad, crazy. -कृष्ट 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. 2 An attendant upon an idol (देव). -कृष्ट A collection of evil spirits.

भोज्य a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Mā. 3. 74. 2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; विष्णुनाम्ना सत्त्व भोज्यः R. 2. 57. 3 Relating to evil spirits. -कृष्ट N. of Siva. -कृष्ट A pearl, -Comp. -कृष्टः a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भोज्य a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the earth. 2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भोज्य भुनेः स्वामपतिहोय R. 13. 36; 15. 59. 3 Earthy, made of earth. 4 Relating to Mars. -नः 1 The planet Mars. 2 An epithet of the demon Nāraka. 3 Water. 4 Light. -Comp. -दिनः, -कृष्टः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17. -कृष्ट coral.

भोज्य N. of Viśvakarma, architect of the gods.

भोज्य a. (की f.), भोज्य a. Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भोज्यः The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasurer.

भोज्यः See भोजन.

भोज्यिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which being with कृ, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भोज्य 1 A., 4 P. (भोज्ये, भोज्यति, भोज्यः; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्तः भोज्यः विरामाय S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; दयाभ्रः H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; भोज्यः भोज्यः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 106; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; दयाभ्रः भोज्यः Bk.



14. 105; 15. 59. 5 To decline, decay, decrease. 6 To disappear, vanish, depart; M 1. 8. 12. -Caus. (अक्षयति-ने) 1 To cause to fall, to throw or cast down. 2 To deprive of. -WITH परि 1 to fall or drop down, tumble, slip. 2 to stray from, astray. 3 to fall away from, swerve, deviate. 4 to lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -अ 1 to drop or fall down, slip; प्रक्षयमानाभरणप्रक्षयना R. 14. 54. 2 to lose, be deprived of; प्रक्षयते तजसः Mk. 1. 14. (-Caus.) to throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from, R. 13. 36. -वि 1 to drop or fall down. 2 to go to ruin, decay. 3 to fall off, stray from, go astray. 4 to lose.

अक्ष-सः 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; मेहेक्ष्य न अक्षयतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कक्ष-वलयप्रक्षयितक्रांठः Me. 2. 2 Decline, decrease, decay. 3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. 4 Running away. 5 Disappearance. 6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्वतिअक्षाय दुर्ज्ञानाः Bg. 2. 63; so जानिअक्ष, स्वार्थअक्ष. 7 Straying, swerving or deviating from.

अक्षयुः see प्रअक्षयुः.

अक्ष(स)न a. (नी f.) Throwing down. -न 1 The act of dropping down. 2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

अक्षिन् a. 1 Falling off or down, falling from. 2 Decaying. 3 Straying away from. 4 Ruining, destroying.

अक्ष = अक्ष q. v.

अक्षुः An actor in female dress. अक्ष 1 U. (अक्षति-ने) To eat, devour. अक्षजने The act of frying, roasting or parching.

अक्ष 1 P. (अक्षति) To sound.

अक्षेयः = अक्षेय q. v.

अक्ष 1. 4 P. (अक्षति, अक्षति, अक्षति, अक्षति) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); अक्षति युवने कंदर्पिता Mā. 1. 17; मनो निडाक्ष्यते अक्षति च किमप्यलिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; युवं वक्षाम Dk.; दिव्यदेहं अक्षति मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so भिक्षां अक्षति to go about begging. 2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सुखं आश्रयति निष्पत्तिं गगने Bh. 2. 95; अमता अक्षेण Git. 3. 3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. 4 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Mā. 2. 20. 5 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारसु ताक्ष्य इति वक्षाम. 6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भाषति Pt. 4. 78. 7 To surround. -Caus. (अक्षयति ते or अक्षयति-त्) 1 To cause to

rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; अक्षय जलदा-क्षयमानं Mā. 9. 41. 2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारक्षेपेण अक्षयति च समीलयति च U. 1. 35. 3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलारविं अक्षयन्कार R. 6. 13. -WITH उद् 1 to wander, roam about, to be confused; पावत्युद्धमति प्रमीलति यत्तुयाति सुहृदयि Git. 4. 2 to err, be in error. 3 to be agitated or distracted; R. 12. 74. -परि 1 to rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिअक्षति किं दृष्टा क्वचन चित्त विचर्यतां Bh. 5. 137. 2 to hover, whirl round; परिअक्षयन्वचनपादाकुंटे Ki. 5. 14. 3 to revolve, rotate, move or turn round. 4 to wander or roam over (with acc.). 5 to turn round (anything), circumambulate. -वि 1 to roam, wander about. 2 to hover, whirl or wheel round. 3 to scare away, disperse, scatter about. 4 to be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. (-Caus.) to confound, confuse; प्रभावचक्षो जगदिदमक्षो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10. -सं 1 to roam, rove. 2 to be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered.

अक्ष 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. 2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 3 Circular motion, rotation. 4 Straying, deviating. 5 An error, mistake, misapprehension, delusion; युक्तौ रजतमिति ज्ञानं अक्षः 6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. 7 An eddy, a whirlpool. 8 A potter's wheel. 9 A grind stone. 10 A lie. 11 Giddiness. 12 A fountain, watercourse. -Comp. -आकुल a. confused. -आसक्त a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अक्षणे 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. 2 Turning round, revolution. 3 Deviation, swerving. 4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. 5 Erring. 6 Giddiness, dizziness. -ज 1 A kind of game. 2 A leech.

अक्षत् 1 Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. -कुटी a kind of umbrella.

अक्षरः 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनैरपि रागपूर्णं विकसितवदनमनलजलेपि रवि चपलेरपि च सरसं अक्षरं कथं वा सरोजिनीं रयजति Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). 2 A lover, gallant, libertine. 3 A potter's wheel. -र Giddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अतिथिः the Champaka tree. -अभिलीन a. with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. -अलकः a curl on the forehead. -दृष्टः the tree called स्थोनाक. -उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. -करंदकः a small box containing bees

(carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). -कोटी a species of wasp. -विषः a kind of Kadamba tree. -वाया molestation by a bee; 3. 1. -मंडलं a swarm of bees.

अक्षरकः 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -कः कं 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. 2 A ball for playing with. 3 A humming-top.

अक्षरिका Roving in all directions. अक्षिः f. 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Mā. 5. 23. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A turner's lathe. 4 A whirlpool. 5 A whirlwind. 6 A circular arrangement of troops. 7 An error a mistake.

अक्ष See अक्ष.

अक्षिमन् m. Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

अक्ष p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped down. 2 Fallen from. 3 Strayed or deviated from. 4 Separated from, deprived of, expelled or turned out from; as in अक्षिणः q. v. 5 Decayed, declined, ruined. 6 Disappeared, lost. 7 Vicious, depraved. -Comp. -अधिकार a. deprived of office or power, dismissed. -क्षिप a. one who has omitted prescribed rites. -युद्ध a. suffering from prolapsus ani. योयः a backslider.

अक्ष 6 U. (अक्षति, मुह; caus. भर्जयति ते, भर्जयति ते; desid. विभर्जति-विभर्जति, विभर्जति विभर्जयति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (fig. also); वज्रज निहते तस्मिन् शोको रावणमाश्रितं Bk. 14. 86.

अक्ष 1 A. (अक्षति) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रुरुभ्रंजिते फेडुर्बहुवा हरिताम्रतः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -WITH वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरन्दतनयचर्यते Rām. 1. 21.

अक्षः N. of one of the seven suns. -जं N. of a Sa'man.

अक्षक a. (जिका f.) Illuminating, irradiating. -कं Bile, gall.

अक्षयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

अक्षिन् a. Shining, glittering.

अक्षिण्यु a. Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -युः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu.

अक्षु m. 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); अक्षः कश्महो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं वितथं तदिदं अक्षतः Moha M. 3. -Dual. A brother and sister. -Comp. -भक्षि, भक्षि a. having only the name of a brother, a brother in mere name. -जः a brother's son. (-जा) a brother's daughter. -जाया



(also आहुर्जाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Me. 10. -**वृत्तं** property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. -**द्वितीया** the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. अद्वितीया). -**पुत्रः** (also आहुपुत्रः) a brother's son. -**वधूः** a brother's wife. -**इव्युः** elder brother of the husband. -**हत्या** fratricide.

**आहुक** *a.* Relating to a brother. **आहुयः** 1 A brother's son, nephew. 2 An enemy, adversary. **आहुवल** *a.* Having a brother or brothers. **आहुयः**, **आहुयः** A brother's son, nephew.

**आहुय** Fraternity, brotherhood. **अत** *p. p.* 1 Wandered or roamed about. 2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. 3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. 4 Perplexed, confused. 5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -**ते** 1 Roaming, moving about; **तं** पततुं **अत** वनपरः सह Bh. 2. 14. 2 A mistake, an error.

**अतिः** *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Turning round, rolling. 3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रातिरिक्तरेषु स्थितेष्वन्यामि-  
-वारवर्त्त V. 1. 4. 4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; अतिरिक्तं चन्द्रमायां गुणितं निबद्धं U. 1. 46. 5 Confusion, perplexity. 6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -**Comp.**

-**कर** *a.* confounding, causing delusion. -**साजनः** an effect of Siva. -**हर** *a.* removing, causing an error. **आतिमत्** *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round; अतिमत्तुं Me. 1. 18. 2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. -**m.** A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; अतिमानव्यसंविदुल्लङ्घने K. P. 10. 9. कपालं मार्जारः य इति अतिमिदं विदुः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Mā. 1. 2 also.

**आमः** 1 Roaming about. 2 Delusion, error, mistake. **आमक** *a.* (मिक *f.*) 1 Causing to move or whirl. 2 Perplexing, deceptive. -**कः** 1 A sunflower. 2 A kind of loadstone. 3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. 4 A jackal.

**आमर** *a.* (रि *f.*) Relating to a bee. -**रः** 1 A kind of loadstone. -**रं** 1 Whirling round. 2 Giddiness. 3 Epilepsy. 4 Honey. 5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -**रि** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (=प्रदक्षिणा q. v.); as in अर्द्धं तं आमर्यः Karpur. 1. 4. 2.

**आ(म्ल)श्** 1. 4. A : (आशते, अहयते, स्वाशते स्वाशयते) To shine, glitter, blaze. **आहः** 1 A frying-pan. -**हः** 1 Light. 2 Ether.

**आहूयिष** *a.* One who fries or roasts.

**आ(म्ल)म्** See **आ(म्ल)म्**. **भु(भू)कुसः** (सः) **कः** male actor in female attire.

**भुकुटिः** -**टी** See **भुकुटिः**. **भृ** 6 P. (भृगति) 1 To collect, gather. 2 To cover.

## म.

**मः** 1 Time. 2 Poison. 3 A magical formula. 4 The moon. 5 N. of Brahman. 6 Of Vishnu. 7 Of Siva. 8 Of Yama. -**मं** 1 Water. 2 Happiness, welfare.

**मकरः** 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; अवाण मकरास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरचक्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). 2 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. 3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. 4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. 5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. 6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** an epithet of 1 the god of love. 2 the ocean. -**अम्बः** an epithet of Varuṇa. -**अमकरः**, -**आमकरः**, -**आमकरः** the ocean. -**अमकरः** an ear-ring in the shape

of a Makara. -**केतनः**, -**केतुः**, -**केतुवत्** *m.* an epithet of the god of love. -**रजः** 1 an epithet of the god of love; रजः 1 an epithet of the god of love, तलेयवारी मकरचक्रतापहारि Ch. P. 41. 2 a particular array of troops. -**राशिः** *f.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -**संक्रमणः** the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. -**सप्तमी** the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

**मकरंदः** 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरंददिलानामगन्धिलानामयं पद्ममायः Bv. 1. 6. 8. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 The cuckoo. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -**वं** A filament.

**मकरंदवत्** *a.* Filled with honey. -**ती** The *Pātālī* creeper or its flower.

**मकरिन्** *m.* An epithet of the ocean.

**मृज्** *f.* Brow, eyebrow; कान्तिर्वीरायले-  
-मृज् Ma. 1. 47. -**Comp.** -**कुटिः** *f.* contraction or knitting of the eye-  
-brows, a frown. -**विषः** *f.* bending  
or arching the eyebrows; मृकुटिं मृ  
or मृज् to knit the eyebrows, to frown.  
-**अः** contraction of the eyebrows;  
मृज्मृज्मृज् Ku. 3. 60. -**जः** the  
root of the eyebrow. -**अनः**, -**नेदः** con-  
traction or knitting of the eyebrows,  
a frown; तरंगमृज्मृज्मृज्मृज् V.  
1. 23; मृज्मृज्मृज्मृज् Me. 24; मृज्मृज्  
'with a frown'. -**अदिन्** *a.* frowning.  
-**मृदं** the space between the eyebrows.  
-**लता** a creeper-like eyebrow, an  
arched or curving eyebrow. -**विकारः**,  
-**विह्वलः**, -**विशेषः** contraction of the  
eyebrows. -**विचेदितः**, -**विभ्रमः**, -**विलासः**  
graceful or playful movement of the  
eyebrows, amorous play of the brows;  
मृज्मृज्मृज्मृज्मृज् Mā. 1. 24;  
Me. 16.

**भ्रूणः** 1 An embryo, fetus. 2 A  
child, boy. -**Comp.** -**मृ**, -**हृ** *a.* one  
who procures or causes abortion.  
-**हतिः** -**हत्या** killing an embryo, caus-  
ing abortion; भ्रूणहत्या वा एते जन्ति; Y.  
1. 64.

**भ्रेज्** 1 A. (भ्रेजते) To shine.  
**भ्रे(स्ते)श्** 1 U. (भ्रेयति-ते, भ्रेयति-ते)  
1 To go, move. 2 To fall, totter,  
trip, slip. 3 To fear. 4 To be angry.

**भ्रेवः** 1 Moving, motion. 2 Totter-  
ing, wavering, slipping. 3 Deviation,  
swerving, aberration. 4 Deviation  
from rectitude, trespass, sin. 5 Loss,  
deprivation.

**भ्रौणहृत्** The killing of an embryo.  
**मृज्** See **मृज्**.  
**मृज्** See **मृज्**.

**मकरी** The female of a crocodile  
-**Comp.** -**पद्मं**, लेखा the mark of a  
Market on the face of Lakshmi. -**मरुः**  
N. of a town.

**मकुटं** A crown; cf. **मुकुट**.  
**मकुतिः** 1 A government order ad-  
dressed to the Sudras (सुद्रासूत्रं).

**मकुलः** 1 A mirror. 2 The *Bakula*  
tree. 3 A bud. 4 The Arabian jas-  
mine. 5 The rod or handle of a pot-  
ter's wheel.

**मकुलः** 1 The *Bakula* tree. 2 A bud.  
**मकुलः**, **मकुलकः**, **मकुलः** A kind of  
kidney bean or rice.

**मकुलकः** 1 A bud. 2 The tree  
called *क्षी*.

**मकु** 1 A. (मकुते) To go, move.  
**मकुलः** Benzoin, red oil.  
**मकुलः** Chalk.  
**मकु** 1 P. (मकुति) 1 To accumulate,  
heap, collect. 2 To be angry.

वृक्षः 1 Wrath. 2 ypocrisy. 3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्यः the tree वृषात्.

मरिचि ( श्री ) का A fly, bee; मो उग्रस्थितं मयनम् संनिहिता मरिका य M. 2. -Comp. -मरुः मरुः.

मरु or मरु 1 P. ( मरति, मरति ) To go, move, creep.

मरुः A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite; अर्धिमलं मरुतं मरुति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. -Comp. -अग्निः, अमरुः sacrificial fire. -अमरुः m. an epithet of Siva. -अग्निः a sacrificial rite. -मरुः m. an epithet of Kāma. -हिमः m. a demon, a Rābhassa; R. 11. 27. -अग्निः m. an epithet of Siva. -मरुः n. an epithet of Indra. 2 of Siva.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अग्नि मगधेयं पुत्रपुत्री नाम नवति Dk. 1; अगधसत्को मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. 2 A bard, minstrel. -पुत्रः ( pl. ) 1 The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. 2 Long pepper. -Comp. -अमरुः a long pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadha. -लिपिः f. writing or character of the Magadhas.

मग्नः p. p. 1 Plunged, dived. 2 Immersed, sunk. 3 Absorbed ( see मरुः ).

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the universe. 2 N. of a country. 3 A kind of drug or medicine. 4 Pleasure. 5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -अः A kind of flower.

मघवः, मघवत् m. N. of Indra.

मघवत् m. ( Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl. मघवः ) 1 N. of Indra; इन्द्रो गीतं वृषात् सत्प्राय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; R. 3. 1. 2 An owl ( वेचक ) 3 N. of Vyāsa.

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -मघः, -वृः the planet Venus.

मङ्क 1 A. ( मङ्कते ) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn.

मङ्कितः A forest conflagration.

मङ्कुरः A mirror.

मङ्कुर्यः An armour for the legs, greaves.

मङ्कु ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मङ्कुद्वयाति परितः पटलेलीनां Si. 5. 37. 2 Exceedingly, very much.

मङ्कः 1 A royal bard. 2 A medicament of a particular class.

मङ्क 1 U. ( मङ्कति-ने ) To go, move.

मङ्कः 1 The head of a boat. 2 A side of a ship.

मङ्गल a. 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as मङ्गलविपत्तः, मङ्गल-द्वयः &c. 2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. 3 Brave. -अः 1 ( a ) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; अमङ्गलं वृत्तां यः कुरुते शोकमङ्गलं U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9. 10. 67. ( b ) Happiness, good

luck or fortune, bliss, felicity; Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 43. ( c ) Well-being, welfare, good; वृत्तः सतां विदुषु व मङ्गलमन्त्राति Bv. 1. 122. 2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. 3 A blessing, benediction. 4 An auspicious or lucky object. 5 An auspicious occasion or event, festivity. 6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite ( such as marriage ). 7 Any ancient custom. 8 Turmeric. -मः The planet Mars. -मः A faithful wife. -Comp. -अमरुः ( m. pl. ) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmins when pronouncing blessings. -अमरुः a variety of sandal. -अमरुः the way to happiness or prosperity. -अमरुतः a. decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87. -अमरुतः a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आह्विकः any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आह्विकः an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer ( for the attainment of success ) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -आचारः 1 an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. 2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आसोः a drum beaten on festive occasions. -अद्वैतः a fortune-teller. -आमः an epithet of Ganes'a. -आमः touching anything auspicious. -आमः, -आमः a temple. -अमरुः a. desirous of happiness or prosperity. -अमरुः repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारकः, -कारिः a. auspicious. -कार्यः any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कातः an auspicious occasion; S. 4. -कोमः a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. -अमः an auspicious planet. -अमः, -अमः a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -अमः the plaksha tree. -मरुः, -मरुः a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 20. -अमरुता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -अमरुतः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः कुरुमन्त्रं वृषा मङ्गल-पाठकं शैलपापसदं Ve. 1. -अमरुतः an auspicious flower. -अमरुतः, -मरुतः 1 an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अमरुतः कथितमङ्गलप्रतिपत्तः ( अ. मरुतः ) Māl. 5. 18 2 the cord of an amulet. -अमरुतः a. auspicious. ( -मरु ) turmeric. -मरुतः N. of a mountain. -मरुतः a. decked in auspicious ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffronmark &c. -अमरुतः m.

-अमरुतः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -अमरुतः 300 मङ्गलपुत्र. -अमरुतः, -अमरुतः Tuesday. -अमरुतः a festive or auspicious rite. -अमरुतः greeting, a benedictory expression. -अमरुतः 300 मङ्गलप्रतिपत्तः. -अमरुतः collection of auspicious ablation.

मङ्गल a. Auspicious, fortunate. मङ्गल a. 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. 3 Holy, pure, pious; U. 4. 10. -मरुः 1 The sacred fig-tree. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A sort of pulse. -मरुतः 1 A species of fragrant sandal. 2 No. of Durgā. 3 A kind of aloes-wood. 4 A particular perfume. 5 A particular yellow pigment. -मरुतः 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king ( brought from various holy places ). 2 Gold. 3 Sandal-wood. 4 Red lead. 5 Sour curds.

मङ्गलकः A kind of pulse ( मरुः ).

मङ्क 1. 1 P. ( मङ्कति ) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. ( मङ्कते ) 1 To cheat, deceive. 2 To begin. 3 To blame; censure. 4 To go, move quickly. 5 To start, set out.

मङ्क 1 A. ( मङ्कते ) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To boast. 4 To be vain or proud.

मङ्किका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as मङ्किका an excellent cow or bull; of. उद्ध.

मङ्कः A fish ( corrupted from मरुः ).

मङ्कज m. 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. The pith of plants. -Comp. -मङ्कः m. a bone. -समङ्कजः semen virile.

मङ्कज 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. 2 Bathing, ablation; अमङ्कजमज्जनविशेषादिभिरुक्तमिति Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. 3 Drowning. 4 The marrow of the bones and flesh ( मङ्कजनः ).

मङ्कज 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. 2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -जः semen virile. -मङ्कजः m. 1 a particular herb. 2 bellium. -मरुतः semen virile. -मरुतः a nutmeg.

मङ्कजः See मङ्कजः.

मङ्क 1 A. ( मङ्कते ) 1 To hold. 2 To grow high or tall. 3 To go, move. 4 To shine. 5 To adore.

मङ्कः 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. 2 A raised seat, dais, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne तत्र मङ्कः मनोवेषः R. 6. 1, 3 10. 3 An elevated shed in a field ( for a watchman ). 4 A pulpit.

मङ्कः 1 A couch, bed, sofa. 2 A raised seat or platform. 3 A stand

for holding fire. -**Comp.** -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

**मञ्जिका** 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

**मञ्जर** 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

**मञ्जरी-रश्मि** 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमञ्जरीः Ku. 4. 38. सदृशकान्तिरलक्ष्यत मञ्जरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुट कुचकुम्भयोपरि मणिमञ्जरी Git. 10; मूलं मुका रुचो येन वर्मान्कणमञ्जरी. Kāv. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -**Comp.** -चानरं a *Chowrie* in the form of a sp out, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

**मञ्जरित** a. 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

**मञ्जा** 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

**मञ्जि-जी** f. 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -**Comp.** -कला the plantain tree

**मञ्जिका** A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

**मञ्जिमन्** m. Beauty, loveliness.

**मञ्जिष्ठा** Bengal or Indian madder. -**Comp.** -सेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रामः 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

**मञ्जरी-रश्मि** -रश्मि An anklet or ornament for the foot (दूर) ; सिंजानमञ्जुमञ्जरीं प्रविशेन्न निकेतनं Git. 11; or सुखमपरि त्यज मञ्जरीं सिन्धु-निषेकलिङ्गं लोले 5; Māl. 1. -रश्मि A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

**मञ्जीठः** A village inhabited by washermen.

**मञ्जु** a. 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्खलदसमञ्जसमञ्जुल्यमिते ते (स्मृति) U. 4. 4; अयि दलदरविदं स्पन्दमानं मन्दं तव किमपि लिहो मञ्जु यजतु यंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मञ्जुमन्दहसितं श्वसितानि तानि 2 5. -**Comp.** -केशिन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -मनस a having a lovely gait. -गर्गः (गर्ग) 1 a goose. 2 a flamingo. -गर्गः N. of the country called Nepāl. -गिरि a, sweet-voiced; एते मञ्जुगिराः श्रुताः Kāv. 2. 9. -हृजः a charming hum. -शब्द a. uttering a sweet sound. -नारसी 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of Durgā. 3 of Sachi, wife of Indra. -पातकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of Brahmā. -भाषिन्, -भाष a, sweet-speaking; (गिरि) अश्ववदति श्रुते मञ्जुभाषं पश्यतः B. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वर, -स्वर a, sweet-sounding.

**मञ्जुल** a. Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice); संप्रति मञ्जुलमञ्जुलीयानि फेलिअयनमनुयातं Git. 11; कृजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते. मदमञ्जुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लः 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

**मञ्जुषा** 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपरचरानां मञ्जुषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मञ्जिष्ठा) 4 A stone.

**मदञ्ची, मदवी** Hail.

**मदस्फटिः** 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

**मदकं** The ridge of a roof.

**मद** 1 P. (मदति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

**मदः** -दः 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -दी 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -**Comp.** -आश्रयनं a monastery, college.

**मदुर** a. Intoxicated, drunk.

**मदिका** A small cell, a hut or cottage.

**मदुः, मदुकः** A kind of drum.

**मदु** 1 P. (मदति) To sound, murmur.

**मणिः** (said to be f. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलङ्काराणां लक्षणं नृपाणां न जातु मनीषा मनीषा वसति Bv. 1. 73; मनीषा वसति मनीषा वसति मे गतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glans-penis. (also written मणी in these senses). -**Comp.** -हस्तः, -राजः a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कान्तिका, -कान्ति N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Śārassā bird. -वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -द्वीपः 1 the hood of the serpent Ananta. 2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -चक्रः m., -चक्र n. a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रश्मि) N. of a town in Kalinga. -बन्धः 1 the wrist; S 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -बन्धनं 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मितिः f. N. of the palace of Śeṣha. -भूः f. a floor set with jewels. -भूतिः f. 1 a mine of jewels. 2 a jewelled floor,

floor inlaid with jewels. -मञ्जु rock salt. -माला 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 N. of Lakshmi. 5 N. of a metre. -मणिः m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रामः the colour of jewels. (-रश्मि) vermilion. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -शृङ्गः a string of pearls. -स्तोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हन्वी a jewelled or crystal palace.

**मणिकः** -कं A water-jar. -काः A jewel, gem.

**मणितं** An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

**मणिमत्** a. Jewelled. -म. 1 The sun. 2 N. of a mountain. 3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

**मणीचक्रः** A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

**मणीवकः** A flower.

**मन्** 1 A. (मन्ते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

**मन्** A kind of baked sweetmeat. मन् I. 1. P., 10 U. (मन्ति, मन्वति-ने, मन्ति) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मन्वति ववरणः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. 2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मन्ते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

**मन्** -दः 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; नवीरौदनमन्मन्मन्मन् U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -दः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -दः 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -**Comp.** -उदकं 1 barm. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -प a. drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

**मन्कः** 1 A kind of baked flour. 2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मन्दि.)

**मन्वनं** 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मन्वन् मन्वन्कलहने R. 13. 16; मन्वन्मितिः S. 6. 5. 2 A ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मन्वन्मन्वन्मन्वन् Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -जः (or मन्वन्मन्विः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Śaṅkarācārya.

**मन्वपः** 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमन्वप. 2 A tent, pavilion; R

5. 73. 3 An harbour, bower; as in लतामंथ Me. 78. 4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

संक्षेपः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 An actor. 3 Food. 4 An assembly of women. स्त्री A woman. संहरी A kind of cricket.

संक्षेपः a. Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. 2 A dog. 3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, any thing round or circular; कलसलमंडल R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभाणि सल्लसंति Ki. 5. 41; सूर्यलमंडलया चक्राणि Ku. 1. 24; so सूर्यमंडल, जलमंडल, चापमंडल, मुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. 2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. 3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; अपर्षणि शङ्खलुपेक्षमंडल (विभाचरी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंदन मयसदन व Glt. 1. 4 The halo round the sun or moon. 5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. 6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; रत्नमिलितेन कुमामंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. 7 Society, association. 8 A great circle. 9 The visible horizon. 10 A district or province. 11 A surrounding district or territory. 12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; उपमतेऽपि च मंडलानामिति &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kamandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings: -विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdoms, the नयम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only: -the प्राकृतिरि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतिय natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied) and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral the sovereign whose dominion lie beyond those of the natural ally). 13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. 14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. 15 A division of the Rigveda (the whole collection being divided into 16 Mandakas or eight Ashtakas). 16 A kind of leprosy with round spots.

17 A kind of perfume. -ली A circle, group, assemblage. (मंडलीकृ means 'to form into a ring or circle', 'to coil'; 'मंडलीय' 'to form a circle'). -Comp. -अग्रः a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. -अधिपः, अधिपतिः ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1 the ruler of governor of a district or province. 2 a king, sovereign. -आवृत्तिः f. circular movement; U. 3. 19. -काण्डक a. having a circular bow. -चक्रं a circular dance, dance in a ring. -न्यासः describing a circle. -पुच्छकः a kind of insect. -वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. -चतित्व m. a ruler of a small province. -वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rainfall.

संक्षेपः 1 A circle. 2 A disc. 3 A district, province. 4 A group, collection. 5 A circular array of troops. 6 A White leprosy with round spots. 7 A mirror.

संक्षेपयति Den. P. To make round or circular.

संक्षेपयित् a. Round, circular. -न A ball, globe.

संक्षेपित a. Rounded, made round or circular.

संक्षेपित् a. 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. 2 Ruling a country. -m. 1 A particular kind of snake. 2 A snake in general. 3 A cat. 4 The pole-cat. 5 A dog. 6 The sun. 7 The fig-tree. 8 The ruler of a province.

संक्षेपित् p. p. Adorned, decorated.

संक्षेपः A frog; निपात्यसि मङ्कः सोपानं नमामाति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. -कः A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -की 1 A female frog 2 A wanton or unchaste woman. 3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः -कृतिः f. 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals; (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra); क्रियाश्रयं मङ्कमुत्पादयति Sk. -कुलं a collection of frogs. -चोका a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. -सरसः n. a pond full of frogs.

संक्षेपः Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

संक्षेपः p. p. 1 Thought, believed, supposed. 2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. 3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16. 8. 8. 4 Commended, valued. 5 Conjectured, guessed. 6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. 7 Thought out. 8 Intended, aimed at. 9 Approved, sanctioned (see नय). -कः A thought, idea, opinion, be-

lief, view; निश्चिन्तं मतद्वयं Bg. 18. 6; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. 2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief; ये मे मतानिं नियमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. 3 Advice, instruction, counsel. 4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. 5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -Comp. -अक्ष a. well-versed in playing at dice. -अंतरं 1 a different view. 2 a different creed. -अवलम्बनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

संक्षेपः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

संक्षेपजः An elephant; न हि कमालिनी द्रुमा ग्रामवेक्षणे मतंगजः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73.

संक्षेपिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतक्षिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्.

संक्षेपी See संक्षेपिका.

संक्षेपः f. 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरिष बलाद्वीर्यवी H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. 2 Mind, heart; मय तु मतिर्न मनसापेक्षु पमांतु Bv. 4. 25; so बुद्धिः, इति. 3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विचिन्तौ बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Bg. 18. 78. 4 Intention, design, purpose; see मत्वा. 5 Resolution, determination. 6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. 7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रायेण-वेक्षणमतिदुर्गतियं R. 8. 94. 8 Counsel, advice. 9 Remembrance, recollection; (मतिं कृ, -या, -आया 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्वा is used adverbially in the sense of 1 knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; मत्वा धुक्त्वाचरेत् कुच्छं Ms. 4. 223. 5. 19. 2 under the impression that; आश्रयत्वा पलायते). -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Visvakarman. -वर्ध a. full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -ईश्वरः a settled belief, firm conviction. -पूर्व a. intentional, wilful. -पूर्व-पूर्व ind. purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -प्रक्षेपः change of views. -प्रमनः, विपर्ययः 1 delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. 2 an error, a mistake, misapprehension. -विप्रमनः, विप्रमनः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. -शालिन् a. intelligent, clever. -हीन a. stupid, senseless, foolish.

संक्षेपः a. My, mine; संक्षेप्य कपे मनेः संक्षेप्य मनेः दुपेः Bk. 8. 16. -रक्षः A bug.

संक्षेपः 1 A bug; मत्स्यनादिनं प्रतापिद्वी Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without tusks. 3 A small elephant. 4 A beardless man. 5 A buffalo. 6 The cocoa-nut tree. -कः An armour for the

मदः 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेवद्वष्टुः Dr.; मदवेवद्वारणं द्रुकः K. 45, see comps. below. 2 Madness, insanity. 3 A violent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मद्यव्याप्त्यो रतिषः सखरागान् Si. 10. 91. 4 Rut, ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदेन मति कष्टमः प्रवतिन मदीति Chandr. 5. 45; see also मदः; मदीन्यः; Ma. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. 5 Love, desire, ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive delight. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey. 10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. -**बन्ध** -अत्यय-आलंकारः any discomposure (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अयः a. 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk. drunk with passion; अयनिव मदीया पातुनेषा वृषा V. 4. 13. 2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -अयनयनं removal of intoxication. -अयवः 1 an elephant in rut. 2 N. of Airāvāt, the elephant of Indra. -अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wantonness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -आकुल a. furious with rut. -आह्व a. drunk, intoxicated (-ह्वः) the palm tree. -आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापिन् m. a cuckoo. -आकः musk. -उत्कट a. 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. 2 furious with passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. 4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-उः) 1 an elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-रा) spirituous liquor. -उद्वय, उन्मत्त a. 1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious, drunk with passion; मदीयवः ककुपतः सतिता हल्लद्वयः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. -उज्ज्वल a. 1 drunk

with passion; Ku. 3. 81. 2 inflated with pride. -उद्धापिन् *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion: U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; मृदुलं हृदि सारसानं Me. 31. 5 ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -नया 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. -व्युत् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जल, वारि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -उदरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रतेकः, -प्रसवणं, -सारः, -सुतिः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -सुषु *a.* 'dropping down-ichor', furious, intoxicated: U. 3. 15. -रक्त *a.* affected with passion. -रागः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विक्षिप्त *a.* 1 in rut, furious 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वलः *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृहः an elephant. -जौहकं nutmeg. -साराः a cotton shrub. -स्पालं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The gold of love, Cupid; व्यापारोपि मदनस्य विवेचितम् S. 1. 27; हनमपि निहन्ति मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयवारिवृत्तिरतस्तया न विद्यते मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11; जलविगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Rs. 1. 3, R. 5. 63; 80 मदनानु मदनवीडि &c. 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhattūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *atimukta* creeper (-नी only in these two senses). -नं 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अन्नकः a species of grain (काद्व). -अङ्गुष्ठः 1 the penis. 2 a fingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -द्वमनः, -द्वहन्, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Śiva. -अवस्थ *a.* in love, enamoured. -आह्वार, आर्त, -क्षिप्त, पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12, 32, 3. 10. -आयुधं 1 pudendum mullebre. 2 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलयः -नं 1 pudendum mullebre. 2 a lotus. 3 a king.

-इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वर) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure garden', N. of a garden. -कंदकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, उद्धूलनं Māl. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नलिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, बाधा pang or torments of love. -महेत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. -लालितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -शलाका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac. मदनकः N. of a plant (रमक). मदनवतिका, मदनवती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मदपिच्छ *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -लुः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदारः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?). मदिवः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मयुर मदिरास्याः शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिः V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आवदनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसनः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; कांस्यम्लो वदनमदिरा दोहद्वयवशात् Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durga. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -वृह, -शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सल्लः the mango tree.

मदिरा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal. 4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोपि मद्गः

व्यावत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मद्गः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्गु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the Bakula tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (मादवृक्ष). -पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -पित *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पः the plant called Dhātaki. -पी (शिर)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass; 80 मद्यमंडं. -मेघः barn, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called वानकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -द्वं Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ = मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मद्रकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मधव्यः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (यु or डी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -न. (यु) 1 Honey; पतास्तामधुनो धाराश्रोतंति सविशस्त्वपि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वेयं हृदये तु हलादलम्. 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36, देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विषये स तयोऽा मधुभिर्विजयधमं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -म. (युः) 1 The spring or vernal season; इ तु हृदयेनमः सखा कुहमायेनाजितकार्मुकी मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30. 2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुमासवाचि R. 11. 7; मत्सि मधौ मयुरकोकिलसंगमौ रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नाराजं Rs. 6. 24. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavana and killed by Satrugna. 5 The Asoka tree. 6 N. of king Kārtavīrya. -Comp. -अडीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax. -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आमः a kind of mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिद्ये, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उदकं 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यानं a spring-garden. -उपजनं 'the abode of Madhu'.



an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कंदः the cuckoo. -करः 1 a large black bee; कुटजं सल्लु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35, 47. 3 a lover, libertine. -पणः, -आणिः f. a swarm of bees. -कंदको 1 sweet lime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -काननं, वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारः, -कारिन् m. a bee. -कुलिका, कुल्लुका a sort of citron tree. -कुल्ला a stream of honey. -कुट m. a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -वः a beehive. -कमः a bee-hive. (pl.). drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, क्षीरकः a Kharjāra tree. -गायनः the cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey. -शेरः the cuckoo. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -जंबीरः a kind of citron. -जित्, द्विर्-निष्ठुन्, निष्ठु m., -मधः, मधनः, -रिपुः, शत्रुः, -सूदनः epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिणा सखी नियुक्ता Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -वृणः-ण sugar-cane. -व्रवं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -क्षीपः the god of love. -द्रुः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्रुः 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -द्रुवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धुलिः molasses. -नालिकेरकः a kind of coconut. -नेतु m. a bee. -वः a bee or a drunkard; राजविद्याः कैराविव्यो रमते मधुवैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -पदलं a beehive. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna. -पक्कः 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five:—दधि सपिण्डे लोद्रे शिता चैतश्च पंचभिः | प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः; समाप्तो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिद्धयन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यथार्कं दुर्कसर्जिनाम् । यदेष पाशस्यमुषी मीमाजयर् विषेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृतं N. 15. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *ei seq.* -पक्क्यं a. worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. -पणिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन् m. a bee. -पुरः, -री an epithet of Mathurā; संपयु-क्षितपासनं मधुरी मध्ये हरिः सत्ये Bv. 4. 41. -पुलः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Danti tree. 4 the Sirisha tree. -मगयः addiction to wine. -ममेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -माशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samakāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -मिषः an epithet of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -फलिका a kind of date. -महुला the Mdhavi creeper. -मी(वी)जः a pomegranate tree. -मी(वी)जदुरः a kind of citron. -मक्षः -क्षा, -माक्षिका a bee. -मञ्जनः the reet called माखोट. -मद्ः the in-

toxication of liquor. -महिः -ह्री f. the Mālatī creeper. -माधवी 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any spring. -मध्वः मध्वः a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -महः = मधु महेह q. v. -महिः f. sugar-cane. -रसः 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-सा) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -लघः N. of a tree. -लेहः, -लेह्म m. -लोहपः, a bee; so मधुः नोलेहः -वनं N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. (-नः) the cuckoo. -वाराः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing जजिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोदशायकमुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 8. 59; क्षालिन उ सुमिन उ वधूनां द्राविते गु हृदयं धुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -वतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानामतेण मधुवतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधु मधुवते विविशाम्याप्त्वीकमाकांक्षति 46. -सकैरा honey-sugar. -साखः a kind of tree. -शिर्-शेषं wax. -सखः, -सहायः, -साराधः, -सुहृद् m. the god of love. -सिक्क्यः a kind of poison. -सुतः a bee. -स्थानं a bee-hive. -स्वरः the cuckoo. -ह्व m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुकः 1 N. of a tree (=मधूक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -कं 1 Tin. 2 Liquorice.

मधुर a. 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifluous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अशो मधुरमासं दर्शने S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -रः 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (सुहृद्). 4 A kind of mango. -रं 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -रं ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अक्षर a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (-पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिर्गमपठितां. Ku. 4. 16. (-पा) a kind of thrush. -कंदकः a kind of fish. -जंबीरः a species of lime. -व्रवं = मधुववं q. v. -फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवद्र). -मायिन्, -माय् a. sweet-speaking. -सरा a kind of date tree. -स्वर, स्वन a. warblin sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरता-त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमाविशयेन वचोऽयम्. Bv. 1. 113.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधूकः 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -कं A flower of the Mdhūka tree; दूतवाता पांडुमधूकद्वयम् Ku. 7. 14; सिन्धो मधूकवर्गिणः Git. 10. R. 6. 25.

मधूलः A kind of tree -ली The mango tree.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre: Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्राप्य विप्र-विद्वन् विरमन्ति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -व्यः, -व्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीपितिरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Mā. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; ध्योमध्वे V. 2. 1. 2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलम्बमथा Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्त्रस्तद्वचमथः R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन... बालिनं चारु वभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 4 The inside or interior of anything 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music 8 The middle term of a progression. -व्या The middle finger. -व्यं Ten thousand billions [The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य into the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between; (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2 in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येनग्नें into the Ganges; मध्येनजठरं, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येनपृष्ठे on the back; मध्येनक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येनर्जं in the battle, Bv. 1. 128; मध्येनसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येनसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33. ] -Comp. -अंशुलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अहर्) midday, noon. कुर्यः, क्रिया a midday rite or observance. -कालः, -वेलाः, -समयः noon-time, midday. -स्नानं, midday ablution. -कर्णः a radius. -व a. being or going in the middle or among -वत a. central, middle, being in the middle. -बंधः the mango tree. -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -दिनं (also मध्यदिनं) 1 mid-day, noon. 2 a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle, e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -क्षेत्रः 1 the middle region of space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोर्मध्ये यदाग्नियज्ञमहाग्निं प्रत्येकं धनयाच्य मध्यदेशः सः कीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21.



मध्यस्थ ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. 2 Among, between. मध्यम a. 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; विदुः पदं मध्यममुत्तमम् V. 1. 19; see मध्यमलोकाग्रहः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. 2 Intermediate, intervening. 3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उदममध्यममध्यम. 4 Middling, moderate; देन मध्यमवृत्तिनि निमाषि स्थपितान्वतः R. 17. 58. 5 Middle-sized. 6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother.); प्रमात विदुः वां मध्यमः पितृव्यश्च V. 5. 26. 7 Impartial, neutral. -मः 1 The fifth note in music. 2 A particular musical mode. 3 The midland country; see मध्यदेशः. 4 The second person (in grammar). 5 A neutral sovereign; पर्मोदरं मध्यममन्त्रयदे R. 13. 7. 6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. 2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. 3 The pericarp of a lotus. 4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikā) in poetic compositions; a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -मे The waist. -Comp अंगुलिः the middle finger. -आह्वयं (in alg) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -कक्षा the middle courtyard. -जात a. middle-born. -पदं the middle member (of a compound). -लोपि m. a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is दास्योपि; which is dissolved as दास्योपिः

मन्त्र I. 1. P. (मन्त्रिते) १ To be proud.  
 २ To worship. —II. 10. A. (मानयते)  
 To be proud —III. 4. 8. A. (मन्यते,  
 मनुते, मत) १ To think, believe, sup-  
 pose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं  
 केषुपि, साक्षिकेरे जगन्निदेः वक्त्रे मेनिरे Subhāṣṭi;  
 वत्स मन्ये कुमारिणिन तुभकास्तुमामन्ति U-  
 5; कदं भवाम् तस्यते 'what is your opinion?'  
 २ To consider, regard, deem, look  
 upon, take (one) for, take to be;  
 समीधुना दष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh.  
 3. 84; अमस्तं चनिव पार्थज्यन्मना स्थिते-  
 नेना स्थितिमस्तमव्य R. 3. 27;  
 1. 32. 6. 84. Bg. 2. 26. 35; Bk. 2. 117;  
 स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं वा मनुते कृष्ण  
 तनुदिरे भां Git. 4. ३ To honour, respect,  
 value, esteem, think highly of, prize  
 वस्तुशुक्तिणिने देव सुभना विपश्यनेनादयः कृष्णलोक-  
 मन्ता भवति Bh. 3. 76. 4 To know, under-  
 stand, perceive, observe, have regard  
 to; मन्ता देवं भवपतिस्संखं स्र सप्तशद्वस्तं Me.  
 73. 5 To agree or consent to, act up-  
 on; तन्मन्यस्या मन् वचनं Mk. 8. ६ To think  
 or reflect 'upon. 7 To intend, wish  
 or hope for. 8 To set the heart or  
 mind on. The senses of मन् are var-  
 iously modified according to the word  
 with which it is used; c. g. बहु मन्  
 to think highly or much of, value  
 greatly, prize, esteem; वत्स मनुते ननु ते  
 तनुसंगतपन्नं ब्रित्तमपि रेणुं Git. 5; see  
 under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly  
 of; despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन्

मनस् १. 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in बुद्धिर्मानस्, बुद्धिर्मानस् &c. 2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); लोके उल्लङ्घ्यमानाऽप्युपलब्धिसाधनमिति प्रति नीधे विज्ञानमप्युचित्यं वा Tarka K. 3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. 4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; परमजन्तुसामानसाप्यर्थं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कोऽपि वाचः मनसापि वाचतः 5. 5 Design, purpose, intention. 6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is in

quently used with the infinitive form with the final *त्* dropped and forms adjectives; अवे जनः द्युम्नास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. ५. 7 Reflection. 8 Disposition, temper, mood. 9 Spirit, energy, mettle. 10 N. of the lake called Mūnasa. (मनसा मू &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards; with dat. or loc.; मनो वेष्टु to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलक्ष्ते मनो वंद्यान्तरात् विलेख सा R. 3. 4; मनः समायत्ता to collect oneself; मनसि उत्तु to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). **Comp.** -अभिनाथः a lover, husband-अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुम a. suiting the mind, agreeable. -अपहारीन् a. captivating the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आप a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत a. (मनस्कांत or मनः कांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत a. 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast internal, inward, secret; देवे न वक्षति मनोगतमाहितं S. 3. 12. 2 affecting the mind, desired. (-त्) 1 a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशाक शंसितुं Ku. 5. 51. 2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गति f. desire of the heart. -गन्धी wish, desire. -गुप्ता red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्राहिन् a. captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, -जन्मन् a. mind-born. (-म.) the god of love, -ज्व a. 1 quick or swift as thought. 2 quick in thought or conception. 3 fatherly, paternal -जवत् a. resembling a father, fatherly. -जात a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जित् a. scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इदमधिकमज्ञा वल्लेनावि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7; 6. 7. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1 red arsenic. 2 an intoxicating drink. 3 a princess. -ज्वरः, -पिता 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. 2 repentance, contrition. -सुखि f. satisfaction of the mind. -सौका an epithet of Durgā. -सुखः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 10. 10; cf. निर्विन्, -सुख a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -सुखः, -सुखः mental distress or torment. -मनः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness.

-वीत a. approved, chosen. -वलिः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृत्त a. 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूर्वं मनःवृत्ते Ms. 6. 46. 2 of a pure mind, conscientious. -वर्णीत a. agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -वसतः composure of mind, mental calm. -वसितः mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -वसः, -सुः 1 the god of love, cupid; से मनो मन मनोभवशासनस्य पतिर्बुध्दयनरतमामनः Bv. 4. 33; Ku. 3. 27; 12. 7. 22. 2 love, passion, lust; अस्यास्तुतिं नि मनोभवः लज्जो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. -मय see separately. -यादिन् a. 1 going at will or pleasure. 2 swift, quick as thought. -योनः close application of the mind, close attention. -योनिः the god of love. -रंजनं 1 pleasing the mind. 2 pleasantness. -रथः 1 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरत् सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिं विधत्ते Ku. 5. 64; R. 3. 72, 12. 59. 2 a desired object; मनोरथाय नास्ते S. 7. 12. 3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -दायक a. fulfilling one's expectations (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. -सुखिः f. a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रन् a. attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुन्धन्मनोमहा तस्याः (अरुन्धन्) S. 6. 10. (-रा) 1 a lovely woman, 2 a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्यविजृम्भणेतत् 'this is building castles in the air.' -रजः loss of consciousness. -लौह्यं freak, caprice. -राज्ञा, -राज्ञितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. -वृत्तिः f. 1 working of the mind, volition. 2 disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथ mental pain or anguish. -शीलः, -लौह्यं red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेधः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र a. quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतपः anguish of the mind. -स्य a. being in the heart, mental. -स्यैर्दृग् firmness of mind. -सुत a. disappointed. -हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अम्बाजनेहारं वदुः S. 1. 17; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of Jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हृदि, -हृदिन् a. heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारिणं दुर्लभं वयः Ki. 1. 4. -हरी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -हृत् red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king Ananta and wife of the sage जल्का; so मनसादेवी. मनसिजः 1 The god of love; R. 18. 52. 2 Love, passion; मनसिजस्य सा वा

दिव्या मण्डमोहिनी V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9.

मनोविजयः The god of love; Si. 7. 2.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्विन् a. 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीमानविद्यातृक्ष Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 19. 2 A wise or virtuous woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

मनस्क ind 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनाङ् 'not at all'; रे पथं विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्थाः Bv. 1. 37, 111. 2 Slowly, tardily. -कम्प. -कर a. doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragrant aloë-wood.

मनका A female elephant.

मनित p. p. Known, perceived, understood.

मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तदुते मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित a. 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. 2 Agreeable. -वन् A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं वीरयि येन दुष्या R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् a. Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent: R. 1. 25. -म. A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; मनीषी मनीषिणः R. 1. 11; संस्कृतस्येव शिर मनीषि Ku. 1. 28. 5. 39; R. 3. 44.

मनुः 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वर्गपुत्रः is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Maharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैश्वतपः, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यपुराण; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhya; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्वर्गपुत्र, 2 सतीषिण, 3 औषधि, 4 तामस, 5 रेत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैश्वतः, 8 सारथि, 9 वसिष्ठ, 10 महारथि,

11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रात्र्य-देव-सावर्णि, and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि ). 3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -**नुः** *f.* The wife of Manu. -**Comp.** -**अंतरं** the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ma. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 1/14th day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -**जः** a man, mankind. -**अधिपः**, -**अधिपतिः**, -**ईश्वरः**, -**पतिः**, -**राजः** a king, sovereign. -**लोकः** the world of men, i. e. the earth. -**जातः** a man. -**उद्घेष्टः** a sword. -**प्रणीत** *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -**भूः** a man, mankind. -**राज** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**अष्टः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**संहिता** the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

**मनुष्यः** 1 A man, human being, mortal. 2 A male. -**Comp.** -**इन्द्रः**, -**ईश्वरः** a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -**जातिः** mankind, human race. -**देवः** 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among men, a Brāhmaṇa. -**धर्मः** 1 the duty of man. 2 the character of man, human character. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**मारणं** homicide. -**यज्ञः** hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see **युजः**. -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth. -**विज्ञा**, -**विज्ञा** *f.*, -**विज्ञ** human race, mankind. -**शोणितं** human blood; (परी) कुतलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -**सभा** 1 an assembly of men. 2 a crowd, multitude.

**मनोमय** *a.* Mental, spiritual. -**Comp.** -**कोशः** -**नः** the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

**मनुः** 1 A fault, an offence; युधेव -तु परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. 2 Man, mankind. -**नुः** *f.* Understanding.

**मनु** *m.* A sage, wis- man, an adviser or counsellor.

**मनु** 10 A. (मन्यते, but sometimes मनयति also, मन्त्रित ) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि क्षिभिः सह वनयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To advise; counsel, give advice; अतीत लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं.. यममन्यतेऽसी परमो हि मेवः Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेथे S 1; किमका- किमी मन्त्रयसि S. 6; हला संगीतशालापरिसरेऽवलोकितमद्विनिर्वाहं त्वं किं मन्त्रयसी Mā. 2. -**With अनु** 1 to consecrate or accompany

with spells; विमुद्रश्च दामदेवानुमन्त्रितोऽथः U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing; रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन वन कणालुमन्त्रितः Mb. -**अभि** 1 to consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or spells; पशुरसौ योऽभि- नन्त्र्य कृतौ हतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326. 2 to enchant, charm. -**आ** 1 to bid farewell, bid adieu; आमन्त्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out to, tell, address, converse; तमामन्त्रयन्- सूच K. 81, Ve. 1. 3 to say, speak; परिजनोप्येवमामन्त्रयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4 to call, invite. -**उप** to advise, persuade, induce. -**नि** to invite, call; summon; दिग्भ्यो निमन्त्रिताश्चैतन्मन्त्रिणमुमहर्षयः R. 15-59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -**परि** to consecrate by means of spell. -**सं** to consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्र्योक्तवानसि Mu. 1.

**मन्त्रः** 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called ऋक् if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and सामन् if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). 2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitā and distinguished from the *Brahmana* q. v. 3. A charm, spell, an incantation; न हि जीवति जना मन्त्रमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111, अचिंत्यो हि मन्त्रिणश्चैवधीनो प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; ओं नमः शिवाय &c. 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -**Comp.** -**आराधनं** endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations: मन्त्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः इमंशानि विज्ञाः Bh. 3. 4. -**उद्घातः**, -**जलं**, -**तापं**, -**वारि** *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -**उपघृन्तः** backing up by advice. -**करणं** 1 Vedic texts. 2 composing or reciting sacred texts. -**कारः** the author of Vedic hymns. -**कालः** time of consultation or deliberation. -**कुशल** *a.* skilled in giving advice. -**कृत** *m.* 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. 2 one who recites a sacred text. 3 a counsellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador. -**गण्डकः** knowledge, science. -**गुप्तिः** *f.* secret counsel. -**गृहः** a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -**जिह्वः** fire; Si. 2. 107. -**ज्ञः** 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a learned Brāhmaṇa. 3 a spy. -**दः** -**दातृ** *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -**दर्शिन** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -**दीपिति**, fire. -**हृद्** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser a counsellor. -**देवता** the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. -**धरः** a counsellor. -**निर्णयः** final decision

after deliberation. -**पदं** the word of a sacred text. -**पूत** *a.* purified by *mantras*. -**प्रयोगः** application of spells. -**वी(वी)**ञ the first syllable of a spell. -**भेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. -**भूतिः** an epithet of Siva. -**मूलं** magic. -**यंत्रं** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -**योगः** 1 employment or application of spells. 2 magic. -**वर्जं** *ind.* without the use of spells. -**विदू** see **मन्त्रज्ञ** above. -**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. -**संस्कारः** any Samakāra or rite performed with sacred texts. -**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. -**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. -**साधनं** 1 effecting or subduing by magic. 2 a spell, an incantation. -**साध्य** *a.* 1 to be effected or subdued by magic spells. 2 attainable by consultation. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1 the working or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -**सूक्ष्म** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

**मन्त्रणं** -**जी** Deliberation, consultation.

**मन्त्रवत्** *a.* Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31.

**मन्त्रिः** = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

**मन्त्रित** *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun- selled, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. 5 Settled, determined.

**मन्त्रिन्** *m.* A minister, counsellor, a King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1. -**Comp.** -**धुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -**पतिः** -**प्रधानः**, -**प्रमुखः**, -**मुख्यः**, -**वरः**, -**अष्टः** the prime minister, premier. -**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. -**श्रो- त्रियः** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

**मन्थ**, **मथ** 1. 9. P. (मन्थति, मथति, मथति, मथति; *pass.* मथ्यते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.); हस्तं सगरं मन्थुः, or देवाहीरमुतमनुनिषिर्मेमन्थे Ki. 5. 30. 2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मथ्यमानात् R. 16. 79. 3 To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्थथो मां मन्थानि हननाम सामन्त्र्यं करोति Dk.; जतां मन्थे क्षिप्रिणमपितां पक्षिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथ्यामि कौरवज्ञानं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमयीच परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dis- locate. -**With उद्** 1 to strike, kill, destroy; मीमांसाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33; धैर्यमुन्मथ्य Mā. 1. 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel off; R. 2. 37. -**चिस्** 1 to churn, sha e, stir round; समुद्रात् चिस्तिष्यामि

जल Mb. 2 to produce or excite fire by rubbing. 3 to bruise, thresh. 4 to destroy completely, crush down. -व 1 to chura; (समुद्रः) प्रमथमानो गिरि-जेव यूरः R. 13. 14. 2 to harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. 3 to strike down, bruise, hurt. 4 to tear off or cut. 5 to devastate. 6 to kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 2. 9.

मधः 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मधोदिव क्षुभ्यति गगनमभः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 A mixed beverage. 4 A churning-stick (मधो also). 5 The sun. 6 A ray of the sun. 7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. 8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -Comp.

-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning stick); Bv. 1. 55. -उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk. -युगः a churning-cord. -जं butter. -द्वहः, -द्वहकः a churning-stick.

मधनः A churning-stick. -न 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. 2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning-vessel. -Comp. -वरी a churning-vessel.

मधर a. 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमधरा S. 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमधरो भवेत् *ibid*; द्रुमधरचरणविहारं Git. 11.; Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62.; R. 19. 21. 2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मधरकौलिकः. 3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. 4 Large, broad, wide, big. 5 Bent, crooked, curved. -रः 1 A store, treasure. 2 The hair of the head. 3 Wrath, anger. 4 Fresh butter. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Hindrance, an obstacle. 7 A stronghold. 8 Fruit. 9 A spy, an informer. 10 The month Vaisākha. 11 The mountain Mandara. 12 an antelope; -र N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. -रं Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक a. slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mā. 1. 18.

मधराः The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मधराः 1 A churning stick. 2 An epithet of Siva.

मधराकः A kind of grass.

मधिर a. 1 Churning, stirring. 2 Afflicting, annoying. -m. Semen virile. -नी A churning vessel.

मद 1 A. (मदंते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. 2 To be glad, to rejoice. 3 To languish, be languid. 4

To shine. 5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry.

मद a. 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) भिदंति मदा गतिमशुभ्यः Ku. 1. 11; तद्वरितं गोविंदं मनसिजमंदं सखी ग्राह Git. 6. 2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. 3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; मंदोपमं दतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः M. 2. 8; मंद कविशः प्रार्थी गमिष्यान्पुपहास्तया R. 1. 3; or द्विषंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मना Ku. 5. 75. 4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). 5 Soft, faint; gentle; as in मंदस्मितं. 6 Small, little, slight; मंदोदरी; see अमंद also. 7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंदाग्निः. 8 Unlucky, unhappy. 9 Faded. 10 Wicked, vile. 11 Addicted to drinking.

-दः 1 The planet Saturn. 2 An epithet of Yama. 3 The dissolution of the world. 4 A kind of elephant; Si. 5. 49. -दं ind. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यातं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुह्यतया मंदं विलासदिव. S. 2. 1. 2 Gently, soft, not violently; मंदं मंदं तुदति पवनश्चातुक्कला यथा त्वं Me. 9. 3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. 4 In a low tone, deeply. (मंदीकृ to slacken; मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मंदीकृ to be slackened, grow less strong). -Comp. -अक्ष a. weak-eyed.

(-क्ष) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. -अग्नि a. having a weak digestion. (-ग्निः) slowness of digestion. -अनिलः a gentle breeze. -असु a. having weak or faint breath. -आकांक्ष N. of a . eter; see App. I. -आत्मन् a. dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मंदात्मा-तुजिर्वृक्षया Malli. -आदर a. 1 having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. 2 neglectful. -उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि श्रमयापवादिया मातयेन S. 2. -उदरी N. of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women of. अहत्या. -उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm.

(-ष्ण) gentle heat. -औत्सुक्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरयमनं प्रति S. 1. -कर्ण a. slightly deaf; Proverb; बधिरात्मदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'. -कांतिः the moon.

-कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. -गः Saturn. -गति, -गामिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. -चेतस a. 1 dull-witted, silly, foolish. 2 absent-minded. 3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. -ह्राय a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. -जननी the mother of Saturn. -धी, -मज्ञः बुद्धि-मति, नेषध a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -भागिन्, -भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. -रश्मि a. dim.

-वीर्य a weak. -वृष्टिः f. slight rain.

-स्मित, -हसः, -हास्य a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंदरः The coral tree.

मंदन Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgā.

मंदर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. 2 Thick, dense; firm. 3 Large, bulky.

-रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृथ्वीमंदरोद्धूतेः क्षीरमिव इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिनव जलधरमुंदरं धृतमंदर ए Git. 1. शोभिव मंदरक्षय्यक्षमिताभोविषण्णा Si. 2. 107; Ki. 5. 80. 2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). 3 Heaven. 4 A mirror. 5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. -Comp. -आवासा, -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. 2 Life. 3 Sleep. (also written मंदसानु).

मंदारः A current, stream.

मंदारिणी 1 The river Ganges; मंदारिणी माति नगोपकंटेः सुप्तावली कटगतैव धूनेः R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. 2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदारिणी विषद्रेणा); मंदारिण्याः सलिलशिशिरीः सेष्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

मंदारये Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंदारयेते न खटुं गृहदामस्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 33; V. 3. 15. 2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; R. 4. 49.

मंदारः 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise हस्तपाव-स्तवकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67; V. 4. 35. 2 The plant called Arka. 3 The Dhātūra plant. 4 Heaven. 5 An elephant. -रः A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. -Comp. -माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिबद्वा S. 7. 2. -वही the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

मंदारकः, मंदारवः, मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् m. 1 Slowness, tardiness. 2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिर A dwelling, house, habitation, palace, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. 2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः. 3 A town. 4 A camp. 5 A temple. -Comp. -पशुः a cat. -मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रब्रह्मणं पुरंगः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. 2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र a. Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound); पयोदमं द्रव्यमिना परिती Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. -द्रः 1 A low tone. 2 A kind of drum. 3 A kind of elephant.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथनञ्जिनाम सान्धयं करोति Dk. 21; Me. 73. 2 Love, passion; प्रकोप्यते नृप इवाय मन्मथः Rs. 1. 8; 80 परोक्षमन्मथः जनः S. 2. 18. 3 The wood-apple. -Comp.

-आनन्दः a kind of mango tree.  
-आलयः 1 the mango tree. 2 pud-  
endum muliebre. -कर a. exciting  
love. -बुद्धः amorous strife, sexual  
union, compulsion. -लेखः a love-  
letter; S. 3, 26.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering  
(द्वयोर्जातिर्द्वयं); करोति सहकारस्य कलिको-  
मलिकोचरः । मन्मनो मन्मनोऽन्वय मन्मकोचिल-  
नित्यः Kāv. 3. 11. 2 The god of love.

मन्दुः 1 Anger, wrath, resentment,  
indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11.  
46. 2 Grief, sorrow, affliction.  
distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49.  
3 Wretched or miserable state,  
meanness. 4 A sacrifice. 5 An  
epithet of Agni. 6 Of Siva.

मन्त्र P. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.

मम (gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first  
personal pronoun). -Comp. -कारः,  
-कुर्यं interesting oneself about  
anything, self-interest.

ममता 1 The feeling of 'meum',  
the sense of ownership, self-interest,  
selfishness. 2 Pride, arrogance,  
self-sufficiency. 3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or  
one's own, sense of ownership. 2  
Affectionate regard, attachment to,  
regard for; Ku. 1. 12. 3 Arrogance,  
pride.

ममपतालः An object of sense

मन् 1 P. To go, move.

मन्मत्तः N. of the author of the  
Kāvyaprakāśa.

मन् 1 A. (मन्ते) To go, move.

मन् a. (यो f.) An affix used to  
indicate 'made of,' 'consisting of'  
or composed of, 'full of', कनकमय,  
काष्ठमय, मेजोमय जलमय &c. -यः  
1 N. of a demon, the architect of  
the demons. (He is said to have built  
a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas).  
2 A horse. 3 A camel. 4 A mule.

मन्दः A hut of grass or leaves.

मन् (यु) हकः A kind of bean.

मनुः 1 A *kinara*, a celestial  
musician. 2 A deer, an antelope.

-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मन्त्रः 1 A ray of light, beam, ray,  
lustre, brightness; विद्युज्जति हिममर्षि-  
भिर्मन्त्रैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si. 4. 56;  
Ki. 5. 5, 8. 2 Beauty. 3 A flame. 4  
The pin of a sun-dial.

मन्त्रः 1 A peacock; स्मरति गिरिमन्त्रं एव  
रत्नाः U. 3. 20; रुणी मन्त्रस्य तले विद्यमानि  
Rs. 1. 13. 2 A kind of flower. 3 N.  
of a poet (author of the मन्त्रसूक्त);  
रत्नाश्लोकाद्विदुर्गिरिः कर्णपुरी मन्त्रः P. R. :  
22. -री A pea-bean; Pr. 1. 1. -वर मन्त्रा-  
जीवन्ता निर्विदि न पत्रविज्ञातरिता मन्त्रा Vb. 1.  
or वरमय करोति यो मन्त्रः 'a bird in the  
nest is worth two in the bush.'  
-Comp. -अरिः a lizard. -केतुः an  
epithet of Kārtikeya. -नीलकः blue  
vitriol. -चक्रः the domestic cock.

-चक्राः peacock's crest. -दुःखः blue

vitriol. -पञ्चि a. feathered, with  
peacock's feathers (as an arrow);  
R. 3. 56. -रथः an epithet of  
Kārtikeya. -व्यसकः a cunning  
peacock. -झिझा a peacock's crest.  
मन्त्रकः A peacock. -कः -कः Blue  
vitriol.

मरकः A plague, murrain, pesti-  
lential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं An emerald; वापी चारिमन्त्र-  
कतशिलावद्भूसोपानमार्गः Me. 76; Si. 4. 56;  
Rs. 3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).

-Comp. -मणिः m., f. an emerald.  
-शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः  
शरीरिणा R. 8. 87; or संभावितस्य वाकीर्ति-  
रणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. 2 A kind of  
poison. -Comp. अन्तः, अन्तक a. ending  
in death. -अभिमुखः, उन्मुख a. on the  
point of death, near death, moribund.  
-धर्मेन् a. mortal. -निश्चय a. determin-  
ed to die; Pt. 1.

मरतः Death.

मरदः-दुकः The juice of flowers;  
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. -ओकस् n. a  
flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous.  
2 Bland, tender. -लः (ली f.) 1 A  
swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनावकः  
कथयरे कथ वर्तमानं Bv. 1. 3; विवेहि मराल-  
विकारं Git. 11; N. 6. 72. 2 A kind of  
duck (कार्डव). 3 A horse. 4 A  
cloud. 5 Collyrium. 6 A grove of  
pomegranate trees. 7 A rogue, cheat.

मरि(री)शः The pepper-shrub. -चः  
Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. 1 A ray of light; न  
चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; चवित्रमरीचिभिः Rs. 1.  
16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. 2 A particle of  
light. 3 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a  
Prajapati, one of the ten patriarchs  
created by the first Manu, or one of  
the ten mindborn sons of Brahman;  
he was father of Kasyapa. 2 N. of a  
law-giver. 3 N. of Krishna. 4 A  
miser. -Comp. -तोयं a mirage.  
-मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radiant,  
shining. (-m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन् m. The sun.

मरीचिमत् m. The sun.

मरीचूज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः 1 A desert, sandy desert,  
a wilderness, any region destitute  
of water. 2 A mountain or rock. -m.  
pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants.

मरुजम् -उद्गः 1 the cotton sh. ub. 2  
a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district.

-जः a kind of perfume. -देशः 1 N. of  
a district. 2 any region destitute of  
water. -क्षिपः-क्षिपः a camel. -धन्वः, धन्वन्  
m. a wilderness, desert. -धन्वः, -धन्वः  
a sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31.

-धुः (pl.) the country called Mārwar.

-धूमिः f. a desert, sandy desert. -धूमवः

a kind of horse-radish. -स्थलः, स्थली a  
wilderness, desert, waste; तस्यामोनि  
मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरा मेरी नवा नायिक Bh. 2. 49.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुत् m. 1 Wind, air, breeze; दिशः  
प्रसेदुमरुतो वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. 2 The god  
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. 3 A god, deity;  
वेमानिकानां मरुतामप्यदाकुडलीलावर लोकपालान्  
R. 6. 1; 12. 101. 4 A kind of plant  
(मरुक).

-n. A kind of plant (प्रतिपर्ण).  
-Comp. -आदोलः a kind of fan (of a  
deer's or buffalo's skin). -करः a kind  
of bean. -कर्मन् m. -क्रिया flatulency.

-कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः  
the host of the gods. -तनयः, -पुत्रः,  
सुतः, -सुतः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2

of Bhīma. -स्वजं the down of cotton  
floating in the air. -पटः a sail. -पतिः,

-पालः an epithet of Indra. -पथः sky  
atmosphere. -ह्रवः a lion. -कलं bail.

-चक्रः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a  
kind of sacrificial vessel. -रथः a

car in which idols of gods are moved  
about. -लोकः the world of the Maruts.

-धर्मेन् n. sky, atmosphere. -माहः 1  
smoke. 2 fire. -सखः 1 an epithet of  
fire. 2 of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. 2 A god.

मरुतः N. of a king of the solar  
race, who is said to have performed  
a sacrifice in which the Gods took  
the part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्वेषः श्लोको-

ऽभि गीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्समापसन्तुर्  
आविशितस्य कामधेयिदेवाः समासद् इति.

मरुत्सकः Marubaka plant.

मरुत्सत् m. 1 A cloud. 2 N. of  
Indra. 3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. 2 An epi-  
thet of Rāhu.

मरुव(न)कः 1 A kind of plant  
(Marjoram). 2 a variety of lime. 3  
A tiger. 4 Rāhu. 5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. 2 A kind of  
stag.

मरुतः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वदति  
केनापि दत्तमनेन मरुतः । लेभि जिह्वति संक्षिप करो-  
त्युपतमानं Bv. 1. 99. 2 A spider. 3 A

kind of crane. 4 A kind of coitus  
or mode of sexual enjoyment. 5 A

kind of poison. -Comp. -आस्य a.  
monkey-fac. d. (-रुचं) copper. -हृदुः  
ebony. -तिहृदुः a kind of ebony. -वोतः  
a young monkey. -वासः a cobweb.

-शिरः vermilion.

मरुतकः 1 An ape. 2 A spider. 3 A  
kind of fish. 4 A kind of grain.

मरुता 1 A pot, vessel. 2 A sub-  
terranean hole, a cave, cavern, hollow

3 A barren woman.

मरु 10 U. (मरुतिने) 1 To take.  
2 To cleanse. 3 To sound.

मरुः 1 A washerman. 2 A catmite.

f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः 1 A man, human being, mortal.

2 The earth, the world of mortals.

मल्य *a.* Mortal. -स्वर्गः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. 2 The world of mortals, the earth. -स्वर्गः The body. -Comp. -धर्मः mortality. -धर्मन् *a.* mortal. -निवासिन् *m.* a mortal, human being. -भावः human nature. -भुवनं the earth. -महितः a god. -मुखः a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षी पुण्य मयलोहं विशन्ति Bg. 9 21.

मर्द *a.* Crushing, grinding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. 2 A violent stroke.

मर्दन *a.* (नी *f.*) Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting &c. -नं 1 Crushing, grinding 2 Rubbing, shampooing. 3 Anointing, (with unguents &c.). 4 Pressing, kneading. 5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. 6 Destroying, devastating.

मर्दलः A kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Rs. 2. 1.

मर् 1 P. (मर्ति) To go, move. मर्मन् *n.* 1 A vital part of the body, the vitals; तथैव त्रीणि हृदि शोकशुद्धमर्माणि कृतवापि किं न सोढः U. 2. 35; Y. 1 153; Bk. 16. 15; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Git. 4. 2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. 3 The core, quick. 4 Any joint (of a limb). 5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्म-प्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गंगाधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तनुते गुरु-नागेशमह. 6 A secret, a mystery. -Comp. -अतिग *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77.

-अन्वे णं 1 probing the vital Parts. 2 seeking weak or vulnerable points.

-आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. -आविष्ट, उपचातिन् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10.

-कीलः a husband. -न *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -ञ्ज

1. Piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -चरं the heart. -छिद्र, -भिद्र

(so छेदिन्, भेदिन्) *a.* 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31. 2 wounding mortally, mortal. -ञ्ज *a.*, बिद्र *a.* 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another.

2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. 3 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-ञ्जः) any acute or learned man. -ञ्जं a coat of mail.

-पारम *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -पेक्षः 1 piercing the vitals. 2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -पेक्षः, पेक्षिन् *m.* an arrow. -पेक्षि see मर्मज्ञ.

-स्थलं, स्थानं 1 a sensitive or vital part. 2 a weak or vulnerable point. -स्युज् 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. 2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मर *a.* Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तिरिख लालीबनमर्मरे R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; मर्दोद्धताः प्रथमिच्छं विविहर्वनस्थली-मर्मरप्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -रः 1 A rustling sound. 2 A murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree 2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. 2 A wicked man.

मर्या 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. 2 End, termination, terminus. 3 A shore, bank. 4 A mark, land-mark. 5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. 6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातकमभिधमर्याद U. 5; Pt. 1. 142. 7 A contract, covenant, an agreement. -Comp. -अचलः निरिः, पर्वतः a frontier mountain. -भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्याद्विन् *m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर् 1 P. (मर्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To fill.

मर्शः 1 Deliberation. 2 Advice, counsel. 3 A sternutatory.

मर्शनं 1 Rubbing. 2 Examination, inquiry. 3 Consideration, deliberation. 4 Advising, counselling. 5 Removing, rubbing off.

मर्षः, मर्षणं Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित, *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. 2 Excused, forgiven. -तं Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 A. 10 P. (मलते, मलयति) To hold, possess.

मलः -लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकः खलाः K. 2; छाया न मुह्यति मलोपहतवसादे शुद्धे व दर्पणतले सुलभाप्रकाशा S. 7. 32. 2 Dress, refuse, sediment, feces, duff. 3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. 4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. 5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve: -वसा शुक्रममूत्र मूत्रा मूत्रविद्वाणकर्णविद्वा. स्लेष्माश्रुद्राविका स्वेदो द्राव्येते नृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135.) 6 Camphor. 7 Cattle-fish bone. 8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -लं A kind of base metal.

Comp. -अपकर्षणं 1 removing the dirt, purification. 2 removal of sin. -अरिः a kind of patron. -अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. -आकाश्विन् *m.* a sweeper, scavenger. -सावह *a.* caus-

ing dirt, dirtying, soiling. 2 defiling, polluting. -आशयः the stomach. -उ-

त्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -ञ्ज *a.* cleaning, detergent. -ञ्जं pus, matter. -दूषित *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. -द्वजः purging, diarrhoea. -धात्री a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. -पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book.

-सुज् *m.* a crow. -मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन).

-मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed).

-वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, सुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. -हारक *a.* removing dirt or sin.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. -नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (Poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love); सनातविषयिनास्तस्याः शैली मलयवर्तुते R. 4. 51; 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलयमन्यत्र चन्दनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41. 2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. 3 A garden. 4 The garden of Indra. -Comp. -अचलः, -अदिः, -निरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. -अनिलः, -वातः, समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमल-मलयसमीरे Git. 1; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणा-

निलहतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतः कर्म्यं बहेदानी संघेष्टं K. -उद्धर्षं sandalwood. -जः a sandal tree; अवि मलयज महिमायं कस्य निरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (-जः-जं) sandalwood. (-जं) an epithet of Rāhu. -रजस् *m.* the dust of sandal. -द्रुमः a sandal tree. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. 2 A female messenger, confidante. 3 A female elephant.

मलिन *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); धन्यास्तद्वग्नजसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17; किमिति सुधा मलिनं यदाः कुरुवे Ve. 3. 4. 2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमाशीलस्य लक्ष्मीं तनोति, S. 1. 20; अतिमलिनं कर्तव्यं भवति, खलामतीव निपुणा श्रीः Vāc. ; Si. 9. 18. 3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; मलिनारतिं कर्म सुतेनैव सांप्रतं Kāv. 2. 178. 4 Low, vile; base; लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाश्रयतः Si. 9. 23. 5 Clouded, obscured. -नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. 2 Butter-milk. 3 Borax. -ना, -नी A woman during menstruation. -Comp.



बंधुताहृदयकौमुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21 ; स सख  
दूरगतोऽप्यतिवर्तते महमसाविति बंधुतयोदितैः Si.



sacrifice. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् *a.* (compar. महोत्; superl. महिष्ठ; Nom. महान्, महती, महति; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः—व्याघ्रः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many numerous; महाननः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महती वाह् यस् स महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महानवा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदः, महती पिपासा. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्वहः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महत्जनः. 9 Loud; महान् बोधः—अभिनिः. 10 Early or late; महति प्रथमे 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महर्षः—*m.* 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty five elements or tattvas recognized by the Sānkhya; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. —*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge.—*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.) —*Comp.* -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on, or seeking protection with, the great. -कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. -तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sānkhya. -बिलं the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृदुः Si. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain. महत्तरं 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. 2 Mightiness, majesty. 3 Importance. 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयज्ञातनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *sour* and *janas*); (महलोक also in this sense).

महर्षः, महर्षिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महर्षक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, halatī building; (cf. Mar. महल.)

महस् *n.* 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वयुते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्.

महस्वत्, महस्विच् *a.* Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning or Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied *ad infinitum* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). —*Comp.* -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग *a.* huge, bulky. (-गः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. -अंजनः N. of a mountain. -अत्ययः a great danger of calamity. -अचलिक *a.* 'having gone a long way', dead. -अह्वरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं a heavy carriage. (-सःसं) a kitchen. -अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतकः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः 1 thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंध्रः (*pl.*) N. of a people and their country. -अम्बय, अभिजन *a.* nobly born, of noble birth. (-यः, -जः) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. -अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंशुकः an epithet of Siva. -अंशुजं a billion. -अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरण्य *a.* great. (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्थ *a.* very costly, costing a high price. (-र्थः) a

kind of quail. -अर्घ्य *a.* valuable, precious. -अर्घ्य *a.* flaming high. अर्घवः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. -अर्द्ध one thousand millions. -अर्ह *a.* 1 very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12 2 invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्ह) white sandal-wood. अचरोहः the fig-tree. -अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. -अशन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. -अश्मन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. -अदनी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvina sacred to Durgā. -असिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. -आचार्यः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आढ्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-ढ्यः) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् *a.* 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्म, कोटिल्यः Mu. 7; द्विषति मेधाश्रितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-*m.*) the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54; (महात्मन् means the same as महात्मन्). -आनकः a kind of large drum. -आनन्दः, -नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. -आपगा a great river. -आयुधः an epithet of Siva. -आरभ *a.* undertaking great works, enterprising. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (-वा) N. of a particular deity. -आशय *a.* high-souled, nobl-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. -आस्पद *a.* 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. -आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. -हृच्छ *a.* 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. -इन्द्रः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 50; Ms. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range; चपः rain-bow. -नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. -भिव्रि *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. -ह्रवातः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4 -ईशः, ईशानः N. of Siva. -ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. -ईश्वरः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (-री) N. of Durgā. -उक्षः (for उक्ष्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षता वसतः स्मृशिव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. -उत्पलः a large blue lotus.

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-हः) perseverance. -उदधिः 1 the great ocean; R. 3. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. उज्जः a conch-shell, shell. -उद्य *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-यः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उद्वर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-र) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम *a.* = महोत्साह *q. v.* -उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmry tree. -उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (*fig.* also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उल्का 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उल्लिखिः *f.* great prosperity or affluence. -ऊर्ध्वः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस *a.* very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानधन्यमनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. (-*m.*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. -औषधिः *f.* 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the *Dūrvā* grass. -औषधं 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (बलनाम). -कच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varuṇa. 3 a mountain. -कंदः garlic. -कपटः a kind of shell. -कपित्थः 1 the *Bilva* tree. 2 red garlic. -कंबु *a.* stark naked. (-डः) an epithet of Siva. -कर *a.* 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मघवृत्ति, नाग, मारुति &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कांतः an epithet of Siva. (-ता) the earth. -काय *a.* big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1 an elephant. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= मदि). -कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -कालः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla), established at Ujjayint (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his *Meghadūta*, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. *Me.* 30-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. -पुर the city of Ujjayint. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -कार्त्तव्य a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारवंश, किरताजुनीय, शिशुपालवध and देवचरित, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or संबन्ध—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the मद्रिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हर्षचरित &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya.) -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high decent. -कुच्छ्रं a great penance. -कोशः an epithet of Siva. -कृतः a great sacrifice; *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. -क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. -क्षत्रपः a great satrap. -क्षीरः sugarcane. -खर्वः-र्वी a high number (ten billions?). -गजः a great elephant; see विकिरन्. -गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. -गंधः a kind of cane. (-ंधः) a kind of sandalwood. -गवः *Bos gaurus*. -गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -गृहिः a cow with a large hump. -ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. -ग्रीवः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ग्रीवन् *m.* a camel. -गुणो spirituous liquor. -गोषं a market, fair. (-षः) a loud noise, clamour. -चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* a universal monarch. -चक्रः *f.* a large army. -छावः the fig-tree. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जटु *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-जुः) an epithet of Siva. -जनः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पथाः Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महाजनः स्मेरयुक्तो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-  
कृतिकारकः । पञ्चपञ्चस्थितं तेषां पक्षे मुक्ताफलस्थिम्  
Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5  
a merchant, tradesman. -जातीय *a.* 1  
rather large. 2 of an excellent kind.  
-ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -तपस्  
*m.* 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet  
of Vishnu. -तल N. of one of the  
seven lower regions; see पाताल.  
-तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.*  
exceedingly sharp or pungent.  
(-क्ष्णः) the marking-nut plant. -तेजस्  
*a.* 1 possessed of great lustre or  
splendour. 2 very vigorous or  
powerful, heroic. (-*m.*) 1 a hero,  
warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of  
Kārtikeya. (-*n.*) quick-silver.  
-तूतः 1 an elephant with large tusks.  
2 an epithet of Siva. -तूटः 1 a  
long arm. 2 a severe punishment.  
-द्वेषा the influence exercised (over  
a man's destiny) by a predominant  
planet. -द्वार *n.* the *Devadaru* tree.  
-देवः N. of Siva. (-वी) N. of  
Pārvatī. -द्रुमः the sacred fig tree.  
-धन *a.* 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly.  
(-ने) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly  
or rich dress. -धनुस् *m.* an epithet  
of Siva. -धातुः 1 gold. 2 an epithet  
of Siva. 3 of Meru. -नटः an epithet  
of Siva. -नक्ः a great river. -नदी  
1 a great river; such as Ganga,  
Kriṣṇā; संयुक्तो विमन्यते महानद्या नगा-  
प्या Si. 2. 100. 2 N. of a river fall-  
ing into the bay of Bengal. -नृत्ता 1  
spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river.  
-नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells.  
-नलः a kind of reed. -नवमी the  
ninth day in the bright half  
of Āsvinā, sacred to the worship of  
Durgā. -नाटक 'the great drama',  
N. of a drama, also called  
Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly  
ascribed to Hanumat.). -नादः a loud  
sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a  
thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an ele-  
phant. 6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel.  
9 an epithet of Siva. (-न्) a  
musical instrument. -नासः an  
epithet of Siva. -निद्रा 'the great  
sleep', death. -निधमः an epithet of  
Vishnu. -निर्वाण total extinction of  
individuality (according to the  
Buddhists). -निशा 1 the dead of  
night, the second and third watches  
of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रह-  
रद्वयम्. -नीचः a washerman. -नील *a.*  
dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire  
or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18.  
47. -उपलः a sapphire. -दुत्तवः  
an epithet of Siva. -नेसिः a crow. -पक्षः  
1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a kind of  
duck. (-क्षी) an owl. -पंचमूल the  
five great roots:—विलोकिमंथः इन्दोकाः  
काशमी पण्डला तथा रवेस्तु मित्रिरेतेः स्यान्महा-  
पंचमूलकः । -पंचमूर्ति the five great or

deadly poisons:—**मृगी** च कालकृदश्च सुस्तो ब्रह्मणः । शंखकर्पाणि योगीनि महा-  
 पंचविशतिभिः ॥ **मृग** : 1 chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. 2 the passage into the next world, i. e. death. 3 N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. 4 an epithet of Śiva. **मृग** : 1 a particular high number. 2 N. of Nārada. 3 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (—**मृ**) 1 a white lotus. 2 N. of a city. **पति** : N. of Nārada. **पराह** : a late hour in the afternoon. **पातकं** 1 a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुपापं स्तये गुरुपापम् । महाति पातकाद्यादुस्तत्सर्वश्रेष्ठं च म॥ Ms. 11. 54. 2 any great sin or transgression. **पात्र** : a prime minister. **पाद** : an epithet of Śiva. **पाप्मन्** : a very sinful or wicked. **पुंस** : a great man. **पुरुष** : 1 a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषविहितं निदाम्य U. 6. 7. 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an epithet of Viṣṇu. **पुष्प** : a kind of worm. **पूजा** : great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. **पृष्ठ** : a camel. **प्रपञ्च** : the great universe. **प्रभ** : a. of great lustre. (—**प्र**) the light of a lamp. **प्रभु** : 1 a great lord. 2 a king, sovereign. 3 a chief. 4 an epithet of Indra. 5 of Śiva. 6 of Viṣṇu. **प्रलय** : 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated. **प्रसाद** : 1 a great favour. 2 a great present (of food offered to an idol). **प्रस्थानं** departing this life, death. **प्राण** : 1 the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. 2 the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are:—**ख**, **घ**, **ङ**, **झ**, **ञ**, **ट**, **ठ**, **ड**, **ढ**, **ण**, **त**, **थ**, **द**, **ध**, **न**. 3 a raven. **प्लव** : a great flood, deluge. **फल** : a. bearing much fruit. (—**ला**) 1 a bitter gourd. 2 a kind of spear. (—**ले**) a great fruit or reward. **बल** : a. very strong. (—**ल**) wind. (—**ल**) lead. **ईश्वर** : N. of a Linga of Śiva near the modern Mahābleshwar. **बाहु** : a. long-armed, powerful. (—**हु**) an epithet of Viṣṇu. **वि** (विह) 1 the atmosphere. 2 the heart. 3 a water-jar, pitcher. 4 a hole, cave. **नी** (नी) **ज** : an epithet of Śiva. **नी** (नी) **ज** the perianthium. **भोक्ति** : a Buddha. **ब्रह्म**, **ब्रह्मन्** : the Supreme Spirit. **ब्राह्मण** : 1 a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. 2 a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa.

**भाग** : a. 1 very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. 2 illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कर्त्तुं नृपतिरिन्द्रास्थितिरसौ S. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. 3 very pure or holy, highly virtuous. **भगिन्** : a. very fortunate or prosperous. **भारतं** N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāshtra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *parvas* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also). **भाष्यं** 1 a great commentary. 2 particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. **भीम** : an epithet of king Santanu. **भीरु** : a sort of beetle or fly. **भुज** : a. long-armed, powerful. **भूत** : a great or primary element; see भूत; न वेदा विदये नूनं महाभूत-समाधिना R. 1. 26; Ms. 1. 6. (—**भू**) a great creature. **भोगा** an epithet of Durgā. **भणि** : a costly or precious jewel. **भति** : a. 1 high-minded. 2 clever. (—**ति**) N. of Brihaspati or Jupiter. **भद्र** : a. greatly intoxicated. (—**द**) an elephant in rat. **मनस्**, **मनस्क** : a. 1 high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. 2 liberal. 3 proud, haughty. (—**म**) a fabulous animal called शरभ q. v. **मन्त्रिन्** : m. the prime-minister, premier. **महोपाध्यायः** : 1 a very great preceptor. 2 a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथस्वरि &c. **मांसं** 'costly flesh', especially human flesh; Māl. 5. 12. **मात्र** : 1 a great officer of state, high state official, a chief minister; मन्त्रे कर्मणि भूयायं विन्ते माने परिच्छदे । मात्रा च महती वेपा महामात्रस्तु तं स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 9. 259. 2 an elephant-driver or keeper; Pt. 1. 161. 3 a superintendent of elephants. (—**त्री**) 1 the wife of a chief minister. 2 the wife of a spiritual teacher. **माय** : an epithet of Viṣṇu. **माया** worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. **मासि** cholera, an epidemic. **माहेश्वर** : a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Śiva. **मुख** : a crocodile. **मुनि** : 1 a great sage. 2 N. of Vyāsa. (—**नि** n.) any medicinal herb or drug. **मूर्धन्** : m. an epithet of Śiva. **मूलं** : a large radish. (—**ल**) a kind of onion. **मूल्य** : a. very costly. (—**ल्य**) a ruby. **मूल** : 1 any large animal. 2 an elephant. **मेघ** : the coral tree. **मोह** : great infatuation of mind. (—**हा**) an epithet of Durgā. **मृज** : 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of piety to be performed by a householder; अयापनं ब्रह्मज्ञः विवृणोस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो देवो (or देवज्ञः) बलिर्मेतो (or मृत-यज्ञः) नृपज्ञोऽर्जति पूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71,

72. **यमकं** 'a great Yamaka' i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; e. g. see Ki. 15. 52 where विकाशनीयुजंतीशमर्णः has four different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. **यात्रा** 'the great pilgrimage', the pilgrimage to Benares. **याम्य** : an epithet of Viṣṇu. **युगं** 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. **योगिन्** : m. 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 of Viṣṇu. 3 a cook. **रजतं** 1 gold. 2 the thorn-apple. **रजनं** 1 safflower. 2 gold. **रत्नं** a precious jewel. **रथः** 1 a great chariot. 2 a great warrior or hero; कुतः क्वाभो धनं जयस्य महारथजयदयस्य विपत्तिदुःखादिभिरु Ve. 2; R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined:—रको दशसहस्राणि योयवेयस्तु धनिना । शक्राशत्रुवीर्यश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). **रस** : a. very savoury. (—**स**) 1 a sugar-cane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious mineral. (—**सं**) sour rice-water. **राज** : 1 a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). **रूत** : a kind of mango tree. **राजिका** : (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). **राज्ञी** the chief queen, principal wife of a king. **राज्ञि**, **त्री** f. see महारथ. **राष्ट्र** : 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. 2 the people of Mahārāshtra; the Marāṭhās (pl.). (—**ष्ट्री**) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāshtra; cf. Daṇḍin :—महाराष्ट्राभ्यां भाषां प्रकृते शकृते विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. **रस्य** : a. mighty in form. (—**स**) 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 resin. **रेतस्** : m. an epithet of Śiva. **रौद्र** : a. very dreadful. (—**द्री**) an epithet of Durgā. **रौरवः** : N. of one of the 21 bells; Ms. 4. 88-90. **लक्ष्मी** 1 the great Lakṣmī, or *Sakti* of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. **लिङ्गं** the great *Linga* or Phalus. (—**ङ**) an epithet of Śiva. **लोलः** : a. crow. **लोहं** a magnet. **वनं** 1 a large forest. 2 N. of a large forest in Vṛndāvana. **वराह** : 'the great boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu in his third or boar incarnation. **वस** : the porpoise. **वचनं** 1 a long sentence. 2 any continuous composition or literary work. 3 a great proposition. principal sentence such as तत्त्वति, ब्रह्मदेवं सत्यं &c. **वायुः** a stormy wind, violent wind. **वार्तिकं** N. of the Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. **विदेहा** N. of a certain condition of the mind in the

Yoga system of philosophy. -विभाषा a rule, giving a general option or alternative. -विषुव the vernal equinox. -संक्रांति: *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीर: 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuda. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्या an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. -वृष: a great bull. -वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (-नः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuda. -वेद *a.* billowy. -व्याधि: *f.* 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याहति: *f.* a great mystical word; *i. e.* सूत्र, भुवत् and त्वत्. -व्रत *a.* very d-votional, rigidly observing vows. (-तं) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; प्रणवो हिता इतिरदोषो व्याजवर्जनः । आत्मनीव त्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहावतं Mv. 5. 59. -व्रतिन् *m.* 1 a devotee, an ascetic. 2 an epithet of Deva. -शक्तिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -शंखः 1 a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -शङ्खः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभ्रं silver. -शुभ्रः (द्रो *f.*) 1 a Sūdra in a high position. 2 a cawherd. -स्मशानं an epithet of Benares. -अनमः an epithet of Buddha. -आसः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1 an epithet of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 white sugar. -संक्रांति: *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्वः an epithet of Kubera. -संविधिग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -सक्रः an epithet of Kubera. -सर्जः the bread-fruit of jacktree, -सांतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 212. -सांविधिग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -सूक्ष्मा sand. -सूतः a military drum. -सेनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the Commander of a large army. (-नः)

a great army. -स्थलः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Vishnu. -हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain. -महिका Frst. mist.

महित *p p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिम् *m.* 1 Greatness (*fig.* also), अवि मलयज महिमाय कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. 2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6; U. 4. 21. 3 high rank, exalted rank, or position, dignity 4 One of the Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः The sun.

महिला 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. 3 The creeper called Priyanganu. 4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रंगुका). -Comp. -आहवा the Priyangu creeper. महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः 1 A, buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गहंता महिषा निपानसलिलं दुर्गिमुद्रस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. 2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अर्धेनः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -अहुरः the demon Mahisha. -घातिनी, -मथनी, -मर्दनी, -सूदनी epithets of Durgā. -रुनी an epithet of Durgā. -रवजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -बहनः, -बाहन epithets of Yama; कृतान्तः किं साक्षान्महिषबहनोऽस्माविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषिसः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सैरिणी). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. महिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिष्यत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीपुत्र &c.; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. 2 Ground, soil. 3 Landed property or estate, land. 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of a river, falling into the gulf of Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of any plane figure. -Comp. -इनः, ईश्वरः a king; न न मही नमहीनपराक्रमे R. 9. 5. -कंप an earthquake. -क्षित् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं) wet ginger. -तलं surface of the earth. -तुर्गं an earth fort. -धरः 1 a mountain; R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -प्रः 1 a mountain; Bb. 2. 10; Si. 15. 24, R. 3. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः शुक्ल *m.*, -मघवत् *m.*, -महेंद्रः a king; Bg. 1. 20; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुतः 1 the planet Mars. 2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रकंपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः -रुह *m.*, -रुहः a tree, Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20. 49. -प्राचीरः, -प्रावरः the sea. -भर्तृ *m.* a king. -भृत् *m.* 1 a mountain; Ku. 1. 27, Ki. 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -लता an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -महीयत् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् 1. v. ). -*m.* A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयतः सहते नान्यस-सुचरिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महीला, महेल A woman, female.

मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्राणि मा कुरु विषादमेवादेन Bv. 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; प्रापे रतिं मा कृष्याः Bh. 2. 77; मा सुसुहृत् खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्या मा ते महीमसधिकार-वना मतिश्चेत् Māl. 1. 32; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिमाषथाः Rām. (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; लघु वनं परित्रापस्य मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पणिष्यति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनयो भवेत् Pt. 5; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिहृदयत्वं भवेत् K. 307; (d) the present participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्या परावज्ञादः खदंभोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; नैवं त्राय्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so'; मा मैवं; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped and rarely with the potential mood; केच्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17; मात्स सीमितिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुनर्महिशाय.

मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi; तमास्तुपथं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh. 2 A mother. 3 A measure. -Comp. -पः, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu.

मा 2 P., 3. 4. A (माति, मिति or मीपते, मित) 1 To measure; न्यचित्ति मिमान इवाचरति पदानि Si. 7. 13. 2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. 3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. 4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; तनी मसुस्तत्र न केतमद्विषयस्येव-नाप्यागमसंभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23; वृद्धिं गेनेष्या-स्मनि नैव मातीः 3. 73; 10. 50; माति मातुमश-क्यापि यशोरश्चिद्विद्वत् K. P. 10. -Caus.

(मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति मित्ति कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. -*Desid.* (मिच्छति-ते) To wish to measure &c. -*With* अन्तु 1 to infer, deduce (from some promises &c.); धूमादिभिर्मनुष्या T. S.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शान्ते वपुषेव सा R. 15. 77; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -*उप* to compare, liken; तेनोपमीयेन तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्मरौ मासग्रथी कनककलशाविद्युपमिती Bh. 3. 20. -*निस्* 1 to make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रभवेत्यनोद्विदि स्वं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 4; यस्मादिषु सृष्ट्या मासाभ्यो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. 2 (a) to build, form, construct; स्वाशुनिर्मितः एते प्राणाः H. 1. (b) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्मिमे निमनोःथेयु मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce; शलाकाजननिमित्तं Ku. 1. 48; निर्मातुं ममेवमथी Git. 3. 4 to compose, write; स्वनिर्मिता टीका समेते काव्यं. 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -*परि* 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -*प्र* 1 to measure, 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -*सं* 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize; कांतासमिततयोपदेशदुजे K.P. 1; see समित. 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in; सृणालसूत्रमपि ते न संस्माति स्तनांतरे Subhāsh.

मांस *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं Flesh, meat; समंशो मधुरकः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55.—मांसं मधुरविता-दुष्टं यस्य मांसमिहास्यहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवर्तते मनीषिणः ॥). 2 The flesh of fish. 2 The fleshy part of a fruit. -*स* 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -*Comp.* -अद्, -अद्, -आदिन्, -भक्षक *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -अर्गलः-लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -अज्ञानं flesh-eating. आहारः animal food. -उपजीवित् *m.* a dealer in flesh. -ओदनः 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -कारि *n.* blood. -ग्रंथिः a gland. -जं, तेजस् *n.* fat. -द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. -निर्वासः the hair of the body. -पिटकाः-कं 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -पिंसं a bone. -पेशी 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the foetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -भेत्, भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. -योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. -विक्रयः sale of meat. -सारः, स्नेहः fat. -हासा skin.

मांसल *a.* 1 Fleishy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful; शाखाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34 4 Deep (as sound); U. 6. 25. 5

Increased i. bulk or quantity; Māl. 9. 13.

मांसिकः A utcher.

मांसकः The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29. -*द्वी* 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara *q.* v.

माकरद्व *a.* (द्वी *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey, Māl. 8. 1; 9. 12.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 The moon.

माक्षि(क्षी)क *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. -कं 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 33. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -*Comp.* -आम्रयं, -जं bees'-wax. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -शर्करा candied sugar.

मागध *a.* (धी *f.*) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -*यः* 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -*धः* (पि.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -*धी* 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White cumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamoms.

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिका A king of the Magadhas.

माघः 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupālavadhā or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:— श्रीशब्दस्थकृतसर्गसमाविष्टम लक्ष्मीपतेऽभिरितकीर्तनचार माघः । नस्यात्मजः सुविकीर्तिदुराशयः काव्यं ध्वंसं शिशुपाल-वधभिधानम् ॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेर्यगौरवः दंडितः पदालित्यं माघे सति यशो गुणाः ॥ Udb. -*धी* The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra. -*ती* The east. -*Comp.* -चारं the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुपं समसृजत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25; अग्नीविलम्बेव सायु मन्वे न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jog.

माघवं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मांक्ष 1. P. (मांक्षि) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुदमस्य मांगलिककृत्येकतां धनयः प्रतेदुस्तुवनमयां Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 5. -*हयं* 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival—any auspicious rite. -*Comp.* -सुद्वयः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

मांजिष्ठ *a.* (द्वी *f.*) Red as madder. -*दं* Red colour.

मांजिष्ठिक (की *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मातरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (शौक्षिक Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माटी An armour, mail.

मातः 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

मादिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

माणवः 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf-mannikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणवीन *a.* Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिक्यं माणिक्यं, Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -*कः* The ruler of a province.

मांसगः 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. 3 A Kīrāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind; e. g. बलाहकमांसगः. -*Comp.* -दिवाकरः N. of a poet. -नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिम्बन्ध *m.* Wind; पुनरुपति विविक्तै-  
मूर्तिविशेषचूर्णं ज्वलयति मदनमग्निं मालतीनां  
रजोभिः *Śi.* 11. 17, *Ki.* 5. 36.  
मातलिः *N.* of the charioteer of  
Indra. -*Comp.* -सारथिः an epithet of  
Indra.

माता *A* mother.

मातामहः *A* maternal grand-father.  
-द्वौ (*dual*) The maternal grand-  
father and grandmother. -ह्री The  
maternal grand-mother.

मतिः *f.* 1 Measure. 2 *A* thought,  
idea, conception.

मत्तुलः 1 *A* maternal uncle; *Bg.* 1.  
26; *Ms.* 2. 139, 5. 81. 2 The  
Dhattūra plant. 3 *A* kind of snake.  
-*Comp.* -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-  
nal uncle. 2 the fruit of the  
Dhattūra plant.

मातुल्यः See मातुलिंग.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife  
of a maternal uncle; *Ms.* 2. 131; *Y.*  
3. 232. 2 Hemp.

मातुलिंगः, मातुल्यः *A* kind of  
citron tree; (ध्रुवो) मायाः प्रक्षिप्तमातुल्य-  
वृक्षः प्रयो विवाह्यति वा *Mā.* 6. 19. -नं  
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुल्यः (वी *f.*) The son of a  
maternal uncle.

मातु *f.* 1 *A* mother; मातृत्वपदोप-  
सृष्टः पदसि स पदसि; सहस्रं तु पिबन् माता गौर-  
वेषातिरिक्ते *Subhāsh.* 2 Mother, as a  
term of respect or endearment;  
मातृलक्ष्मि भजस कविद्वयं *Bh.* 3. 64, 87;  
अपि मातृव्यजनसम्भवे देवि स्ति *U.* 4. 3 *A*  
cow. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi. 5  
An epithet of Durga. 6 Ether, sky.  
7 The earth. 8 *A* divine mother;  
मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर *Mk.* 1. -*pl.* An  
epithet of the divine mothers, said  
to attend on Siva, but usually on  
Skanda. (They are usually said to  
be 8; ब्राह्मी मातृभ्यो चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा ।  
कौमारी चैव चारुंडा चार्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः ॥ or,  
according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी  
मातृभ्यो चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । मातृद्वी चैव  
वाराही चारुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase  
the number to sixteen.) -*Comp.*  
-केशवः a maternal uncle. -गणः the  
collection of the divine mothers.  
-गणिना an unnatural mother. -गामिन्  
*m.* one who has committed incest  
with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's  
family. -घातः-घातकः-घातिन् *m.* -घ्नः  
a matricide. -घातकः 1 a matricide.  
2 an epithet of Indra. -वर्गः the  
group of divine mothers. -देव *a.*  
having a mother for one's god, ador-  
ing mother like a god. -चन्दनः an  
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belong-  
ing to the mother's side or line.  
(-कः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ  
(*dual*) (forming मातरपितरौ or  
मातरपितरौ) parents -पुत्रो (मातापुत्रो)  
a mother and son -पूजनं worship  
of the divine mothers. -चण्डः, चण्डवः

a maternal kinsman; *R.* 12. 12.  
(*-pl.*) a class of relatives on the  
mother's side; they are thus specifi-  
ed: -मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातृसुतः स्वसुः पुत्राः  
मातृसुतं पुत्राणां पित्रेण मातृसुतः ॥ -मंडलं  
the collection of the divine mothers.

-मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pārvalī. -हृदः  
a foolish fellow, simpleton -यज्ञः a  
sacrifice offered to the divine  
mothers. -दत्तलः an epithet of  
Kārtikeya. स्वसृ *f.* (मातृसृष्टः or मातुः  
स्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal  
aunt. -स्वसृषः (मातृस्वसृषः) a mother's  
sister's son. (रः) the daughter of  
a maternal aunt; so मातृस्वसृषः -वा-

मातृकः *a.* 1 Coming or inherited  
from a mother; मातृकं च पदुल्लिखितं द्रवत्  
*R.* 11. 64, 90. 2 Maternal. -कः *A*  
maternal uncle. -मा 1 *A* mother.  
2 *A* grandmother. 3 *A* nurse. 4 *A*  
source, origin. 5 *A* divine mother.  
6 *N.* of certain diagrams written  
in characters supposed to have a  
magical power. 7 The character or  
alphabet so used (*pl.*)

मात्र *c.* (चा, ची *f.*) An affix add-  
ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-  
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,  
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as  
in ऊहमात्रे भित्तिः (in this sense, the  
word may as well be considered to  
be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. be-  
low). -त्र 1 *A* measure, whether of  
length, breadth, height, size, space,  
distance or number; usually at the  
end of comp.; e. g. अंगुलिमात्रं  
a finger's breadth; किंचिन्मात्रं दूरा  
to some distance; कोशमात्रे at the dis-  
tance of a Krośa; रेखात्रमात्रे even the  
breadth of a line, as much as a line;  
*R.* 1. 17; so दण्डमात्रं, निमित्तमात्रं the space  
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in  
number; so गजमात्रं as high or big as  
an elephant; तालमात्रं, यममात्रं &c. 2 The  
full measure of anything, the whole  
or entire class of things, totality;  
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of  
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रं मर्त्यः every  
man is mortal. 3 The simple measure  
of anything, the one thing and no  
more, often translatable by 'mere',  
'only', 'even'; जातिमन्त्रेण *H.* 1. 58 by  
mere caste; द्विदिग्मात्रेण सप्तद्वी व्याकुलीकृतः  
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वाचामात्रेण  
जायते *S.* 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थ-  
मात्रं, संज्ञामात्रं *Pt.* 1. 83; used with past  
participles मात्र may be translated by  
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';  
विद्वन्मात्रः *B.* 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',  
'when just pierced'; युक्तमात्रे just after  
eating; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तपभवति *S.* 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 *A* measure; see मात्रं above  
2 *A* standard of measure,  
standard, rule. 3 The correct  
measure. 4 *A* unit of measure, a foot.

5 *A* moment. 6 *A* particle, an  
atom. 7 *A* part, portion; नैर्द्र-  
मात्राभित्तौ (स्वत्वात्) *R.* 3. 11. 8 *A* small  
portion, a little quantity, a small  
measure only, see मात्र (3). 9 Ac-  
count, consideration; राजति कियती मात्रा  
*Pt.* 1. 40 'of what account or con-  
sideration is a king', i. e. I hold  
him of no account; कावस्व इति लक्ष्मी  
मात्रा *Mn.* 1. 16 Money, wealth. 11  
(In prosody) a prosodial or syllabic  
instant, the time required to pro-  
nounce a short vowel. 13 An element.  
14 The material world, matter. 15  
The upper part of the Nāgari char-  
acters. 16 An ear-ring. 17 An orna-  
ment, jewel. -*Comp.* -अर्धं half of a  
prosodial instant. -छन्दः-पुच्छं a metre  
regulated by the number of prosodial  
instants it contains, e. g. the Aryā.  
-कणा a money-bag. -संघः attachment  
to or regard for household posses-  
sions or property; *Ms.* 6. 57. -समकः  
*N.* of a class of metres, see App. 1.  
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with  
material elements; *Bg.* 2. 14.

मात्रिका *A* syllable or prosodial  
instant (= मात्रा above.)

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*); मात्सरिक *a.* (की  
*f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-  
ful.

मात्सर्यं Envy, jealousy, spite, malice;  
अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं *Ks.* 21. 49; *Ki.* 3. 53.

मात्स्यिकः *A* fisherman.

माघः 1 Stirring, churning, shaking  
about. 2 Killing, destruction. 3 *A*  
way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Coming from  
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā. 3  
Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2  
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Intoxicating,  
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-  
ing. -नः *A* gallinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) Intoxicating &c.;  
see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love. 2  
The thorn-apple. -नं 1 Intoxication.  
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृश *a.* (शी *f.*), मादृक्ष *a.*, मादृक्ष  
*a.* (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me;  
प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां विरः *Ki.* 1. 25; *U.*  
2; उपचरो नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः *R.* G.

माद्रकः *A* Prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती *N.* of the second wife of  
Pāṇḍu.

माद्री *N.* of the second wife of  
Pāṇḍu. -*Comp.* -चन्दनः an epithet of  
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-  
thet of Pāṇḍu.

माद्वयः *An* epithet of Nakula and  
Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Honey-like,  
sweet. 2 Made of honey. 3 Vernal.  
Relating to the descendants of Madhu.



-यः 1 N. of Krishna, राधागणपयोजयति यमुनाकृतं सहजैलवः Git. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानि-  
नि मानमेव 9. 2 The spring season, a  
friend of Cupid; स्मर पशुलुक एव माधवः  
Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनादिनेतेन सखा ( अनु-  
यातः ) 3. 23. 3 The month called  
Vaisākha; मासस्य मधुमासपदवि R. 11. 7.  
4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma.  
6 N. of the Yādava ( pl. ); Si. 16.  
52. 7 N. of a celebrated author, son  
of Māyana and brother of Sāyana  
and Bhogañāth, and supposed to  
have lived in the fifteenth century.  
He was a very reputed scholar,  
numerous important works being  
ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are  
supposed to have jointly written the  
commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृति-  
सदाचारपालको माधवे वृषः । स्मार्त व्याख्याय  
सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रौत उच्यतः । J. N. V -Comp.  
-वल्ली = माधवी q. v. -श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating  
liquor ( produced from honey ).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविका-  
परिमललङ्घि Git. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. 2 A kind  
of drink made from honey. 3 The  
spring-creeper ( वासन्ती ), with white  
fragrant flowers; पञ्चगान्धिव शोधयेन मरुता  
सृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The  
sacred basil. 5 A procuress, bawd.  
-Comp. -लता the spring creeper.  
-वनं a grove of Mādhavī creepers.

माधवीय a. Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर a. ( सी. f. ) Relating to or re-  
sembling a bee; as in माधुकी वृत्तिः.

-सी 1 Collecting alms by begging  
from door to door, as a bee collects  
honey by moving from flower to  
flower. 2 Alms obtained from five  
different places.

माधुरं The flower of the Mallikā-  
creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury  
taste; वन्दे तव त्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161;  
कामालसखामाधुरीममपरमं वाचा विपाका  
मम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.

माधुर्य 1 Sweetness, pleasantness;  
माधुर्यमीदं हरिणा प्रहृष्टं R. 18. 13. 2 Attractive  
beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं  
किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तनोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. 3 ( In Rhet. )  
Sweetness, one of the three ( accord-  
ing to Mammata ) chief Guṇas  
in poetic compositions; चित्प्रदी-  
माधमयो हृद्गो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K.  
P. 8 also.

माध्य a. Central, middle.

माध्यन्दिनः N. of a branch of Vā-  
jasaneyina. -नं A branch of the शुक्ल  
or white Yajurveda ( followed by  
the Mādhyandinas ).

माध्यम a. ( सी. f. ) Belonging to  
the middle portion, central, middle,  
middle-most.

माध्यमक a. ( निका. f. ) माध्यमिक a.  
( सी. f. ) Middle, central.

माध्यमकः, माध्यमकः 1 Impartiality. 2  
Indifference, unconcern; अन्वर्थनान-  
व्येन साधुर्माध्यमकविस्मयकचरितं Mu. 1. 32.  
3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्यमिक a. ( सी. f. ) Belonging  
to middle.

माध्व a. ( उद्दि. f. ) Strong. -नः A  
follower of Mādhva. -रसः A kind  
of liquor ( made from honey ).

माध्वीक 1 A kind of spirituous  
liquor, distilled from the flowers of  
the tree called Mādhvika. वचन मधु  
माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled  
from grapes; साधु माध्वीकं शिवा न चरति  
मदतः Git. 12 ( =को. Com. ) 3 A grape.  
-Comp. -फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

माध्व 1. 1 A. ( जीविते = acid. of  
मृ. q. v. ) -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Cons.  
of मृ. q. v.

मानः 1 Respect, honour, regard,  
respectful consideration; मानद्रविणा-  
लता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; 30 मानधन  
&c. 2 Pride ( in a good sense ),  
self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनो  
मानहिनस्य वृषस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106;  
R. 16. 81. 3 Haughtiness, pride,  
econceit, self-confidence. 4 A  
wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous  
anger, anger excited by jealousy  
( especially in women ); anger in  
general मुच मधि मानमनिदानं Git. 10;  
माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमेव 9; Si. 9. 84;  
Bv. 2. 56. -नं 1 Measuring. 2 A  
Measure, standard. 3 Dimension,  
computation. 4 A standard of  
measure, measuring rod, rule. 5  
Proof, authority, means of proof or  
demonstration; येऽग्नि माधुर्योऽन्तादा  
रसमाधर्मतयोकास्तोषा रसधर्मत्वे किं मानं R. G.;  
मानाभावात् ( frequently occurring in  
controversial language ). 6 Likeness,  
resemblance. -Comp. आसक्त a.

given to pride, haughty, proud.  
-उक्तः f. great respect or honour.  
-उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः,  
कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous  
anger. -क्षतिः f., भंगः, हानिः f. injury  
to reputation or honour, humiliation,  
insult, indignity. -यधिः injury to  
honour or pride. -द्व- a. 1 showing  
respect. 2 proud. -द्वदः a measuring-  
rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदः Ku. 1. 1.  
-द्वन a. rich in honour; महोत्तमो मानधनो  
वेगाशिताः Ki. 1. 19. -धानिका a  
cucumber. -परिहृणं mortification,  
humiliation. -भंग see मानक्षति. -महत्  
a. rich or great in pride, greatly  
proud; किं जनिं वृषनीत मानमहतामयसरः  
केसरी Bb. 2. 29. -योगः the correct  
mode of measuring or weighing;  
Ms. 9. 330. -यन्त्र a sort of clepsydra,  
a perforated water-vessel, which,  
placed in water and gradually filling,  
serves to measure time. -युचं 1 a  
measuring word. 2 a chain ( of gold  
&c ) worn round the body.

मानःशिल a. Consisting of red  
arsenic ( मन्शिला ).

माननं-ता 1 Honouring, respecting.  
2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured,  
worthy of honour, deserving to be  
honoured ( with gen. ); मेना कुलीनामपि  
माननीया Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानव a. ( सी. f. ) 1 Relating to or  
descended from Mannu; मानवस्य राजर्षि-  
वशास्य प्रवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12.  
107. 2 Human. -नः 1 A man, human  
being; मनोवेदोऽज्ञा मानवानां ततोऽयं प्रथितोऽभवत् ।  
ब्रह्मनादयस्तस्मान्मनोजातस्तु मानवाः Mb.;  
Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind ( pl. ). -नं  
A particular fine. -Comp. -ईहः, -देवः  
-पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign;  
R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes  
of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend  
in the form of a man; तेषां मानवराक्षसाः  
परहितं स्वार्थाय विव्रति ये Bb. 2. 74.

मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant,  
haughty, high-spirited. -सी A  
haughty or high-spirited woman  
( angry through jealous pride ).

मानव्य A number of boys or youths  
( मानव्य ).

मानस a. ( सी. f. ) 1 Pertaining  
to the mind, mental, spiritual ( opp.  
शरीर ). 2 Produced from the mind,  
sprung at will; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4;  
Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be  
conceived in the mind, conceivable.  
4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the  
lake Mānasa. -सः A form of  
Vis. -सः 1 The mind, the heart;

सपदि मदनलोका दहति यम मानसं Git. 10; अपि  
च मानसमन्वितिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषये-  
विना ( भाति ) 116. 2 N. of a sacred  
lake on the mountain Kailāsa;  
केलासशिखरे राम मनसा निमित्तं सरः । ब्रह्मणा  
प्रागिदं यस्मादुद्भूतमानसं सरः Rām.; ( it is  
said to be the native place of swans,  
who are described as migrating to  
its shores every year at the  
commencement of the breeding  
season or the monsoons; मेघस्यामा दिशो  
दुग्धा मानसोऽनुकचैतसः । कृजितं राजहंसानां वेदं  
दुप्राश्रितं V. 4. 14. 15; यस्यास्तोयं कृत-  
वसतोऽयं मानसं संनिवृद्धं नाप्यारयति व्यपगतशुच-  
स्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11;  
Ghat. 9 also ); R. 6. 26; Me. 62;  
Bv. 1. 3. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.

-आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क a.  
eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11.  
-ओकस, -चारिन् m. a swan. -जन्मन्  
m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.

मानसिक a. ( सी. f. ) Mental,  
spiritual. -कः An epithet of  
Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous  
liquor. 2 A kind of weight.

मानित p. p. Honoured, respected,  
esteemed.

मानित्व a. 1 Fancying, considering,  
regarding, ( at the end of comp. );



as in पंडितमानिन्. 2 Honouring, respecting; (at the end of comp.). 3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽयुसव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 11; पञ्चद्विंशत्सरे भवो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. 5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -m. A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, strong-minded, resolute, proud (in a good sense); चतुर्विंशीतिज्ञानवमत्यमानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. 2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); मायवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानये Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. 3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मातृष्व a. (की f.) 1 Human; मातृषी तदुः, मातृषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. 2 Humane, kind. -यः 1 A man, human being. 2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac; Gemini, Virgo and Libra. -वी A woman. -वं 1 Humanity. 2 Human effort or action.

मातृष्वक a. (की f.) Human, mortal.

मातृष्य, मातृष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity. 2 Mankind, the race of human beings. 3 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञक Beauty, loveliness.

मात्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांघर्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. 2 Weakness.

मांदार, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांघ 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. 2 Stupidity. 3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमांघ. 4 Apathy. 5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांघातृ m. N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvānśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'के एव यास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मां यास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मान्मय a. (ची f.) Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मयमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26; 2. 4.

मान्य pot. p. 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तेष्व तैश्च Māl. 6. 26. 2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 45; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं 1 Measuring. 2 Forming, making. -नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम a. (सी f.) 1 My, mine. 2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक a. (मिका f.) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांडवश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. 3 Selfish,

covetous, greedily. -कः 1 A miser. 2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन a. My, mine; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 2; Br. 2. 32; 3. 6.

मायः 1 A conjurer, juggler. 2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. 2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वयो नु माया नु मनिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 7. 3 (Hence) A unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां भयोद्भाष्य परीक्षितोऽमि R. 2. 62; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायायुग &c. 4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. 5 (In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. 6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. 7 Wickedness. 8 Pity, compassion. 9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -Comp.

आचार a. acting deceitfully. -आत्मक a. false, illusory. -उपजीविन् a. living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. -कारः, -कृत्, -जीविन् m. a conjurer, juggler. -दः a crocodile. -देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. -सुतः Buddha. -धर a. deceitful, illusive. -पटु a. skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोगः 1 deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud. 2 employment of magic. -यूग a. phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यंत्रं an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illusion; a term applied to Buddhism. -विद् a. skilled in deception or magical arts. -सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायावत् a. 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. 3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -m. An epithet of Kāma. -नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् a. 1 Using deceits or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजंते ते मृदायिः परामर्शं भवति मायाविषु येन भाविनः Ki. 1. 30. 2 Skilled in magic. 3 Unreal, illusory. -m. A magician, conjurer. 2 A cat. -n. A gall-nut.

मायिक a. 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal. -कः A juggler. -कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् See मायविन्. -m. 1 A conjurer. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of Brahmā or Kāma.

मायुः 1 The sun. 2 Bile, bilious humor; (n. also in this sense).

मायूर a. (सी f.) 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock. 2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. 3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). 4 Dear to a peacock. -रं A flock of peacocks.

मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दशवत्सरात् Rāj. T. 5. 64. 2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. 3 The god of love; इयामात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कवरीमारोपि भाराद्यम् Git. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nāg. 1. 1. 4 Love, passion. 5 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). 6 An evil one, destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -Comp. -अंक a. 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारकं रतिकेलि-संकुलपारमे Git. 12. -अभिघ्नः (घुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः, -रिपुः Siva. -आत्मक a. murderous; कथं मार-रमक त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of a Buddha.

मारकः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague epidemic. 2 The god of love. 3 A murderer, destroyer in general. 4 A hawk.

मारकत a. (सी f.) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धये मारकती कुटि H. Pr. 41.

मारणं 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मयुक्ताः S. 6. 1. 2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. 3 Calcination. 4 A kind of poison.

मारिः f. 1 A pestilence, plague. 2 killing, ruin.

मारिच a. (ची f.) Made of pepper.

मारिचः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sūtradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. 2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारीचः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā; so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. 2 A large or royal elephant. 3 A kind of plant. -चं A collection of pepper-shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. 2 Cowdung. 3 A way, road.

मारुत a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. 2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 54; Ms. 4. 122. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. -**त** The lunar mansion called Svāti. -**Comp.** -अश्वः a snake. -आत्मजः सुतः, वृद्धः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma.

मालिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

मालिकः, मालिकेयः N. of an ancient sage. -**Comp.** -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage).

मार्ग 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षे न मार्गिन परेषां परिनिर्दिष्टा। स्वयुषेण मार्गं विवर्क्य पृथञ्जनात् Subhāsh. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेष्वेव दृष्टे-स्मार्गम् Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. -11. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. -**With** परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; 80 विचारमार्गमहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; बायोसिं परिक्रम्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, शक्ति R. 7. 71; so कुल, शास्त्र, यम, &c. 11 Style, diction; इति वैयर्थ्यमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्वताः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचो विचित्रमार्गिणा 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called मृगशिरसः. 15 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -**Comp.** -सौर्यः a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -वृक्षः a guide. -धेनु, धेनुवत्, a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -बैधनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -सोधकः a pioneer. -स्थ a. travelling, way-faring. -हर्म्य a palace on a high road.

मार्गिकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष. मार्गज-णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; दुर्बलः स्ममार्गजः K. P. 10; अमेदि तत्तद्व-र्णमार्गजैर्दृश्य दोषैरपि वैयर्थ्यं च N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 65. 3 The number 'five.'

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस m., मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस.

मार्गशीर्षि, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. मार्गित m. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. ज्. 2 To sound.

मार्जः 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक a. (जिका f.) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) Cleansing, purifying. -नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -नः The tree called *Lodhra*. -नः 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; मण्डी मण्डी मार्जना मण्डी M. 1. 18. -नी A brown, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) A cat; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करोति शशिनः K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. -**Comp.** -कूटः a peacock. -करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. 2 A peacock. मार्जारी 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. 2 A Śūdra. मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं स खलु तुर्यः समभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तण्ड).

मार्तिका a. (की f.) Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher -कः A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकलेर्निर्दुक्तमं मां Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य Mortality.

मार्दगः A drummer. -गं A city-town.

मार्दगिकः A drummer. मार्दव Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तयोऽपि मार्दवं मज्जे R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीर-मार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2. माहृकि a. (की f.) Made of grapes -कः Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (—मर्मज्ञ q. v.) मार्मिकः की मन्त्रानामन्तरेण मनुवते Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्म See मारिष.

मार्मिः f. Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Vishnu. -लं 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (मालसुवतमूलं); क्षेत्रमकस मालं Me. 16 (शैलप्रायदुक्तस्थल Malli.). 3 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -चक्रं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. 2 A wood near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -कः A garland.

मालतिः ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मये क्वचिदपि धृगन्तरात्स्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकेमालतीना Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बहुलमालां मालतीभिः समेत Rs. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. -**Comp.** -क्षारकः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (यी f.) Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -नः (pl.) The people of Mālva. -**Comp.** -अधीशः, -इन्द्रः, -द्वपतिः a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. 2 An inhabitant of Mālva. मालसी N. of a plant.

माला 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनाधेयतपरिमलापि हि हरति दशं मालतीमाला Yaa. 2 A row, line, series, succession; गंडोक्तुल्लिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आंबुमालाः Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. 5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. 6 A streak; as in तदिमाला, विद्युन्माला. 7 A series of epithets. 8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -**Comp.** -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamāya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अन्त्येनेव राज्यश्रीर्द्विनेव मनस्विता। मन्त्रौ साथ विषादिन पद्मिनीव हिमाम्बसा K. P. 10. -करः, कारः 1 a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कुटी मालाकरो बहुलमपि कुमापि निद्वे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. -तृणं a kind of fragrant grass. -दीपकः a variety of दीपक; Mammata thus defines it;—मालादी-पकमायं वैद्यथोत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.*

मालिकः 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

मालिका 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of bird. 9 An intoxicating drink.

**मालिन** *a.* 1 Wearing a garland. 2 (At the end of comp.) crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; सङ्ग-मालिनी पृथ्वी; अंगुमालिन, मरीचिमालिन, ऊर्मिमालिन &c. -*m.* A florist, garland-maker. -*नी* 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. 2 N. of the city of Champā. 3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. 4 N. of Durgā. 5 The celestial Ganges. 6 N. of a metre; see App I.

**मालिन्यं** 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Pollution, defilement. 3 Sinfulness. 4 Blackness. 5 Trouble, affliction.

**मालुः** *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. 2 A woman. -*Comp.* -**घानः** a kind of snake.

**मालूरः** 1 The *Bilva* tree. 2 The *Kapitha* tree.

**मालया** Large cardamoms.

**माल्य** *a.* Proper for or relating to a garland. -**रत्नं** 1 A garland, wreath; मात्येन तौ निर्वचने जघन Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. 2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. 3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -*Comp.* -**आपणः** a flower-market. -**जीवकः** a florist, garland-maker. -**पुण्यः** a king of hemp. -**वृत्तिः** a florist.

**मालयवत्** *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. 2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

**मालुः** N. of a particular mixed tribe.

**मालुषी** A wrestling or boxing match.

**मासः** 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the Pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मासः Sk. 2 A particular weight of gold; मासो विशतिवो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुणभिर्दशभिर्भाजः; 3 A fool, blockhead. -*Comp.* -**अदः** -**आदः** a tortoise. -**आज्यं** a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -**आसः** a horse. -**ऊज** *a.* less by a Māsha. -**वर्धकः** a goldsmith.

**मासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

**मासिकं**, **मास्यं** A field of kidney-beans.

**मास** *m.* = मास q. v. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.)

**मासः**, सं 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासं प्रतिपद्यसे मां चेन्मर्तासि मेयसि Bk. 8. 95. 2 The number 'twelve'. -*Comp.* -**अनुमासिक** *a.* monthly. -**अंतः** the day of new moon. -**आहार** *a.* eating-only once a month. -**उपवासिनी** 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. 2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -**कालिक** *a.* monthly. -**जात** *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -**जः** a kind of gallinule. -**देय** *a.* to be paid in a month. -**प्रसितः** the new-moon. -**प्रवेशः** the beginning of a month. -**मानः** a year.

**मासकः** A month.

**मासरः** The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel.

**मासलः** A year.

**मासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a month. 2 Happening every month, monthly. 3 Lasting for a month. 4 Payable in a month. 5 Engaged for a month. -**कं** A funeral rite or Śrāddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); विदुषां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुषाः.

**मासीन** *a.* 1 One month old. 2 Monthly.

**मासुरी** A beard.

**माह** 1. U. (माहति-ने) To measure.

**माहाकुल** *a.* (ली *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

**माहाजनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) **माहाजनीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. 2 Fit for great persons.

**माहात्मिक** *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

**महात्म्यं** 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness. 2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. 3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमहात्म्य, राममहात्म्य &c.

**माहाराजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

**माहाराज्यं** Sovereignty.

**माहाराष्ट्री** See महाराष्ट्री.

**माहिरः** An epithet of Indra.

**माहिष** *a.* (बी *f.*) Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; १९ माहिषं दाधि.

**माहिषकः** A buffalo-keeper.

**माहिषिकः** 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. 2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; माहिषीयुच्यते, मासि यः कस्यैवमभिभारिणी। तां ददां कामयति यः स

वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Parāṇa. 3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीयुच्यते मासि भवेत्तस्य विजितं धनं। उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Śrīdhara on V. P.

**माहिषवती** N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings, R. 6. 43.

**माहिष्यः** A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Vaisya mother.

**माह्र** *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. १६. -**द्री** 1 The east. 2 A cow. 3 N. of Indrāpi.

**माहेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) Terrestrial. -**यः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 Coral.

**माहेयी** A cow.

**माहेश्वरः** A worshipper of Siva.

**मि** 5 U. (मिनोति, मिदुते); rarely used in classical literature. 1 To throw, cast, scatter. 2 To build, erect. 3 To measure. 4 To establish. 5 To observe, perceive.

**मिच्छ** 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. 2 To annoy.

**मित** *p. p.* 1 Measured, meted or measured out. 2 Measured off, bounded, defined. 3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.). पृथः सर्वं मितं ब्रूते स मुच्यते महीधुज Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. 4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.) as in ग्रहयुक्तिचंद्र-मिति चर्च i. e. in 1889. 5 Investigated, examined; (see मा). -*Comp.* -**अक्षर** *a.* 1 brief measured short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. 2 composed in verse, metrical. -**अर्थ** *a.* of measured meaning. -**आहार** *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -**अविन**, -**वाच** *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीधुजः प्रकृष्टा मितवाचिनः Si. 2. 13.

**मितमम** *a.* Going slowly. -**मः** An elephant.

**मितपच** *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. 2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

**मितिः** *f.* 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. 2 Accurate knowledge. 3 Proof, evidence.

**मित्रः** 1 The sun. 2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -**त्रं** 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमपदि हृत्ते च सम-क्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. 2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -*Comp.* -**आचारः** conduct towards a friend. -**उदयः** 1 sun-rise. 2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्यं**, **कृत्यं** the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -**रज** *a.* treacherous. -**द्वेषः** -**द्रोहि** *a.* hating a friend, treacherous; to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -**पण** *a.* friendless.

breach of friendship. -दत्तल a. kind to friends, of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मिश्र a. 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मिश्र 1 U. (मिश्रिते) 1 To associate with 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मिश्र ind. 1 Mutually, reciproally, to each other; Ms. 2.147. oft. in comp.; मिश्रःस्थाने S. 2; मिश्रःसमया S. 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; मयः प्रसादं प्रविशति यथा न वदति मिश्रः प्राकृतनैवेद्ये Ku. 3. 2; 6.1; R. 13.1.

मिश्रिः N. of a king. -ह्राः (pl.) N. of a people. -ह्रा N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिश्रुन 1 A pair, couple; मिश्रुनं परि- कल्पितं कस्य सहस्रतः कश्चिन् च न विद्वेत् R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 6. 2 Twins. 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. Gemini. 6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भावः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -प्रतिश्रु a. practising cohabitation.

मिश्रुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) cf. द्वेचर.

मिथ्या ind. 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मयौ महानल इति प्रभावादभ्यप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मुगयामीदृष्टिनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयेत् चरितोपाणां राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वदूचच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ब्रू to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' (&c.) -Comp. -अध्ववसितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किंचिमिथ्यात्वाद्विद्यते मिथ्या- र्थतत्कल्पनम् मिथ्याव्यवसितिर्विद्यां वक्ष्येत् खलजं बहूना Kuval. -अपवादः a false charge. -आभवात् a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -कर्म n. a false act. -कोपः -कोपः

feigned anger. -कपः a false price. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्यं hypocrisy. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -द्वर्तं heresy. -दुष्टिः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -पुरुषः a man only in appearance. -प्रतिज्ञा a. false to one's promise, perfidious. -फलं an imaginary advantage. -प्रतिः delusion, mistake, error. -वचनं, वाक्यं a falsehood, lie. -चार्ता a false report. -ह्रास्त्रि m. a false witness.

मिश्र 1 I A., 4. 10. U. (मिश्रिते, मेदयति ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मिश्रिते) see मिश्र.

मिश्र 1 Sloth, indolence, 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dullness (of spirits also.).

मिश्र 1. 10. P. (मिश्रिते, मिश्रयति) See मिश्र II.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship.

मिश्र 6 U. (मिश्रिते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; हसन्वतो मिलितः Batn. 4. 2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चाप्ये सहस्रः सशस्त्रैर्यथे द्रव्यमिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वे मिलन्ति H. 1. 210; यतीः किं न मिलन्ति Amar. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1; स पात्रेन-मितोऽप्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न यः Trik. 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तौरेक्ष्मणम् G. L. 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Caus. (मिश्रयति ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालिलयमिलनेन गलमिव कलवति मलयसमीरे Git. 4.

मिलित p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदुः A bee; परिणतमकरं दामिकस्ते जगति भवतु चिरायुर्मे मिलिदुः Bv. 1. 8, 15. मिलिदुकः A kind of snake.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रति) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि ते वचोमिः S. 8. 31; न मिश्रयति ते च Bv. 2. 140.

मिश्र a. 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत्, मिश्रैव व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting of

the most part of. -अः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमित्राः प्रसादं M. 1; वसिष्ठमित्राः, मेघमित्राः &c. 2 A kind of elephant. -अः 1 A mixture. 2 A kind of radish. -Comp. -अः a mule. -वर्णः a. of a mixed colour. (-अः) a kind of black alsewood. -अः a mule.

मिश्रत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -कः 1 A compounder. 2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -कः Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्रणं Mixing, blending, combining.

मिश्रित p. p. 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिश्र 1. 6 P. (मिश्रति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽप्युपानयनी मिश्रतामिच्छन्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. With च्छ 1 to open the eyes; उन्मिदमिमिमिच्छति Bg. 5. 9. 2 to open (as the eyes); Ku. 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise, 5 to shine, glitter. -नि to shut the eyes; Bg. 5. 9. -II. 1 P. (मिश्रति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिश्रः Emulation, rivalry. -अः Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; वालमेवमेकेन मिश्रणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an ulterior); म रेमकुशोपमिषाज्जगत्कुता कुताश्च किं वृषणक्ष्म- विद्वदः N. 1. 21. वदने विविधेक्षितो युजेगी पिबुनानां रसनानिषेण भावा Bv. 1. 111.

मिश्र 2 A. 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिश्रतं सत्सुकराणां 'who cast pearls before swine.' 3 Moistened, wetted. -अः A sweet-meat.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रति; मीश) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिश्रिका Mist, snow.

मिशिरः 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिशिराऽपि निर्दोषोऽस्तु Bv. 2. 34; यति मय्यधिराभिदाच- मिशिरज्वालास्तैः क्षुब्धता 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. 2 A cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 An old man.

मिशिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी 19 U. (मीयति, मीयते) seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter. 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, माययति ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (गतिमययोः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीश p. p. 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीशुष्टमः, मीशुष्ट m. An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 A fish; युजमीन इव हृदः B. 1 73; मीनो हृदं कतमां गतिमश्नुते Bv. 1

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यवतार. -Comp. -अंडं roe, fish-sprawn. -आवातिन्, वातिन् *m.* 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतवः the god of love. -गया an epithet of Satyavati. -गंधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंका; -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Maṅkara* q. v.

नीम् 1 P. (नीमति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसंगभाषनामी करोति कुतूहेन काव्यमीमांसां R. G.; so अक्षकं, अलंकारं &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana, but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Ved and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the *Mīmāṃsā*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately; मीमांसाकृतमन्त्राद्य सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एषे निष्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकयन् Gt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुग्मममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यां निमीलितुंने Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for मिल). -Caus. (मीलयति ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); शेषाभ्यासात्तन्मय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -WIRE. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रे धामीलक्य Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्भी लीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102. 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused. Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand; blow; Ki. 4. 3; Mā. 1. 38. 4 to be dif-

fused or spread, cluster round: उन्मीलन्मुग्धं &c Gt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; खं वायुज्वलने जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तद्वदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमील नरोत्तमप्रिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कोयुदी R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमित्तः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरोद्वे जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; यौनिमीलितनक्ष्त्रा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलतापि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमीलदृग्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; ललापचं न्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -सं to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपपन्नमीलितलोचने नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित *p. p.* 1 Snut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगूहते । निजैवानुगुणं वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं ॥ K. P. 10.

नीम् 1 P. (नीवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुटकः An onion.

मुकुः Dicoeration, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटत्वमरीचिमिस्सुवात् R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि निजस्वभावादिपतिः परत एव संभवति । स्वनाहिमदर्शनमक्षोऽमुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vās. Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुल. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel. 4 The Bakula tree.

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतयममुकुलाः कंदर्पोद्भावनकच्छं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलस्यदंतमुकुलम् (तनयात्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलकं means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; दारमुकुलितवनसरोजं Gt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुडः, मुकुडकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैस्त्ववेत्तादिभिः Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुक्षु). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गतिन युवतीनां च लीलाया मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (-*m.*) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन *a.* rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कच्छकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ *a.* raising a cry. (-*ठ*) *ind.* bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, हस्त *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् *m.* a lion. -वसन see मुक्तवर.

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्रमत्कारसमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोप्य हरिणाक्षिणां दुवति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थंय के वयं समरक्षितकः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells:—करीन्द्रिनीसूतवाहशंखमस्यादिमुक्त्वाद्भ्रन-वेणुजनि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु मुक्युद्भवमेव धृति ॥ Malli. ). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -आमारः, आमारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -दात्मन् *n.* a string of pearls. -दुग्धः a kind of jasmine. -द्रुः the pearl-oyster -मालं a string of pearls. -कले 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 28. 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard-apple. 4 camphor. -मणिः a pearl. -मत्तः the pearl-oyster. -मत्तः

-मक्ष *f.*, शरः a pearl-necklace. -शुक्तिः, -स्तोदः the pearl-oyster.

शुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गशुक्तिः खल्लु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing-opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -*Comp.* -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -शुक्तः frankincense.

मक्ष्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सुधुर्भयं मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिधुर्धुर्मुखी मयाय दृष्टा V. 1. 17; निवमसाममुखी धृतिक्षेपिः S. 7. 21; 80 चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forepart. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिमप्राममुखः झिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A test, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिग्मुखं, अंतर्मुखं. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; दीपाराः शुक्रमर्ककोटमुखप्रयातस्तत्प्राणायः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनैव सप्तद्वारविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्दीक्षणकोमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुक्तानिदिहिमनिश्वेहिमलयन् मलयं नमस्यजत् R. 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghat 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense) बंधोन्मुख्ये खलु मखमुखाकृते कर्मपाशात् Bv. 4. 21; 80 इन्द्रमुखा देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखवृत्तः. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -*Comp.* -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उद्युतः breath. -अश्वः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आसावः, -सावः spittle, saliva. -इंद्रः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उल्का a forest-conflagration. -कल्लं a lotus-like face. -सुरः a tooth. -वज्रकः an onion. -चपल *a.* talkative, garrulous. -चपलिका a slap

on the face. -चीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmana. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिरित्यतश्च Ms. 62. -विहः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. -बंधः a preface, an introduction. -बंधनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -भूषणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. -रामः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लांगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुटिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शक *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -मुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्लेषा गर्मदासी Ratn. 2; मुखस्तावस्तरे वि विराजते Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), स्तवेरमा मुखरशुखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकृजन्मुखरशकुनी यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमपीरं त्यज संजरीं रिदुमिव केलिउ लोलं Gīt. 5: Mk. 1. 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.). स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो हाकुर्लेनिर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखपशिखे (लताकुंजे) Gīt. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरीकृ 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपतिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव बुध्वा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle.

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, मंदोद्गुनालिमाला मुखरितककुभस्तोदरे शुलपाणे Māl. 1. 1.

मुख्य *a.* 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः, वारमुख्या, वीष-मुख्या &c. -अध्यः A leader, guide. -रूपं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -*Comp.* -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गेय) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -हृषः, -हृषतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -संज्ञिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुखूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुखर्ष *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शत्राक केन मुखेन हर्षा-भुरिति भावितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयमाचरत्यखिनयं मुखालु तपस्विकन्यास S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिदि मुखवर्धनकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; U. 3. 5. -यया A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -*Comp.* अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; वियोगे मुख्याक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावलिभूत् U. 3. 44. -आनना having a lovely face. -शी, -शुद्धिः, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुच *i.* 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचति-ने, मुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोधनो येनमुच्येर्मुचोच R. 2. 1. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते मुच्येर्द्विनां वेणीर्वीर्यविश्रुतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा भवानंगानि मुच्यतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठे मुचति बर्हिणः समदन्ः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुच शय्या R. 5. 66; मुनिस्तपप्रणयस्यातिरेचिना मम च मुक्तामिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मोक्षं मुचति किं च केरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविश्रुते शक्तिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव राज्ञिः V. 1. 8; Ms. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; वृषेण क्षारामुमुक्षुः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. 7 To emit, drop, pour

forth or down, shed, let fall ( tears &c. ); अपतुनपादुपना मुचल्यशृणीव लताः S. 4. 11; चिरविहङ्गेन मुचते वाणगुण Me. 12; Bk. 7. 2. 8 To utter, give forth; Māl. 2. 5; Bk. 7. 57. 9 To give away, grant, bestow. 10 To put on ( A ). 11 To void ( as excrement ). -*Pass.* ( मुच्यते ) To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from ; मुच्यते सर्वपापस्य &c. -*Caus.* ( मोचयति-ते ) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. 2 To cause to shed. 3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. 4 To extricate, disentangle. 5 To unyoke, unharness. 6 To give away, bestow. 7 To gladden, delight. -*Desid.* 1 ( मुच्यते ) To wish to free or liberate. 2 ( मुच्यते, मोचते ) To long for final emancipation. -*With* अव to take off or down, put away. -*आ* 1 to wear, put on, tie round or fasten ; आमुचनीवामरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21; 12. 86 ; 16. 74 ; Ki. 11. 15 ; आमुचद्रमं रत्नाहच. Bk. 17. 6. 2 to cast, throw, discharge ; आमोक्षते त्वयि कदाहान् Me. 35. -*उद्* 1 to unfasten ; R. 6. 28. 2 to loosen, liberate; free from. 3 to take or pull off, keep or put aside, give up, abandon Bk. 3. 22. निस् 1 to free, liberate; release ; हिनमिमुक्तयोयमि चित्राचन्दनसोरिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -*परि* 1 to free, release, liberate ; मेधोरोपरिमुक्तशङ्कावचना R. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -*प्र* 1 to free, liberate, release. 2 to throw, cast, hurl. 3 to shed, emit, seed forth. -*प्रति* 1 to free, liberate, release, set free ; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अमुं तुलं प्रतिमोक्तं महेशि 3. 46. 2 to put on, wear. 3 to quit, leave, abandon. 4 to throw, cast or discharge at. -*वि* 1 to free, liberate. 2 to give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरुणि सत्यं R. 1. 7. 3 to let go, let loose, Bk. 7. 50. 4 to except, leave apart ; Ku. 4. 31. 5 to shed, pour down ( tears ); चिरमशृणि विमुच्य रापत्रः R. 8. 25. 6 to throw, cast. -*स* to shed, discharge.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच ( सु ) कुंठः 1 N. of a tree. 2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [ For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kelayavama he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda and on his entering it he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye ]. -*Comp.* -*प्रसादकः* an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिः 1 A deity. 2 Virtue. 3 Wind.

सुचिर्लङ्का A kind of flower.

सुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. 2 A fist.

सुक्क, सुक्क 1 P. 10 U. ( मोजति, मुजति, मोजयति-ते, मुजयति-ते ) 1 To cleanse, purify. 2 To sound.

सुङ्गः 1 A sort of rush or grass ( of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made ); Ms. 2. 43. 2 N. of a king of Dhārā ( said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja ). -*Comp.* -*केसः* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Viṣṇu. -*केशिव* m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -*वपनं* investiture with the sacred thread ( or girdle ). -*वासस्* m. an epithet of Siva.

सुङ्गर The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद् I. 1. P. 10 U. ( मोटति, मोटयति-ते ) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. 2 To blame, rebuke ( in this sense 6 P. also. )

सुण 6 P. ( मुगति ) To promise.

सुद् 1 P. ( मुटति ) To crush, grind.

सुद् 1 P., ( मुङ्गति ) 1 To shave, shear. 2 To crush, grind. -*II.* 1 A. ( मुङ्गति ) To sink.

सुङ्ग a. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. 3 Blunt. 4 Low, mean. -*हः* 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. 2 A bald or shaven head. 3 The forehead. 4 A barber. 5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches -*वा* A female mendicant of a particular order. -*हं* 1 The head. 2 Iron. -*Comp.* -*अयसं* iron. -*कलः* a cocoa-nut tree -*सङ्गली* a number of shaven heads. -*लोहं* iron. -*शालिः* a kind of rice.

सुङ्गकः 1 A barber. 2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches, a pollard. -*कं* The head. -*Comp.* -*उपनिषद्* f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुङ्गने Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुङ्गित p. p. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. -*ते* Iron.

सुङ्गित m. 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

सुख्यं A pearl.

सुख I. 10 U. ( मोदयति-ते ) 1 To mix, blend. 2 To cleanse, purify. -*II.* 1 A. ( मोदते, मुदितः, caus. मोदयति-ते *Desid.* मुदयिष्यते or मुदयिष्यते ) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; यत्ने दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232. 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -*With* अनु to approve of, allow, permit, sanction ; R. 14. 43. -*आ* 1 to be glad or joyous, rejoice. 2 to be fragrant. ( -*Caus.* ) to scent, perfume ; परिन्धेतामोदयती दिसा Bv. 1. 56. -*य* to be extremely glad, to be very much delighted, R. 6. 86, Māl. 5. 23.

सुख, सुखा f. Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; सिद्धिर्देवेन ततः शोभते B. 3. 25; अल्पं पुनः हितको सुखादः

षातः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादि कर्तव्ये विदुषति जडाः प्रत्युत सुद् Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरमसुदा Git. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

सुदित p. p. Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -*ते* 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. 2 A kind of sexual embrace. -*ता* Joy, delight.

सुदिरः 1 A cloud; प्रद्युम्नं दधुसुदुराजिनमेदुर-सुदिरसुवेष Git. 2; or सुवसि नायापि रुचं मामिनि सुदिरालिदुश्याय Bv. 2. 88. 2 A lover, libertine. 3 A frog.

सुदीर् Moonlight.

सुद्गः 1 A kind of kidney-bean. 2 A lid, cover. 3 A kind of sea-bird. -*Comp.* -*सुज्*, -*मोजिन्* m. a horse.

सुद्गरः 1 A hammer, mallet ; ' as in मोहसुद्गरः ( a small poem by Sankarāchārya ) R. 12. 73. 2 A club, mace. 3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. 4 A kind of dumb-bell. 5 A bad. 6 A kind of jasmine ( said to be n. also in this sense. )

सुद्गलः A kind of grass.

सुद्गुः A kind of bean.

सुद्गुणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. 2 Closing, shutting.

सुद्गुपति Den. P. 1 To seal; अन्वा सुद्गुप सुद्गुपे Mu. 1. 2 To stamp, mark, impress. 3 To cover, close up ( fig. ); विद्गुपति सुद्गुपे द्वाग्गुपति सज्जने जयति Bv. 1. 90.

सुद्गु 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet ring; अन्वा सुद्गुप सुद्गुपे Mu. 1; नामसुद्गुपस्य सुद्गुपस्य परस्परमलोक-यतः S. 1. 2 A stamp, print, mark, impression ; चतुःसुद्गुपः K. 191; सिद्ध-सुद्गुपितः ( बाहुः ) Git. 4. 3 A pass, pass-port ( as given by a seal-ring ); अगृहीतसुद्गुपः कङ्कालिकासि Mu. 5. 4 A stamped coin, piece of money. 5 A medal. 6 An image, sign, badge, token. 7 Shutting, closing, sealing ; सेवाहसुद्गुप स च कर्णपुत्रः U. 6. 27 ; सिपति-द्रासुद्गुप मदनकलहच्छेदुल्लभा Māl. 2. 12. 8 A mystery. 9 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -*Comp.* -*अक्षरं* 1 a letter of the seal. 2 a type ( modern use ). -*कारः* a maker of seals. -*मार्गः* an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death ; cf. ब्रह्मप्र.

सुदिका A seal-ring; see सुद्गु.

सुदित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed stamped; यत्नः सप्तसुद्गुपसुदितमही-निर्याजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरसुदितसुद्गुप सुदितस्य Git. 1 ; स्वयं सिद्धीन द्विपरमसुद्गुप सुदित इव 11. 2 Closed, sealed up. Unblown.

सुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably ; अकि-न्धवि संवीक्ष्य दुष्टते हसितं सुधा S. D. 2 wrongly, falsely, रागि तेन पुनः स एव विवर्तते सत्ता सत्ता जतः Bh. 3. 78. v. 1.



**सुनिः** 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; सुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; गुण्यः शब्दो सुनिरिति सुतुः केवलं राजपूयः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8; 3. 49; Bg. 2. 56. 2 N. of the sage Agastya. 3 Of Vyāsa. 4 Of Buddha. 5 The mango-tree. 6 The number 'seven'. -*pl.* The seven sages. -**Comp.** -अन्नं (pl.), the food of ascetics -ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः a great sage. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); सुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणं Sk. -चित्तं copper. -सुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुवकः 1 a wag-tail. 2 the *Dumanaka* tree. -अपञ्जं 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. 2 fasting. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

**सुंय** 1 P. (सुयति) To go, move. **सुयुक्षा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

**सुयुक्तु** α. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. 2 Wishing to discharge. 3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. 4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15; V. 1. 1.

**सुयुधानः** A cloud.

**सुमर्षः** Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

**सुमुर्तु** α. Being on the point of death, about to die.

**सुर** 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

**सुरः** N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -**Comp.** -अरिः 1 an epithet of Kṛṣṇa; सुरारिमारादुपदर्शयत्यसौ Gīt. 1. 2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -भिद्, -मर्दनः, -रिपुः, -वैरिन्; -हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu; प्रकीर्णसृष्टिदुर्जयति भुजदंशो सुरजितः Gīt. 1; सुखैरिणी राधिकाभावे वचनजातं 10.

**सुरजः** 1 A kind of drum or tabour; सानंदं नैदिहसाहतसुरजश्च &c. Māl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रवृत्तसुरजाः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called सुरजचंच, see K. P. 9. *ad loc.* -**Comp.** -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

**सुरजा** 1 A large drum. 2 N. of Kubera's wife.

**सुरदला** N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

**सुरला** N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); सुरलामासुतो-क्षतमगलैकदकं रजः R. 4. 56.

**सुरली** A flute, pipe. -**Comp.** -परः an epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

**सुहृ** 1 P. (सुहृति. सुहृति or सुहृति: the word is written as सुहृ or मृहृ) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. 2 To faint, swoon, flint away; loose consciousness, become senseless, पतत्युयाति सुहृत्पयि Gīt. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविषयं सुहृत्तज्जनाभातेन किं पारुषं Gīt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. 3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुहृच्छं सज्जं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; सुहृच्छं सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57; सुहृच्छं लम्बो विकाराः प्राणिष्वेवमवपुः S. 5. 18; 4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; तमसां मिश्रं सुहृच्छं V. 3. 7. 5 (α) To take effect on; छाया न सुहृति मलेपहतसदि सुहृदं दर्शनतले सुहृभावकाया S. 7. 32. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोनूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये सुहृति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. 6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. 7 To be a match for. 8 To be frequent. 9 To cause to sound loudly. -**Caus.** (सुहृयति-ते) To stupefy, cause to faint; न्लेच्छान्मुह्यं-यने Gīt. 1. -**With** चि to faint, swoon. -सं 1 to faint, swoon. 2 to grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.

**सुहुरः** 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरहताशनसुहुरध्वनतां दधुरिवाश्रयणस्य रजःकणाः Śi. 6. 6. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

**सुहृ** 1 P. (सुहृति) To bind, tie.

**सुहृदी** A kind of grain.

**सु (स)ली** A small house-lizard.

**सुहृ** 1-9 P. (सुहृणाति, सुहृति; *desid.* सुहृषिषति) 1 To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं सुहृणाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); सुहृण रत्नानि Śi. 1. 51; 3. 38; श्वस्य सुहृण्वसु जैत्रयोजः Ki. 3. 41. 2 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्येणसुहृति-तार्कदीयति R. 11. 51. 3 To captivate, enapture, ravish. 4 To surpass, exceed; सुहृण् श्रियमशोकानां रक्तेः परिजान्तरिः । गतिर्वीरगमनाच्च कोकिलप्रमरञ्चलिं Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 32; Me. 47. -**With** परि to rob, deprive of; परिहृषि-तरत्वं विहृषनं Māl. 5. 30. -**अ** to take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -**II.** 1 P. (सुहृति) To hurt, injure, kill. -**III.** 4 P. (सुहृति) 1 To steal 2 To break, destroy; Bk. 15. 16.

**सुहृकः** A mouse.

**सुहृल** See सुहृल.

**सुहृजी** A crucible.

**सुहृति** *p. p.* 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. 2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. 3 Deprived of, free from. 4 Cheated, deceived; दैवेन सुहृतीदृशि K.

**सुहृतिवत्** Stolen property.

**सुहृकः** 1 A testicle. 2 The scrotum. 3 A muscular or robust man. 4 A

mass, heap, quantity, multitude. 5 A thief. -**Comp.** -देशः the region of the scrotum. -सूयः a eunuch, a castrated person. -श्लोकः swelling of the testicles.

**सुहृ** *p. p.* Stolen; S. 5. 20. -**अ** Stolen property.

**सुहृतिः** *m. f.* 1 The clenched hand. first; कर्णतमेव विभिदे दिविडोपि सुहृतिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Śi. 10. 59. 2 A handful; fistful, इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितकः S. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. 3 A handle or hilt. 4 A particular measure (= *apala*). 5 the penis. -**Comp.** -देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. -यूयं a kind of game. -प्रातः boxing. -चंचः 1 clenching the fist. 2 a handful. -सुहृदः a pugilistic encounter boxing.

**सुहृकिः** 1 A goldsmith. 2 A particular position of the hands. 3 N. of a demon. -कं A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs. -**Comp.** -अंतकः an epithet of Balarāma.

**सुहृिका** The fist.

**सुहृिधरः** A child, baby, infant.

**सुहृिन्द्रे** *ind.* Fist-to fist, hand-to-hand fighting.

**सुहृकः** Black mustard.

**सुहृ** 4 P. (सुहृयति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

**सुहृलः** -लं 1 A mace, club. 2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); सुहृलनिर्माष्यं च पातकले श्रुतसुहृयति क्लेव इङ्क-तेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -**Comp.** -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -उत्तुखलं a pestle and mortar.

**सुहृलसुहृलि** *ind.* Club against club.

**सुहृलिम्** *m.* 1 An epithet of Balarāma. 2 Of Śiva.

**सुहृल्य** α. To be pounded or put to death with a club.

**सुहृ** 10 U. (सुहृयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

**सुहृतः** -स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विस्तार्यं कियतां बराहततिभिर्मस्तासुतिः पल्ले S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. -**Comp.** -अदः, -आदः hog.

**मजं** 1 A pestle. 2 A tear.

**सुहृ** 4 P. (सुहृति, सुहृ or सूहृ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहाहं दृष्ट्वाहं तं स्मर-चेव सुहोह सः Bk. 6. 21. 1. 20; 15. 15. 2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind. 3 To be foolish, stupid or infatuated. 4 To err, mistake. -**Caus.** (सुहृयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; मा सुहृत्वलु भवे-तमन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. 2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -**With** परि to be bewildered or perplexed. (-**Caus.** *Atm.*) to entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63. -**अ** to be stupefied or infatuated. -**ति** 1 to be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6.

27. 2 to be foolish or infatuated. -सं 1 to be perplexed. 2 to be foolish or ignorant. (-Caus.) to infatuate, stupefy; अथयमुस्येन संनोहिता Git. 12.

**सुहिर** *a.* Silly, foolish, stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. 2 A fool, block-head.

**सुहु** *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; श्रीवामंगामिरामं सुहुरुपतति संदेन दत्तदहिः S. 1. 7, 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; सुहुः ovar and over again, often and often; सुहुनां सञ्चयानेपि कः कृतमिति सुहुः. 2 For a time or moment, awhile; Me. 115; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; सुहुरपतते बाला सुहुः पतति विद्वत्ता। सुहुरापतते भीता सुहुः काशति रोदिती। Subhāsh.; Mu. 5. 3. -**Comp.** -भाषा, -वचन *n.* repetition, tautology. -सुख *m.* a horse.

**सुहुतः** -तः 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवाब्दानी-कसुहुतलङ्घने R. 3. 53; संयात्रनेव सुहुत-रायाः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. 2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). 3 A period of 48 minutes. -तः An astrologer.

**सुहुतकः** 1 An instant, a moment. 2 A period of 48 minutes.

**सु 1 P.** (भक्ते) To bind, fasten, tie.

**सू** *a.* 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; सूः त्रोति वाचलः; सूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सखीमियं वीर्य विनाद-सूनां Git. 7. 2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; सोनसूकः H. 2. 26, v. 1; Ms. 7. 149. 2 A poor or miserable man. 3 A fish. -**Comp.** -शब्द *a.* form of Durgā. -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness.

**सूक्ष्म** *m.* Muteness; dumbness, silence.

**सुद** *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, infatuated. 2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किंकर्तव्यतासुदः 'being at a loss what to do'; so हीसुद Me. 68. 3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्वेद हातुमिच्छन्निवारसुदः प्रतिभासि म सं B. 2. 47. 4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. 5 Abortive. 6 Confoundng. -दः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; सुदः पश्यत्येनमुदुहिः M. 1. 2. -**Comp.** -आत्मन *a.* 1 stupefied in mind. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly -वर्गः a dead foetus. -ग्राहः a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -क्षेतन, क्षेतसू *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवयवस्य सुदक्षेतनः विषयां इति शब्दमापि R. 8. 88. -वी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple; Ki. 1. 30. -सख *a.* infatuated, insane.

**सू** *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Confined.

**सू** *Urine*; नासु सूः समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56; सू चकार made water. -**Comp.** -आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सर्ग see सूसर्ग.

-कुच्छं painful discharge of urine, stranguy. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -जठरः -रः the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -क्षयः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-oat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परिक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुं the lower belly. -मार्गः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

**सूचयति** Den. P. To make water; तिङ्मूचयति Mbh.

**सूचल** *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

**सूचित** *a.* Discharged or voided as urine.

**सूख** *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -खः 1 A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिमितिदुस्खजनचित्तनारायणे Bh. 2. 6, 8; सूखं बलादुपरापिनं मा प्रतिपादयिष्यामि V. 2. 2 A kind of bean. -**Comp.** -सूखं folly, stupidity, ignorance.

**सूच्यते** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -नं 1 Fainting, swooning. 2 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds, conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from one key to another; modulation, melody; स्फुटीभवद्वाभाविको-सूच्यते Si. 1. 10; सूच्यो सूच्यः स्वमपि कृता सूच्यते विस्मरती Me. 86; वर्णानामपि सूच्यते तार-गते तारं विरामे शुद्ध Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो यानां सूच्यते श्रेष्ठविशतिः Pt. 5. 54; (a सूच्यो or सूच्यते is thus defined:— क्रमात्स्वराणां समानामारोहश्चावरोहणम् । सा सूच्यते युज्यते वा-स्था पताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

**सूच्य** 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. 2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. 3 A process in calcining metals; सूच्यं भवो यतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽय-रसः Bv. 1. 82.

**सूच्यल** *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

**सूच्यते** *p. p.* 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly 3 Increased, augmented. 4 Made violent, intensified. 5 Perplexed, bewildered. 6 Filled. 7 Calcined.

**सूत** *a.* 1 Fainted, insensible. 2 Stupid, foolish. 3 Embodied, incarnate; सूतो विजलपस इव नो मिमसास्य-सूतः S. 1. 33; प्रसीद इव प्रतस्ते सतः सौहार्द-

शीतल U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. 4 Material, corporeal. 5 Solid, hard.

**सूतिः** *f.* 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. 2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. 3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; कल्पस्य सूतिः V. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. 4 An image, idol, a statue. 5 Beauty. 6 Solidity, hardness. -**Comp.** -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; U. 6. -यः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

**सूतिमत्** *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. 2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शङ्कुं नला सूतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15; तत्र सूतिमानिब महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64. 3 Hard, solid.

**सूर्य** *m.* 1 The forehead, brow. 2 The head in general; नेतेन सुभ्रा हरि-प्रदीपः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; Ku. 3. 12. 3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मुकुटं दानां सुभ्रं देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; सूच्यां पतेतसूर्यनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. 4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. 5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुगसूर्यं सहायतां मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -**Comp.** -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. (-क्तः) 1 a consecrated king, 2 a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3 a minister. 4 -सूर्याभिसिक्त (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवासिक्तः 1 N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmana father and a Kshatriya mother. 2 a consecrated king. -कणी, -कर्षरी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1 the hair (of the head); पृष्ठाकुला सूर्य-जाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णसूर्यजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. 2 The mane. -ज्योतिस् *n.* see ज्योतिस् or सुदामार्ग. -गुणः the Sīrisha tree. -रसः the soup of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

**सूर्य** *a.* 1 Being in or on the head. 2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters सू, ऋ, ए, इ, उ, ए, ओ, and इ; ऋदृषाणां सूर्याः 3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

**सूर्यवत्** See सूर्यवत्.

**सूरी** -री, सूरीका A kind of creeper from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made.

**सू** I 1 U. (सूति-ने) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (सूयति-ने, सूयति) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -With उद् to root out, extirpate, eradicate; Ki. 1. 41;

to destroy, annihilate. -मिच्छ् to root out, eradicate.

**मूल 1** A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि मूलमिति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शास्त्रिणो धैतमूलाः 1. 20; मूलं वेष्टुं to take or strike root; नदमूलस्य मूलं हि महदेवतरोः शिवः Si. 2. 38. **2** The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीद्भ्रशना तदानी-मंडमूलपरित्यक्तशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. **3** The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्यमूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूल, कर्णमूल, ऊरुमूल &c. **4** Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छेदितमिच्छामि S. 1. 5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6; इति केनायुक्तं तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' **6** The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. **7** The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). **8** Vicinity, neighbourhood. **9** Capital, principal stock. **10** A hereditary servant. **11** A square root. **12** A king's own territory; स गुरुमूलप्रत्यंतः R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. **13** A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 7. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). **14** The nineteenth lunar mansion containing. **15** Stars. **16** A thicket, copse. **17** A particular position of the fingers. -Comp. आधारं 1 the navel. **2** a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आयं a radish. -आयतनं original abode. -आश्रित् a. living upon roots. -आह्वं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कच्छः कच्छं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केसरः a citron. -क्षुणः the co-efficient of a root. -जः a plant growing from a root. (-जं) green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -प्रभ्यं, धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निर्मुक्तन a. destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). -फलवृक्षः the bread-fruit tree. -मयः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वित्तं capital, stock. विभुजः a chariot. -साकडः, साकडिनं a field planted with edible roots. -स्वानं 1 base, foundation. **2** the Supreme Spirit. **3** wind. air. नोत्स्रं n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river.

**मूलकाः** क 1 A radish. **2** An eculent root. -कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पोषिका a radish.

**मूला 1** N. of a plant. **2** The asterism Mūla.

**मूलिक** a. Radical, original. -कः A devotee, an ascetic.

**मूलिक** m. A tree.

**मूलान** a. Growing from a root.

**मूली** A small house-lizard.

**मूलरः 1** A king. **2** The Indian spikenard.

**मूल्य** a. **1** To be eradicated. **2** Purchasable. -ल्यं 1 Price, worth, cost; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्यमशांसि Si. 18. 15, Śānti. 1. 12. **2** Wages, hire, salary. **3** Gain. **4** Capital, principal.

**मूष 1** P. (मृषति, मृषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

**मूषः 1** A rat, mouse. **2** A round window, an air-hole.

**मूषकः 1** A rat, mouse. **2** A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganeśa.

**मूषणं** Stealing, pilfering.

**मूषा, मूषिका 1** A female rat. **2** A crucible.

**मूषिकः 1** A rat. **2** A thief. **3** The Śirīṣa tree. **4** N. of a country.

-Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः -रथः epithets of Ganeśa. -अवः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill.

**मूषिकारः** A male rat.

**मूषी, मूषीकः** मूषीकार A rat, mouse.

**मु 6 A.** (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, म्रुत) To die, perish, decess, depart from life. -Caus. (मारयति) To Kill, slay. -Desid. (मृष्यति) **1** To wish to die. **2** To be about to die, be on the point of death. -WITH अद् to die after, follow in death; R. 8. 85.

**मृक्ष** See मृक्ष.

**मृक्ष 4 P., 10 A.** (मृष्यति, मृष्यते, मृषित) **1** To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृष्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; यदा द्रुता दूरं कषिदपि परेतान् मृषयितुं G. L. 25. **2** To hunt, chase, pursue. **3** To aim at, strive for. **4** To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैश्चैवमणः Māl. 5. 1; अंतर्विश्रुतमुसुमिन्मनसिप्राणादिभिर्मृष्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. **5** To ask for, beg of one; यथावदेव मृष्यते प्रतिपद्यते M. 5. 20.

**मृगः 1** A quadruped, an animal in general; नामिषको न संस्कारो सिंहस्य क्रियते स्त्रीः । विक्रमाजितराजस्य स्वयमेव मृगदत्तः । see मृगधिप below. **2** A deer, an antelope; विशाखो-यममादभिन्नमतयः शम्भुं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आपमस्योपे न हंतयः S. 1. 3 Game in general. **4** The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. **5** Musk. **6** Seeking, search. **7** Pursuit, chase, hunting. **8** Inquiry, investigation. **9** Asking, soliciting. **10** A kind of elephant. **11** N. of a particular class of men; मृगे दुष्टा च विप्रिणी; यवाते मयुरवाणी दीर्घनेत्रोऽतीव नीचप्रवृत्तिरुद्धेः श्रीवेगो मृगोऽयम् Sabdak. **12** The lunar mansion

called मृगशिरस्. **13** The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. **14** The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1 the moon. **2** camphor. **3** the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंधजा musk. -अर्, -अवृनः, अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, अधिराजः a lion; केरुरी विदुरक्षितस्मयस्यो मृगधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृगधिराज-स्य वचो निशान्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. -अरिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. **3** a tiger. **4** N. of a tree. -असानः a lion. -आधिप m. a hunter. -आस्यः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -हृन्ः 1 a lion; ततो मृगं तस्य मृगं द-गामी R. 2. 30. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आस्यः an epithet of Siva. -चटकः a hawk. -हृष्टः a variety of jasmine. -हृषणा a fawn-eyed woman. -हृष्वरः 1 a lion. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तमं -उत्तमार्गं the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननं a park. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -जलं mirage. -स्नानं bathing in the waters of the marage; i.e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -गृध्र, -गृध्रा, -गृध्रा, -गृध्रिका f. mirage; मृगगृध्रमिति स्नातः; see स्रुण. -दंशः दंशका a dog. -हृष्व f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीयद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीत् मृगदंशः U. 6. 35. -गृध्रः a hunter. -हृष्व m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; Ku. 1. 54; R. 6. 12; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. **2** the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. -जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion. **2** a roe-buck. **3** a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. विदुः the moon. -मयुः the lion. -च (च) धाजीवः a hunter. -मंथिनी a net for catching deer. -मयुः musk; कुचतदीगतो यावन्मातमिलति तव तोयैश्चैवमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति स्रुणकं मृगमिव राज-नीकरं Git. 7. वासा a musk-bag. -मंशुः N. of a class of elephants. -मातुका a doe. -मृक्षः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -मृष्यं a herd of deer. -राज् m. 1 a lion; Si. 9. 18. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1 a lion; R. 6. 3. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. **3** a tiger. **4** the moon. -धारिव, -लहन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमं wool. -जं woollen cloth. -लाहन्ः the moon; अंकाधिरिति मृगशिरस्य मृगलाहन्ः. Si. 2. 53. -जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer like streak on the moon; मृगलेखायुतस्य चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-जा, -सो) a fawn-eyed woman. -वाहनः Wind. -व्याधः 1 a hunter. **2** Sirius or the dog-star. **3** an epithet of Siva. -वायः a fawn; मृगशिरः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. शिरः शिरस् m., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -श्रीर्षि the constellation मृगशिरस (च) the lunar month Mārgaśīrṣa.

-शर्पिन् *m.* the constellation सुशिरम्.  
श्रेष्ठः a tiger. -हन् *m.* a hunter.  
सुगण Searcher, looking out for,  
inquiry, research.

सुगया Hunting, chase, मिथ्येन ध्यमने  
वन्ति सुगामीहान्तिदः कुतः S. 2. 5; सुगया-  
वादिना मातयेन S. 2; सुगयाविष, सुगयाविहारिन् &c.  
सुगयुः 1 A hunter, fowler; हन्ति नोप-  
शयस्थोऽपि शयालु सुगयुर्मयान् Si. 2. 80. 2 A  
jackal. 3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगव्यं 1 The chase, hunting; Ki.  
13. 9. 2 A target.

सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. 2 Epi-  
lepsy. 3 N. of a particular class of  
women. -Comp. -दृशू *f.* a woman with  
eyes like those of a doe or fawn.  
-पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

सुग्र *a.* To be sought or inquired  
after to be hunted; तत्र सुले तुग्रम्.

सुक्क I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound.  
-II. 2 P. 10 U. (मार्जि, मार्जयति ते;  
desid. निरुहति or मित्राजिपति) 1 To wipe,  
or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep  
clean (fig. also); स्वदलान्ममार्ज Si. 3.  
79; दौषप्रवादमशुजन् 5. 28. 2 To rub,  
stroke. 3 To make smooth, curry  
(as a horse). 4 To deck, adorn. 5  
To purify, wash with water, sharpen;  
ललः लङ्गान् ममार्जुंश्च मधुसुधं परस्वपात् Bk. 14.  
92 (शुद्धात् चक्रः or शोधितवन्तः) - WITH  
अव 1 to rub, stroke. 2 to wash off.  
-उद् 1 to wipe off, remove; R. 15. 32.  
-निस् 1 to wipe off, wash out. -वरि 1  
to wipe off or away, wash out, re-  
move; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्जितेच्छन्  
R. 14. 35. 2 to rub, stroke. -प्र 1 to  
wipe off or out, remove, atone for;  
स्वभाषलोल्लस्यशः प्रसृष्टं R. 6. 31; प्राणिपात-  
लेचनं प्रमादिकामा V. 3; M. 4. -वि 1 to wipe  
off or away, wipe out. 2 to purify,  
cleanse. -स 1 to sweep clean, purify.  
2 to wipe off or out, wipe away, re-  
move. 3 to rub, stroke. 4 to strain,  
filter.

सुजः A kind of drum.

सुजा 1 Cleansing, purifying, wash-  
ing, ablution. 2 Cleanliness, purity;  
Bk. 2. 13 (सुद्धि). 3 Complexion,  
pure skin or clear complexion.

सुजित *a.* Wiped off or away,  
cleansed, removed.

सुडः An epithet of Siva.

सुडा, सुडानी, सुडी An epithet of Pār-  
vati; सुकेले रिकालकूटमविचरन् सुडा सुडानपतिः  
Git. 12.

सुष्ट 6 P. (सृति) To: kill, slay,  
destroy.

सुथालः लं The fibrous root of a  
lotus, a lotus-fibre; मेनेपि हि सुथालानाममु-  
बन्ति तेनवः H. 1. 95; सूयं सुथालादिन राजहंसी  
V. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -लं The  
root of a fragrant grass (वरिणसुल).  
-Comp. -मगः a bit of lotus-fibre. -सूयं  
the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुथालिका, सुथाली A lotus stalk or  
fibre; परिसृष्टसुथालीकान्ममं Mā. 1. 22;  
or परिसृष्टसुथालीकान्ममं U. 1. 24.

सुथालिन् *m.* A lotus.

सुथालिनी 1 A lotus-plant. 2 An  
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place  
abounding with lotuses.

सुत *p. p.* 1 ead, deceased 2 As  
good as dead, useless, inefficacious;  
सुतो द्रिद्रः पुरुषो सुतं मेधुनमप्रजं । सुतमश्रोत्रिणं  
आहं सुतो यज्ञस्त्वदाक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. 3  
Calced, reduced; सुच्छां गतो सुतो वा नि-  
दर्शनं पारदोऽन्न रसः Bv. 1. 82. -सं 1 Death.  
2 Food obtained by begging, alms;  
see अहृतं (8). -Comp. -अंशं a corpse.  
-अंशः the sun. -अशान्त्वं impurity con-  
tracted through the death of a rela-  
tion: see अशौच. -उद्गच्छः the sea, ocean.  
-कल्प *a.* almost dead, insensible.  
-सृष्टं a grave. -दारः a widower.  
-नियोजकः one who carries out dead  
bodies to the cemetery. -मत्तः, मत्तकः  
a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequi-  
al rites. -संजीवन *a.* reviving the  
dead. (-नं, नी) the revival of a  
dead person. (-नी) a charm for re-  
viving the dead. -सुतक bringing  
forth a still-born child. -स्नानं ablu-  
tion after a death, or funeral.

सुतकः कं A dead person, a corpse;  
श्रुतं ते जीवन्तोऽप्यहं सुतका मन्दमतो न देवामानन्दं  
जनयति जगन्नाथ मीनितः Bv. 4. 39. -कं  
Impurity contracted through the death  
of a relation. -Comp. -अंतकः a  
jackal.

सुतलः The sun.

सुतलकं A kind of clay.

सुतिः *f.* Death, dying.

सुत्तिका 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2. 182.  
2 Fresh earth. 3 A kind of fragrant  
earth.

सुत्युः 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि  
सुतो सुत्युश्च जन्म सुत्यस्य च Bg. 2. 27 2  
Yama, the god of death. 3 An epi-  
thet of Brahmā. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Of  
Māyā. 6 Of Kali. 7 The god of love.  
-Comp. -सुर्दं a kind of drum beaten  
at obsequial rites. -नाशकः quicksilver.  
-प्रः an epithet of Siva. -पात्रः the  
noose of death or Yama. -गुड्यः the  
sugar-cane. -प्रतिबद्ध *a.* liable to  
death. -फलाली the plantain. -बीजः,  
-बीजः a bamboo-cane. -राज् *m.* Yama,  
the god of death. -लोकः 1 the world  
of the dead, the world of Death or  
Yama. 2 earth, the world of mortals;  
cf. मर्त्यलोक. -वंचनः 1 an epithet of  
Siva. 2 a raven. -सृतिः *f.* a female  
crab.

सुत्युजवः An epithet of Siva.

सुत्ता, सुत्ता 1 Earth, clay 2 Good  
earth or clay. 3 A kind of fragrant  
earth.

सुष्ट 9 P. (सृति, सृदि) 1 To squeeze,  
press, rub; मम च सृदि तं क्षीमं बाल्ये  
त्यदगविवर्तने Ve. 5. 40. 2 To trample or  
tread upon; crush to pieces, kill,  
destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize;  
तामदीदिसृदि Bk. 15. 15; बलासृष्टाकाल-

नामवचनः R. 18. 5. 3. To rub, stroke,  
rub against, touch; Si. 4. 61. 4 To  
overcome, surpass. 5 To wipe away,  
rub off, remove. -WITH अति to  
squeeze, crush, trample upon. -अव  
to tread or trample upon. -उप 1 to  
squeeze, press. 2 to destroy, kill,  
crush; यामिकाननुपस्य N. 5. 110. -परि 1  
to press, squeeze; परिसृष्टसुथालीदुर्बलान्य-  
गकानि U. 1. 24. 2 to kill, destroy. 3  
to wipe away, rub off -प्र to crush,  
bruise, pound, kill. -वि 1 to press,  
squeeze. 2 to bruise, crush, pound;  
Ms. 4. 70. 3 to kill, destroy. -सं to  
squeeze together, bruise, pound,  
kill.

सृष्ट *f.* 1 Clay, earth, loam; आमेदं  
कुसुममव मेदेव धत्ते सृष्टं न हि कुसुमानि वारयन्ति ।  
Subhāsh.; प्रमवति शुचिर्धियोऽयं मणिर्न सृष्टं  
चयः U. 2. 4. 2 A piece of earth,  
lump of clay. 3 A mound of earth.  
4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp.  
-कणः a small clod or lump of earth.  
-करः a potter. -काश्यं an earthen  
vessel. -गः a kind of fish. -चयः  
(सृष्टयः) a heap of earth. -पत्तः a  
potter. -पात्रं, भांडं earthenware, a  
vessel of clay. -पिंडः a clod of  
earth, a lump of clay. 'सृद्धिः 'clod-  
poted', a blockhead; मया च मल्लिङ्गमुद्रितं  
नथैव गृहीतं S. 6. -लोष्टः a clod of earth.  
-शकटिका (सृच्छकटिका) a small car  
of earth, a toy-cart; (it is the name  
of a celebrated play by Sūdraka).

सृद्यः 1 A kind of drum or taber.  
2 A bamboo-cane. -Comp. -फलः  
the bread-fruit tree.

सुदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. 2  
Transient, evanescent.

सुदा See: मद् *f.*

सृदिता *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed;  
सुतसृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. 2 Crush-  
ed, pounded, surrounded down, trampled  
upon, killed. 3 Rubbed off,  
removed. (see सृष्ट.)

सृदिनी Good or soft earth.

सृष्ट *a.* (सु or ह्री *f.*; compar. ब्रवीत्यङ्;  
superl. ब्रुहिष्ट) 1 Soft; tender, subtle,  
pliant, delicate: सृष्ट तीक्ष्णतरं सृष्ट्येन  
तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2; अथवा सृष्टु  
बस्तु हिंसितं सृष्टेवामने प्रजातकः R. 8. 45,  
57; S. 1. 10; 4. 10. 2 Soft, mild,  
gentle; न खरो न च सूक्ष्मा सृष्टः R. 8. 9;  
वाणं कृपसृष्टुमानाः प्रतिर्वनहार 9. 47 'with  
his mind softened with pity'; 11.  
83; S. 6. 1; महर्षिर्दुःखतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54  
'relented'; सातसूलमनिलो नदीरैः पातव-  
त्यपि सृष्टस्तदुर्मं 11. 76 'even a soft or  
gentle breeze' &c. 3 Weak, feeble;  
सर्वथा सृष्टस्वी राजा H. 3; ततस्ते सृष्टोऽश्वन  
मवयः शरपिहितः Mb. 4 Moderate. -दुः  
The planet Saturn. -दु ind. Softly,  
gently, in a sweet manner; स्वनसि सृष्टु  
कणतिकपरः S. 1. 23; वादयते सृष्टु वेष्टु Git.  
5. -Comp. -अंश *a.* of delicate limbs,  
(-नं) tin. (-गी) a delicate woman.

-उत्पलं the soft i. e. blue lotus.  
-काष्णयितं lead. -कोष्ठ a. having  
bowels which are relaxed or easily  
affected by medicines. -गमन a.  
having a gentle or luzzing gait.  
(-न) a goose, female swan. -चर्मिन्,  
-छदः, -त्त्वच्, -त्वच् m. a kind of birch  
tree. -पत्रः a rush or reed. -पर्वकः,  
-पर्वन् n. a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the  
Siri'sha tree. -पूर्व a. gentle at first,  
bland, coaxing. -भायिन् a. sweet  
speaking. -रोमन् m., -रोमकः a hare.  
-स्पर्श a. soft to the touch.

मुद्रकं Gold.

मुद्रक a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2  
Mild, gentle. -लं 1 Water. 2 A  
variety of alwood.

मुद्गी, मुद्गीका A vine or bunch of  
grapes; वाचं तदीयां परीषीय मुद्गी मुद्गीकया  
तुल्यरसं स हसः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मुद्ग 1 U. (मर्धति-ने) To be moist or  
to moisten.

मुद्ग War, battle, fight; सचचिहितमतुलं  
मुद्गोर्ध्वलस्य पश्यत स्वेष्टयिष्युतः Ki. 12.  
39; R. 13, 65; Mv. 5. 13.

मुन्मथ A. Earthen; R. 5. 2.

मुच्छ 6 P. (मुशति, मुच्छ) 1 To touch,  
handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To  
consider, reflect, deliberate. -WITH  
अभि to touch, handle, -आ 1 to  
touch, handle, lay hands on (fig.  
also); नवातपादुसरोजचक्रभिः Ki. 4. 14;  
शरास्रवज्जं मुच्छरामयं Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9.  
34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.  
3 to attack, assail; आशुध नः पदे रैः  
Ku. 2. 31. -परा 1 to touch, rub or  
stroke gently; पराशुध हर्षजडेन पाणिना  
तदीयमंगं कुलिशवर्णाकितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17.  
11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on,  
attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to  
defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect-  
think, consider; किं भवितेति सङ्गं पञ्च-  
नवना पराशुधति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think  
of mentally, praise (स्तु); श्रयारंभे विप्र-  
विपाताय सञ्चितेष्टदेवतां यथकृत्परामृशति K. P.  
1. -परि 1 to touch, graze; शिखरैः  
परिष्टुष्टलोकं Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -वि  
1 to touch. 2 to think, consider,  
reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमुश्य-  
कारिणं गुणलब्ध्याः स्वयमेव संवदः Ki. 2. 30;  
रामप्रवासे व्यष्टशत्रुं दोषं जनाप्रवादं सनेरुद्रस्युं  
Bk. 3. 7, 12. 24; Ku. 6. 27; Bg. 18.  
63. 3 to perceive, observe. 4 to  
examine, test; तद्वज्रमवापनेन मां च शस्त्रे  
प्रयोगे च विमुशतु M. 1.

मुच्छ I. P. (मर्धति) To sprinkle.  
-II. 1 U. (मर्धति-ने) To bear, endure  
&c. (usually 1 U.). -III. 4. 10. U.  
(मुशति-ने, मर्धति-ने, मर्धति) 1 To suffer,  
bear, endure, put up with; तात्कालिद्व-  
कार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न मर्धतीति U. 3; 1.  
9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To  
pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear;  
सम्पत्तु लब्धस्य प्रालिखतां तातपादाः U. 6; प्रथम-  
नित्यं प्रेश्य मुद्रितजगत्स्यैकोऽपराधो भवता सर्ववि-  
चरिः S. 4; इत्यर्थं मर्धय मर्धय Ve. 1; महाभाद्रपद  
मर्धय Mk. 1.

मुषा 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruthfully,  
lyingly; यद्वक्त्रं मुद्रिरीक्षते न धनिनां त्वं न  
चाद्रे मुषा Bh. 3. 147; वृषामागसिंको Bv. 2.  
21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, use-  
lessly. -Comp. -अव्यायिन् m. a kind  
of crane. -अर्थक a. 1 untrue. 2  
absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an  
impossibility. -उच्छे falsehoood, lying,  
a false statement; तस्मिन् मन्त्रे राजपुत्रि  
स्वयं तदिति U. 4. -ज्ञानं ignorance,  
error. -भायिन्, -वादिन् m. a liar. -वाच्  
f. an untrue or satirical speech,  
satire, irony. -वाद्ः 1 an untrue  
speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere  
speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

मुषालकः The mango tree

मुष्ट p. p. 1 Cleansed, purified. 2  
Besmeared. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4  
Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated.  
6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -गन्धः  
a savoury or agreeable smell.

मुष्टिः f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning,  
purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing,  
preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित; desid. भिस्तते) To  
exchange or barter. -WITH नि or  
विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also  
मेखल). 2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रिजा,  
-कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river  
Narmadā.

मेखल 1 A belt, girdle, waistband,  
zone in general (fig. also); any-  
thing which girds or surrounds; मही-  
सगरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्ना-  
विद्वान्मेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R.  
6. 63; Rs. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the  
girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबविदेः  
सद्वृत्तमेखलः Rs. 14. 6; R. 8. 64; मेखला-  
जुषैरुत गोत्रसखलितेषु दंपत्यं Ku. 4. 8. 3 The  
triple girdle worn by the first three  
castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope  
of a mountain (नितंब); अमेखलं संचरतां  
चमालां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. 5 The hips.  
6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or  
string fastened to the hilt. 8 The  
girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river  
Narmadā. -Comp. -पद्मे the hips.  
-वधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेखलिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva.  
2 A religious student, a Brah-  
machārin, q. v.

मेघः 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्जनमेघका इव  
दिशो मेघः सञ्चिच्छते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c.  
2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant  
grass. -चं Talc. -Comp. -अवन् m.,  
-पथः, -मार्गः 'the path of clouds',  
atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः  
the wind. -अस्थि n. hail. -आख्यं talc.  
-आगमः the approach of rains, the  
rainy season. -आदोपः a dense or  
thick cloud. -आदंबरः thunder.  
-आनंदा a kind of crane. -आनंदिन्  
m. a peacock. -आलोकः the  
appearance or sight of clouds; मेघा

लोके भवति मुखिनां गन्धशाल्वं चेतः Me. 3.  
-आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं  
rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds.  
-कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy  
season. -गर्जनं, गर्जना thunder.  
-चिन्कः the Chātaka bird. -जः a  
large pearl. -जालं 1 a dense mass of  
clouds. 2 talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the  
Chātaka bird. -ज्योतिस् m. n. lightn-  
ing. -डंबरः thunder. -दीपः lightning.  
-द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1  
the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 an  
epithet of Varuṇa. 3 of Indrajit, son  
of Rāvaṇa. -अनुलसिन्, -अनुलसकः  
a peacock. -जित् m. an epithet of  
Lakshmaṇa. -निर्घोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः,  
-माला a line of clouds. -पुष्पं 1  
water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -मसवः  
water. -भूति a thunderbolt. -मंडलं  
the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् a.  
cloud-capt. -मोनिः fog, smoke. -रवः  
thunder. -वर्णा the Indigo plant.  
-वर्त्मन् n. the atmosphere. -वह्निः  
lightning. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of  
Indra; अपति स्म मेवमेव मेघवाहनः Si. 13.  
18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं  
1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N.  
of a metre; see App. I. -वेदमन् n.  
the atmosphere. -मारः a kind of  
camphor. -मुहू m. a peacock.  
-स्तनितं thunder.

मेघकर a. Producing clouds.

मेघक a. Black, dark-blue, dark-  
coloured; कुर्वन्जनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः  
सञ्चिच्छते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59.  
-कः 1 Blackness, the dark blue  
colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail.  
3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6  
A kind of gem. -कं Darkness.  
-Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the  
Yamunā.

मेद्, मेद् 1 F. (मेदति, मेदति) To be  
mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree  
(आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver  
or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. 2 A  
pillar in the midst of a threshing-  
floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A  
post to which cattle are bound. 4 A  
prop for supporting the shafts of a  
carriage.

मेद्दः A ram. -द्दं The male organ of  
generation, penis; (यस्य) मेद्दं चोन्माद्यु-  
काष्णकीं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp. -चर्मन्  
n. the prepuce. -जः an epithet of  
Siva. -रोगः a venereal disease.

मेदकः 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेठः, मेदः An elephant-keeper.

मेठः, मेदकः A ram.

मेद्दः See मेद्द.

मेय 1 U. (मेयति-ने) 1 To meet. 2  
To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To  
revile. 4 To know, understand. 5  
To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.  
मेधः 1 Fat. 2 A particular mixed tribe. 3 N. of a serpent-demon. -Comp. -जं a species of bdellium. -भिद्धः N. of a degraded tribe.  
मेधकः Liquor used for distillation.  
मेधस् n. 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhātus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. 2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेधश्चेद्वृद्धोदां लघु मवस्यत्यनयोयं वयुः S. 2. 5. -Comp. -अर्बुदं a fatty tumour. -कृत m. n. flesh. -प्रथिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -तेजस् n. a bone. -विद्धः a lump of fat. -हाद्भिः f. 1 increase of fat, corpulence. 2 enlargement of the scrotum.

मेधस्विन् a. 1 Fat, corpulent. 2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.  
मेदिनी 1 The earth; न मामवाति सद्दीपा रत्नसुरि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं वसु नितांत-मुच्यता मेदिनीमपि हस्वराजः Ki. 13. 53. 2 Ground, land, soil. 3 Spot, place. 4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -दूधः dust.  
मेदुर a. 1 Fat. 2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. 3 Thick, dense; Māl. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with, (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेधैर्मेदुरस्वरं Gīt. 1; मकरंदसंदर्भमलमंदाकिनीमेदुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.  
मेदुरित a. Thickened, made dense; U. 1.

मेध a. 1 Fat. 2 Dense, thick.  
मेध 1 U. See मेध्.  
मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेध, अश्व-मेध. 2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.  
मेधा (changed to मेध in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दुह् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धरावती मेधा A. k. 2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 174. 3 A form of Sarasvatī. 4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -रुद्धः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेधावत् a. Wise, intelligent.  
मेधाविन् a. 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. 2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. 2 A parrot. 3 An intoxicating drink.

मेधि See मेधि.  
मेधय a. 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. 2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेधेयस्तेजः R. 13. 3. 3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -रयः 1 A goat. 2 A Khadīra tree. 3 Barley (according to Medint). -रया N. of several plants.

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalā). 2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपमेने) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. 2 N. of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock. 2 A cat. 3 A goat.

मेथिका, मेथी N. of a plant (Mar. मेथी, from the leaves of which reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेपते) To go, move.  
मेय a. 1 Measurable, to be measured. 2 Capable of being estimated. 3 Discernible, capable of being known (जेय).

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विमज्ज मेरुं यदर्थिंसात् कुवः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समात्तेममहिमा मेरुं मे रोचते Bh. 3. 151. 2 The central bead in a rosary. 3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -धामन् m. an epithet of Siva. -चक्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.  
मेलः Meeting, union, intercourse, a company, an assembly. (Also मेलक.)

मेलनं 1 Union, junction, 2 Association. 3 Mixture.

मैला 1 Union, intercourse. 2 A company, an assembly, a society. 3 Antimony. 4 The indigo plant. 5 Ink. 6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अं-धुकाः, -अं-धुः, -नंदा, -नंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेह 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेघः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंघः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -सूयं a flock of sheep.

मेघा Small cardamoms.  
मेथिका, मेथी A ewe.

मेहः 1 Making water, passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 A urinary disease. 4 A ram. 5 Goat. -Comp. -झी turmeric.

मेहनं 1 Passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 The penis.

मेत्र a. (त्री f.) 1 Belonging to a friend. 2 Given by a friend. 3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. 4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -जः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. 3

The anus. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. 2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; प्रत्युपेक्षु स्फुटितकमलामोदनीकषायः Me. 31. 3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -जं 1 Friendship. 2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. 3 The lunar mansion अनुराधा (मेकमे in the same sense.)

मेत्रकं Friendship.

मेत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmīki. 2 Of Agastya. 3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice.

मेत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. 2 Of Vasishṭha. 3 Of Vālmīki.

मेत्रय a. (त्री f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मेत्रयकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मेत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मेत्र्य Friendship, alliance.

मेथिलः A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -ली N. of Sitā; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a. (त्री f.) 1 Paired, coupled. 2 United by marriage. 3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; यत् मेथुनमयजं Pt. 2. 94. 2 Marriage 3 Union, connection.

-Comp. -उत्तरः the excitement of sexual passion. चर्मिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.

मेधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -स्वस्व f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेदः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मेरेयः -य, मेरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अशिरजनि वधूभिः पतिमेरेयकिं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मैलिदः A bee.

मोक्ष The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. 2 To loose, untie, undo. 3 To wrest away. 4 To cast, hurl, fling. 5 To shed.

मोक्षः 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साक्षुणा तव वंसे मोक्षे ऋचमयति K. Me. 61; लम्बमोक्षाः युकाद्वः B. 17. 20; युवाणे च युते मोक्षं 17. 19. 2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. 3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the

equi from recurring births: or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35. 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पतीमेषव-भोक्षा: Ku. 3. 31. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; वायुमोक्ष, अश्वमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, दाणमोक्ष: S. 3. 5. Scattering, strowing. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. उपपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hsuen Theang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षणं 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्ष a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; राज्ञा मोक्षं वरमाप्नुते नाथने लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोक्षवृत्ति कलमस्य चेदित R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्त्तव्य a. engaging in useless rites. -पुण्या a barren woman.

मोक्षोदः A hedge, fence.

मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -चं A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) Releasing, freeing from. -ने 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षयितु a. Releasing, setting free.

मोक्षार्द्रः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः -कं A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Śrāddha (सुश्रुतसूत्रम्).

मोक्षनं, मोक्षनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by दण्डवत्प्रणामः—मोक्षयितवती

हेति तद्भावभावतः । प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोक्षयित-मुदीर्यते see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; वरानन्दश्च मोक्षश्च U. 2. 12. R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आह्वयः the mango tree.

मोक्षक a. (का-की f.) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 239. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother).

मोक्षनं 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयंतिका, मोक्षयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, महिष्ठा, सुषिका). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -हं The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुण्यमेषमहंलुचयानलता Mk. 1, दृष्टिमेषे प्रदोषे Gīt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षणं 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्षः Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोक्ष-नातवैरतगुरिरं लक्ष्यते सुखमाला V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ञात्वा न पुन-मोक्षमेवं वास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तितिक्षुर्दुस्तरं मोक्षदु-हुषेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying. 2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating. -नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -नं 1 Stupefying. 2 Idle per-

plexing, puzzling. 3 Stupor; loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोक्षित p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोक्षिनी 1 N. of an Āpsaras. 2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Viṣṇu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्ष (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिकः A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -श्रुतिः a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -श्रमन् n. a string of pearls. -प्रसूता a pearl-muscle. -श्रुतिः f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls.

मोक्ष्यं Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्यं Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्ष-रिभिः कृतार्थं K.

मोक्षर्यं 1 Talkativeness, garrulity.

2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्ष्यं 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्षं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोक्ष a. (जी f.) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

माजी The girdle of a Brāhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निर्वचनं, -बचनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 163.

मोक्ष्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्षः A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षलिः A crow.

मोक्षीन a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मोक्षं Silence, taciturnity; मोक्षं सर्ववि-साधनं; मोक्षं त्वज 'open your lips'; मोक्षं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -सुप्ता the attitude of silence. -व्रतं a vow of silence.

मोक्षिन a. (नी f.) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -म. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मोक्षकः A drummer.

मोक्ष्यं Folly, stupidity.

मोक्षः N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मोक्षं नवे राजनि M. 1. 4. 15; मोक्षैरिष्याधीभिः



प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word नौवं in this passage).

नौवीं 1 A bow-string; नौवींकिणाको वृजः S. 1. 13; नौवीं वनुषि चातना R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. 2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42.

नौल a. (ला, -ली f.) 1 Radical, original. 2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). 3 Nobly born, of a good family. 4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 5; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

नौलि a. Head, foremost, best; अखिल-परिमलानां नौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; नौली वा रचयन्तर्लि Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. 2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. 3 The Asoka tree. -लिः (m. or f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. 2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटाभौलि Ku. 2. 16 (जटावट Malli.). 3 Braided hair, hair-braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. -मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -मंडनं a head-ornament. -मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

नौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. 2 Chief, principal. 3 Inferior. नौल्यं Price.

नौल्य Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

नौलिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

नौल्ल a. (ली f.) 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. 2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). 3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a paragon).

नौल्लः, नौल्लिकः An astrologer.

नौल्ल 1 P. (मनति, श्रत) 1 To repeat (in the mind). 2 To learn diligently. 3 To remember. -With अ 1 to think of, meditate upon; पशुं नौल्लयमानसना-मनंतं Bv. 4. 32. 2 to hand down

traditionally, lay down, mention, consider, speak of; त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81, 5. 31. 3 To study, learn, commit to memory; नदं नल्ल सम्यागात् Ku. 6. 16; Bk. 17. 20.

-सना 1 to repeat. 2 to lay down, prescribe; नं हि यमद्वयकारः समामनन्ति U. 4. श्रत p. p. 1 Repeated. 2 Learnt, studied.

नल्ल I. 1 P. (नल्लति) 1 To rub. 2 To heap, collect, accumulate. II. 10 U. (नल्लयति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. 2 To smear, rub, anoint. 3 To mix, combine.

नल्लः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

नल्लण 1 Smearing the body with unguents. 2 Anointing, smearing in general. 3 Accumulating, heaping up. 4 Oil, ointment.

नल्ल 1 A. (नल्लते, caus. नल्लयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

नल्लिमन् m. 1 Tenderness, softness. 2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वभोगः) हिमालयमात्रं यस्मै तन्मादिभ्यः स्फुटं फले Si. 2. 49.

नल्ल 1 P. (नल्लयति) To go, move.

नल्ल 1 P. (नल्लयति) To go, move.

नल्ल 10 U. (नल्लयति-ने) To cut or divide.

नल्ल p. p. Faded, thered.

नल्लान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. 2 Wearied, weary, laud. 3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. 4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. 5 Foul, dirty. -Comp. -अय a. weak bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. -मनस a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

नल्लानि f. 1 Fading, withering, decay. 2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Foulness.

नल्लयत्-नल्लयिन् a. Withering, growing thin or emaciated.

नल्लयु a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. 2 Growing thin or emaciated. 3 Growing languid or weary.

नल्लयु a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. 2 Barbarous. 3 Withered, faded. -हं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

नल्लयु, नल्लयु See नल्ल, नल्लयु.

नल्लयु, or नल्लयु 1 P., 10 U. (नल्लयति नल्लयति, नल्लयु, नल्लयु) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

नल्लयुः 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; गार्ह्य नल्लयुप्रति-हितु विरोधादर्थे. सति J. N. V.; नल्लयुः वृद्धयते, or नल्लयुनिवहनिषये कलशसि कर्वाले Git. 1. 2 An outcast, a very low man, Baudhāyana thus defines the word: -गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भावते। सर्वचारविहीनश्च नल्लयु इत्यभिधीयते। 3 A sinner, wicked person. -युः Copper. -युः. -आयुः copper. -आयुः wheat. -आयुः, -युः copper. -कंदः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer, barbarian. -देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by Non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barely. -वाच a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

नल्लयुः p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -हं 1 A foreign tongue. 2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

नल्लयु, नल्लयु (नल्लयु-हं) To be mad.

नल्लयु 1 A (नल्लयते) To worship-serve.

नल्ले 1 P. (नल्लयति, नल्लान) 1 To fade, wither; नल्लयति, नल्लयति Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. 2 To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि... मल्लयुः मणिकुट्टिमोचितौ R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. 3 To be sad or dejected; to downcast or dispirited; मल्लो साय विषादेन K. P. 10; नल्लयते मे मनो हीदे Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. 5 To disappear, vanish. -With परि 1 to fade, wither; परिनल्लयुः कु. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. 2 to be dejected or dispirited. -न 1 to fade, wither. 2 to be sad or dejected. 3 to be languid. 4 to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकृन् *n.* The liver. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual ).

यकृत *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -*Comp.* -आत्मिका: a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 *N.* of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं यक्षेण रक्षति वे प्राप्तगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 *A* kind of ghost or spirit. 3 *N.* of the palace of Indra. 4 *N.* Of Kubera. -क्षी *A* female Yaksha. -*Comp.* -अधिपतिः, -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कर्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola ( according to others, also sandal and saffron ) mixed in equal proportions; ( कर्पूरागुरुकस्तूरीककालेयैश्च कर्दमः Ak.; कुरुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चन्दनं तथा । महाभयधामायुक्तं नामनी यक्षकर्दमः । ). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्षः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज *m.*, -राजः *N.* of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 *A* female Yaksha. 2 *N.* of the wife of Kubera. 3 *A* certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 *A* sylph or fairy ( holding intercourse with mortals ).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 *A* disease in general. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -क्षी grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज् 1 *U.* ( यजति ते, इट्; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियक्षति ते ) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices ( often with instr. of words meaning ' a sacrifice ' ); येन राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to ( with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation ); पशूना रुद्रं यजते

Bk.; यस्मिन्नेव जने पितृन् Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -*Caus.* ( यजयति ते ) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -*WITH* अग्निः, परि, -य to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -सं to adore, worship; सत्ययज्ञमन्त्रं Bk. 15. 96.

यजतिः *A* technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यजन्तः *A* Brāhmana who maintains consecrated fire ( अग्निहोविन् ). -त्रं Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यजनं 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 *A* sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. 3 *A* place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 *A* person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 *A* person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 ( Hence ) *A* host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -*Comp.* -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmana ( of one who himself performs a sacrifice ); S. 4.

यजिः 1 *A* sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 *A* sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *n.* 1 *A* sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 *A* text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. मन्त्रं. 3 *N.* of the Yajurveda. -*Comp.* -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulae. -वेदः the second of the three ( or four, including the Atharvaveda ) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions: — the वैदिकीय or दृष्टयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 *A* sacrifice, sacrificial rite; येन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वदुतः &c. 2 *An* act of worship, any pious or devotional act. ( Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmana, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are: — भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices ', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately ). 3 *N.* of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -सुक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ( आ )भारः -रं a sacrificial hall. -अंशं 1 a part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञायोहितव-ज्रवेद्यस्य Ku. 1. 17. ( -मः ) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree ( उद्वर ) 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -अग्निः an epithet of Siva. -अयज्ञः a god. -आत्मन् *m.*, -इन्द्रः *N.* of Vishnu. -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes ( and now even of other lower castes ) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63. ( originally उपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread ). -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. ( -नः ) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालकः the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. ( -मः ) 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -कृतः 1 a sacrificial rite. 2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -ह्रः a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 5. 169. -द्रव्यं anything ( e. g. a vessel ) used for a sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -पुरुषः, -फलदः epithets of Vishnu. -भागः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 a god, deity. -सुक् *m.* a god, deity. -सुमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तु *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. or Krishna. -रसः -रेतस् *m.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वह्निः-ह्वी *f.* the Soma plant. -वातः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, दी *f.* a sacrificial altar. -सरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः-श्रे the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तयादत्तं Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. -सदस *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -मारः an epithet of Vishnu. -सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -सुत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. -सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. -स्थाणुः

यथा *ind.* १ Used by itself यथा has the following senses:— (a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथानुसूते; Pt. 1. U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दश-तस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 8; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रपठं कति स्वाधीनपतिकं यथा (न युजति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बह्विर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; 3. 68; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तोषनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षमनयुस्तद्वैतं न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चारुसिंहं यथा व्याघरायामि Pt. 1. 2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:— (a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथावृक्षः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वयूचतुर्केषु यिं यथैव ज्ञाता प्रिया तदु-जायते तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बायते स्त्र्यो (or सीतं) यथा नावति बायते; (as much-as, as-as,); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1 above; (b) so-that (तथा standing for 'so' and यथा for 'that'; यथा बहुजनशोषाया न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3; तथा प्रयतेषां यथा नोपहस्वसे जनेः K. 109; तस्मान्मुचे यथा तात संविधात् तथाहसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since-  
therefore, as (because); so; यथा इतो-  
मुच्यतेति कलकः अतस्तथा तर्क्यामि &c. Māl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted;  
मदं मदं नुदति पवनश्चातुर्गुलो यथा वा...सर्विधेः  
प्रवर्ते बलाकाः Ms. 9; (d) if-then, as  
surely as-so surely (a strong form  
of assertion or adjuration); बाह्वनःक-  
र्मभिः पक्षौ व्यभिचारे यथा न मे तथा विनिर्मुक्तं देखि  
मार्गमंतुर्गमसि R. 15. 81; यथायथा-तथा-  
तथा the more-the more, the less-the-  
less; यथायथा शोचनमतिप्रकाम तथा तथाप्यतस्त-  
संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73  
यथा-तथा in any manner, in what-  
ever way; यथा कथञ्चित् any how  
some how or other. N. B.:—  
the first member of Avyayibhāva  
comp. यथा is usually translated by  
'according to, according as, in ac-  
cordance with, in conformity to, in  
proportion to, not exceeding', &c.

compounds below. -अंश, अंशतस् *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकार *ind.* according to authority. -अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्व, -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनुरूप *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिप्रेत, -अभिमत, -अभिलाषित, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति च माय्य यथार्थमात्रे R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः correct or right perception; यथार्थवक्ता. 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कविष्यन्ति नामास्य (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थनरनिग्रहात् R. 15. 6; युधि सद्यः शत्रुपाल तां यथार्थं Śi. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2. 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-र्थे, अधतः) truly, rightly, properly. -अमर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name); प्रवासिद्वेष्टेपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. -वर्णः *a.* a spy (for यथार्थवर्ण). -अर्ह *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. -वर्णः *a.* a spy, an emissary. -अर्ह, -अर्हंत *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40. -अर्हण *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाश *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place; शत्रुघ्नसमुत्पन्न यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. -अवस्थ *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आख्यात *ind.* as before stated. -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिस्तरिधिर्गो R. 3. 67. -आचार *ind.* as customary or usual. -आम्नात, -आम्नार्य *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभ *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवास *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आशय *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आश्रमे *ind.* according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, -इष्ट, -ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -ष्ट, -त्तं) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; एषेष्टं वृद्धे मांसं; Ch. P.

3. -ईप्सित *ind.* as personally see, as actually perceived. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1; यथोक्त्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तर *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संवृतेषु यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. -उत्साह *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or उद्देश *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजोष *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेश *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोग *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-मे) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. -कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्पैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वपन्ति R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रम, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -क्षम *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -ज्ञात *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -ज्ञान *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -ज्येष्ठ *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be. -दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. -निर्दिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्ट्यापारा सखी &c. -न्याय *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -पुर *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-वं), -पूर्वकं *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 187. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्व Y. 1. 35. -प्रदेश *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49. संजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठेष्टुणं R. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -प्रधान, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्राण *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. -प्रार्थित *ind.* as requested. -चल *ind.* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -भाग, भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place, यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेति R. 6. 19. -युत *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (सुगः) यथासुखीनः सीतायाः पुरुषे बहु लोभम् Bk. 5. 48. -यथ *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. बीजवर्गे सुखार्थं विप्रकीर्णं यथायथं S. D. 337. -युक्त, -योग *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -योर्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -रूप *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संस्कारोभयरीत्या मेधिलयो यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -शक्ति, -शक्त्य *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्र *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law or laws; Ms. 6. 88. -श्रुत *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts. -संख्य *a.* figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं निवे विपत्तिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं), -संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -समय *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -सुख *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निधाय क्रमोश्च यथासुखं ते संवाह्यामि चरणान्त पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -स्थान *a.* the right or proper place. (-ने) *ind.* in the proper place, duly. -स्थित *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. 8. 2 truly, properly. -स्व *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अथास्ते चिरमृतो यथास्व R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अथापिपदाधिसृतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहेण R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विहितान्वयश्च R. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214.

**यद्** *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* यः *f.* या, *n.* यद्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (*a.*) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य दुर्द्धिर्ले तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; यद्दे रोचते यस्मि भवेत्तत्तस्य पुं. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं विमर्ति स्वशुज-युधवलः पांडवानां चतुरा... कौपायस्तस्य तस्य स्व-मिह जगत्तन्तकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. (c) When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles किं, चत्, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever', 'any'; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow; some how or other; यन्नुवापि, यो वा कोवा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत्किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च निजाणि &c. -*ind.* As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योयं जनप्रवाहो यस्संपर्कपदमनुपपन्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिन्विता समुपपन्ना यदर्थोत्पद्य-पायाश्रितनिवाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. 2 or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; त्रियमाचरितं-लते त्वा मे ... यदियं पुनरुपपागेनवा परितुकार्यं मुक्तौ मयाय दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भव-त्था न वपुषि ह्यो न क्षिपयेय यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. -*Comp.* -*अपि ind.* although, though; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27. -*अर्थ ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रुतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भव-त्सकाशं वेवितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. 2 since, because; दूतं दैनं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणमतिवर्तितुम्-वदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो Mb. -*कारण, -कारणात् ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. 2 since; because. -*कृते ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing; -*भविष्यः* a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'), Pt. 1. 318. -*वा ind.* or else, whether; नैतद्विदुः कतरा गरीयो वदं जयम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning) -*वृत्तं* an adventure. -*सत्यं ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अम-ग्लाहसया यो वचनस्य यत्तस्य कपितामि मे हृदयं V. 1. Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

**यदा** *ind.* 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; येवन्तदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदापुन-निर्गमन्ति from what time from that

time forward. 2 If (=यदि); एवं नेव यदा करिष्विदे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. 3 Whereas, since, as.

**यदि** *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition and in this sense, generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तद्, तद् or अत्र); प्रणिस्तपोमिरथवामिमंतं मदीयः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mb. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतविकीरुद्वी हरति दूरातिनिरमतिवोरं Git. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोव (=कस्तर्हि) दोष- H. Pr. 35. 2 Whether, if; वद् प्रदोषे सुद-चंद्रतारका विमाहरी यद्युवाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. 3 Provided that, when. 4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावेदेव क्रियतां perhaps you might do so; एवं स्पृष्टं यदि हिल भवेदगममित्तवेति Me. 103; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि) means 'though' 'although'; Si. 16. 82; Bg. 1. 38; S. 1. 31; यद्वि-व; यदा जयम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12. 4. 5 यदुः N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayāni and ancestor of the Yādavas. -*Comp.* -*कुलोद्भवः, -नंदनः, -अष्टः* epithets of Krishna.

**यद्यच्छा** 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). 2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally', 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यद-च्छाऽद्वैतं K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c. वसिष्ठमुश्रुतं यदच्छाऽऽजता श्रुत-प्रमादा दृष्टेयं नान्दीनी R. 3. 42; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14. -*Comp.* -*अभिज्ञः* 1 voluntary or self-offered witness. -*सवादः* 1 accidental conversation, 2 spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

**यदृच्छातम्** *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

**यत्** *m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. 2 A driver (as of an elephant carriage); coachman, charioteer; यत्ता गजस्याभ्युपतद्वजस्य R. 7. 37; अथ यंतरामादिष्य युवांन् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. 3 An elephant driver or rider.

**यत्** 1. 10. U. (यन्ति, यन्ति-ने) To restrain, curb, check, bind, fasten, compel; शापयन्तिपोलस्त्यवलाकारकचग्रहेः R. 10. 47. -*With* नि 1 to curb, restrain, fetter. 2 to fasten, bind. -*सं* to check, restrain, stop; संयन्तिता मया रयः S. 7.

**यंत्र** 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहयेव (see the quotation under this word). 2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. 3 A surgical instrument, especially a band in-

strument (opp. शस्त्र). 4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; द्रुपयेव Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so देलं जलं &c. 5 A bolt, lock. 6 Restraint, force. 7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -*Comp.* -*उपलः* a mill, mill-stone. -*करंडिका* a kind of magical basket. -*कर्मकृत् m.* an artist, artisan. -*गृहं* 1 an oil-mill. 2 a manufactory. -*चेष्टितं* any magical work, an enchantment. -*दृढ* a, secured by a bolt (as a door). -*नालं* a mechanical pipe or tube. -*पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका* a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -*प्रवाहः* an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -*नारिः* a canal or an aqueduct. -*शरः* an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

**यंत्रकः** 1 One well acquainted with machinery. 2 A mechanist. -*चक्रं* 1 A bandage (in medic.) 2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

**यंत्रण-या** 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रणदंतुरंतरं व्यलिखन्नेनपुटेन पशती N. 2. 2. 2 A restraint, restriction; check; ह्रीयंत्रणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नयान्य-लोलानि विहोचन्नाणि K. 7. 75; R. 7. 23. 3 Fastening binding (बंध); निविडपीन-कुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमयात् प्रतिबन्धती N. 4, 10. 4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion). अलमलसुपचारयंत्रणया M. 4. 5 Guarding, protecting. 6 A bandage.

**यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी** A wife's younger sister.

**यन्त्रिण a. or s.** 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). 2 One who pains, a tormentor. 3 One who possesses an amulet.

**यम्** 1 P. (यच्छति, यतः *desid.* विरयति), 1 To check, curb, restrain, control subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वाह्मनसरी प्रज्ञः Kath. 1; यतचित्तात्मन् Bg. 4. 21; see यत. 2 To offer, give, bestow. -*Caus.* (ययति-ने) To restrain, check &c. -*With* आ 1 to extend, lengthen, stretch out; बद्धं-पार्श्वि-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वग-मायच्छमानः S. 4 v. 1. 2 to draw up or back; आयच्छति कृपाद्वज्जु Sk.; क्षामयुवतमा-यच्छति Bk. 6. 119. 3 to restrain, hold in, suppress, suspend (as breath). Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. 4 to stretch oneself, grow long (Atm.). 5 to grasp, possess, have; श्रिसमायच्छ-मानाभिरुचमानिमुपतं Bk. 8. 46. 6 to bring or lead towards. -*उच्* (usually Atm.) 1 to raise, list up, elevate; नृप उच्यते S. 1; उच्यते नृप उच्यते Ms. 4. 104 B. 11. 17, 15. 23 Bk. 4. 21, 2

to become ready, set about, begin (with dat. or inf.); उद्यच्छन्ना यमनाथः R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47. 3 to strive, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदे Sk. 4 to reign, manage, govern. -उय (Atm.) 1 to marry; भवान्मित्रः समयादिमाद्युपपत्तं S. 5. (मेनं) आत्मादुक्त्या विधिनोपयेने Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27. 2 to seize, hold, take, accept, possess; राज्ञायुपायंस्त जिस्वरानि Bk. 1. 16; 15. 21; 8. 33. 3 to show, indicate; Rk. 7. 101. -दि 1 to restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रहृत्य नियताः स्वदा Bg. 7. 20; (युतां) राज्ञाक मेमा न नियंतुयमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. 2 to suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्गतिः प्रकृतिं स्वा निर्यच्छति Ms. 10. 59. 'does not suppress or conceal' &c. 3 to offer, give; को नः कुले निवचनानि नियच्छति S. 6. 24. 4 to punish chastise; नियंत्यश्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. 5 to regulate or direct in general. 6 to attain, obtain; तालज्ञाप्रयासेन शेषमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. 7 to assume. (-Caus.) 1 to restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमसि विमर्गस्थितानात्तद्रुः S. 5. 8. 2 to bind, fasten; Si. 7. 50; R. 5. 73. 3 to moderate, mitigate, relieve; Ku. 1. 61. चिनि to curb, control; Bg. 6. 24. -स् 1 to restrain, curb, check, control (Atm.); Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. 2 to bind, imprison, fasten, confine, banish ना न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20; 42. 3 to gather (Atm.); ग्रीहीन्संयच्छते Sk. 4 to shut, close; Bg. 8. 12.

यमः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तव येन नियमेन तपोऽयुजेव 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished: -शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तयमः। नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमार्गमुत्साधनं। Ak.; see Malli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षांतिकेन सत्यमकल्मषं। अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुषं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुवंशं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवम्। प्रीतिः प्रसन्नो मादुषं मार्दवं च यमा दशाः; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned: -अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषा। अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च॥). 5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are: -यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधार्याध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टांगानि. 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्तात्रये त्वयि यमदपि दंडवति U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; यमार्जुनं प्रति यमो च (द. इ.) मरुत्सहदेवौ कथैव नास्ति V. 2. 25. यमोऽपि मरुत्सहदेवौ जमेता मता Ms.

9. 126. 8 One of a pair or couple. -नं A pair or couple. -उयच्छः -अयच्छः; -अयच्छः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अयच्छः an epithet of Siva. 2 of Yama. -द्विच्छः 'Yama's servant', a messenger of death. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -ज a. twin-born, twin; व्रतारो आशं यमजी U. 6. -द्वतः 1 a messenger of death. 2 A crow. -द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊजी.); cf. मातृद्वितीया. -शानी the abode of Yama; वरः संतारते द्विद्वि वरः शान्तजनिका Bh. 3. 112. -यमिनी N. of the river Yamunā. -यमना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death; (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures,' 'extreme pain'). -यम m. Yama, the god of death. -यमः the tribunal of Yama. -यमः a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north.

यमकः 1 Restraint, check. 2 A twin. 3 A great moral or religious duty see यम (4). -यं 1 A double bandage. 2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme; (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2. 52); आवृत्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी f.) Restraining, curbing, governing &c. -नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. 2 Stopping, ceasing. 3 Cessation, rest. -नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. -लैः The number 'two'. -लौ (dual) A pair. -लं, -ली A pair, couple.

यमवत् a. One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death.'

यमुना N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -Comp. -मातु m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahucha. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devayani went to her father and

complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being hence more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः ययावर q. v.

ययिः-सी m. 1 A horse fit for the Aavamedha (or any) sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. 2 A horse in general.

यहि ind. 1 When, while, whenever. 2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तहि- or तहि; but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. 2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. 3 A measure of length equal to  $\frac{1}{6}$  or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an *angula*. 4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. -अक्षरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -आग्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः saltpetre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -क्षौद्रः, -चूर्णः, -विष्टं barley-meal. -कलः a bamboo. -लासः salt-petre, nitre. -शूकः, -शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवनः 1 A Greek, an Ionian. 2 Any foreigner, of barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). 3 A carrot. यवनानी The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag.; यवनीयुषस्यभ्रातां सेरे मधुमदं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. रश्वापासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिकृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः S. 2; प्रविश्य शाकुन्तला यवनी S. 6; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). 2 A curtain.



यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसेयनं Ft. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवाग्रु f. Rice-gruel, sour-gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवाग्रुविलद्वया Susr.; सूत्राय कल्पते यवाग्रुः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; ( दुष्टो यवो यवानी ).

यवविष्ट a. Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवन् q. v.). -ष्टः The youngest brother.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). -म. 1 A younger brother. 2 A Sūdra.

यशस् n Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्णते यशो लोके तैलविदुरिवांमसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोवैः R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -Comp. -कर a. (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -काम a. (यशस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. -कार्य, -शरीर body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरं भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57; Bh. 2. 24. -द्व a. (यशोद्व) conferring fame. (-द्वः) quicksilver. (-या) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. -घन a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अयं स्वदेहात् किमतेदिशायोत् यशोयवानां हि यशो मयिः R. 14. 35, 2. 1. -पटहः a double-drum. -शेष a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; i. e. dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-यः) death.

यशस्य a. 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. 2 Renowned, famous, glorious.

यशस्विन् a. Famous, glorious, renowned.

यष्टि-ही f. 1 A stick, staff. 2 A cudgel, mace, club. 3 A column, pillar, pole. 4 A perch, as in वसयष्टि. 5 A stem, support. 6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. 7 A stalk, stem. 8 A branch, twig; कद्वयष्टिः सुटकोरुवे U. 3. 42; so वृत्तयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टिः &c. 9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य सांहरमहर्षिनिश्रया विहोलायष्टिप्रविष्टवचनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. 10 Any creeping plant. 11 Anything thin, slim or slender (at the end of comp.; later words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वैष्णवमती सरांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -Comp. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षस्य यष्टिनिवासममात् R. 16. 14. 2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -शाय a. 1 feeble or powerless. 2 out of breath.

यष्टिका A lapwing.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. 2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). यष्टी see यष्टि.

यष्टु m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1. 4. P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -Caus. (यास्यति-ते) To put to trouble. -WITH आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; नायस्यसि तपस्यन्ती Bk. 6. 69, 15. 54. (-Caus.) to trouble, torment, afflict. -य to strive, endeavour.

या 2 P. (याति, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययो तदीयामवलम्ब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; अन्वगम्यो नभ्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., दा. or with प्रति). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; मायकमेण हि यवानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. 6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमतिवर्ति याते तु K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). 10 To undertake; न त्वस्य सिद्धो यास्यामि सग्न्यावारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाशं या to be destroyed; याच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; लघुतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वृशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अथो या to sink; विपर्ययं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -Caus. (यास्यति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away; R. 9. 31. 3 To spend, pass (time); यावत्कोटिल विरसान् यापय दिवसात् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -Desid. (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -WITH अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. -अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽपि यास्यसि कुर निवर्तसेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90. -अनु 1 to follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किलादुययुस्तस्य राजसो रिक्षुयुयः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; Si. 12. 3. 3 to accompany. -अनुसं to go to in succession. -आ

to go away, depart, retreat. -अभि 1 to approach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छिन्नं Xi. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -आ 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; क्षयं, तुलां, नाशं &c. -उप 1 to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. 2 to attain (to a particular state); हृद्यं, तनुतां, रुजं &c. -निस् 1 to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time). -परि to walk round, go round, circumambulate. -प्र 1 to walk, go; वस्ताच्छ्रुतं नगरदैवतवत्तयासि Mk. 1. 27. 2 to walk on, set out. -प्रति to go back, return; R. 1. 75; 15. 18, 8. 90. -प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome; तानन्योन्यमदाय दूताल्लख्ययौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Me. 22; R. 1. 49. -विनिस् to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणास्तस्य विनिर्गुः. -सं 1 to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. 2 to go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. 3 to reach to.

यामः 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. 2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

याच 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचित) To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.); बलिं याचते वधुषां Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105. (With prepositions the meanings of this root are not materially changed.)

याचकः (की f.) A mendicant, beggar, petitioner; तुणादपि लघुत्वात्सुलादपि च याचकः Subhāsh.

याचनं-ना 1 Asking; begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना मानना-शानः नयनामभययाचनांजलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्यु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचञ्चा 1 Begging, asking. 2 Mendicancy. 3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याचञ्चा माया वरमधिगुणे तथ्ये लब्धकामा Me. 6.

याजकः 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 A royal elephant. 3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65; 1. 28.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Brāhmin.



याज्ञिक *a* ( की. f. ) Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः A sacrificer or a Sacrificing priest

याज्य *a*. 1 To be sacrificed. 2 Sacrificial. 3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. 4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. 2 Passed, departed, gone away. ( स. व. ) -तं 1 Going, motion. 2 A march. 3 The past time. -Comp. -याम्, -याम् *a*. 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयानं वयः Dk. 2 raw, halfcooked (as food); यातयानं गतरसं पूति पशुविने च यत् Bg. 17. 10. 3 aged, exhausted, worn out.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. 2 Vengeance, revenge. -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. 2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. 3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. 2 Wind. 3 Time. -म, -न. An evil spirit, a demon, Rākṣhasa. -Comp. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातु *f*. A husband's brother's wife. यात्रा 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16 2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मां-शीर्षे शुभे मासि यायायात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37, R. 17. 56. 3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. 4 A company of pilgrims. 5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालत्रिमासस्य यात्रासंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. 6 A procession, festive train; यजुषा खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. 7 A road. 8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्धयर्थं Ms. 4. 3; शरीरस्यवापि च ते न प्रसिध्ये-दक्रमणः Bg. 3. 8. 9 Passing away (time). 10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि छिकिरी Ms. 11. 184; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. 11 Way, means, expedient. 12 A custom, usage, practice, way; यथेदिता लोकयात्रा निष्पद्यते वा Ms. 9. 25. ( लोकयात्राः Kull. ). 13 A vehicle in general.

यात्रिक *a*. ( की. f. ) 1 Marching. 2 Relating to a journey or campaign. 3 Requisite for the support of life. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A traveller. -कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. 2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

यात्रातत्त्व 1 Reality, truth. 2 Rec-titude, propriety.

यात्रातृ 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सति यात्रातृवेद

यिनकिन Ku. 5. 77; R. 10. 24. 2 Justness, suitableness. 3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः A descendant of Yadu.

यादव्य *n*. Any ( large ) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादवसि जलजेनवः Ak.; वक्रणो यादवामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः ( also यादवपतिः and यादवनाथः ) 1 the ocean. 2 N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादव्य *a*. ( की. f. ), यादव्य, यादव्य *a*. ( की. f. ) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादव्यिक *a*. ( की. f. ) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. 2 Accidental, unexpected.

यानं 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उद्यं, रथं &c. 2 A voyage journey; सद्ययाजकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 14. 3 Marching against, attacking ( one of the six Gupās or expedients in politics ); अहिनाम्यभी-तस्य खे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. 4 A procession, train. 5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं मस्तर कोचैरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -Comp. -यानं a ship, boat. -यमः shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed.

यापनं-ना 1 Causing to go away; driving out, expulsion, removal. 2 Cure or alleviation ( of a disease ). 3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. 4 Delay, procrastination. 5 Support, maintenance. 6 Practice, exercise.

याप्य *a*. 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. 2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यामः 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. 2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; पञ्चमाद्यामिनीशामास्त्यामिनि चेतना R. 17. 1; 80 यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -Comp. -घोषः 1 a cock. 2 a gong or metal-plate on which nightwa ches are struck; मद्र-ध्वनिन्याजितयामवत् R. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -वाचिः being on watch or guard.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामवती Night, Ki. 8. 56.

यामिनी *f*. 1 A sister ( see जामि ); Si. 15. 53. 2 Night.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी Night; सविता विश्वति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनेति यामिन्यः । यामिनयति दिनानि च मुखदुःखवर्जकौते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -पतिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.

यामुन्य *a* ( की. f. ) Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunā. -मं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

याम्य *a*. 1 Southern; दूरं रथतुयामं Bk. 14. 15. 2 Belonging to or re-

sembling Yama. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a*. going from south to north.

याम्य 1 The south. 2 Night.

यायजूकः A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly per-forms sacrifices ( इज्याशीलः ); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुखे Bk. 2. 20.

यायाजः A Vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुण्यकलेन चान्ये प्राप्नुवन्त्या जगद्-चर्चनं Bk. 2. 20; महभागस्तस्मिन्ममजनि यायावर-कुले B. R. 1. 13 ( where यायावर is the name of a family )

यावः, यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. 2 Lac, red dye; लम्पने स्म परिकृतयात्मा यावकेन विवर्तयति कुवयाः Si. 10. 9, 15. 13; Ki. 5. 40.

यावत् *a*. ( ती. f. ) ( As a correlative of तावत् ) 1 As much as, as many as, ( यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many' ); दुरे तावन्तंवारय तनेति रैविरातं । द्विर्विक्रममहोमेशो यावन्मणि-सायते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु शैवतं पञ्चाशौ तावत्तं दृष्टे स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. 2 As great, as large, how great or large, यावानाथं उदयाने सर्वतः संयुतोक्ते । तावान्मवेदु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञातः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55.

3 All, whole ( where the two to-gether have the sense of totality or साकल्य ) ; यावद् दत्तं तावद्दत्तं G. M. -ind. 1

Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (a) as far as, for, upto, till; ( with acc. ); स्मृत्यायं यावत्पुत्रोत्प्रेक्ष्यः B U. 7; कियंतमवधिं यावद्भूमिचरितं विचकारेणालिखित U. 1; संपकोटं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately ); तथावत् गृहिणीमाह्वय संगीतकम्पुतिष्ठामि S. 1; यावदिमां छायायाश्चित्यं प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. 2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:— (a) as long as—long long as; यावद्विषोपाजंनसकस्तावन्निज-परिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (b) as soon as, scarcely—when, no sooner than, वक्ष्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छामि ... तावद्विदित्यं समुप-स्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिने यावद्वेष्टयाहमुपावते तावदाद्रिपृष्ठाः कियंतां वाजिनः S. 1; often with न when यावत् is trans-lated by 'before'; यावदेते सर्वो नोत्पतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (d) when, as ( = यदा ); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्भूतोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp. -अंतः, -अंताय ind. upto the end, to the last. -अर्थ *a* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words ); यावद्-शेषदां यावन्तंमदाय माषवः विराम Si. 2. 13. (-र्थ) ind. 1 as much as useful. 2 in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30. v. l. -इष्टं, -इष्टितं ind. as much as is desired. -अर्थं ind. as much as is necessary. -अर्थः, -जीवं, -जीवेन ind. for life, throughout life for the rest of one's life. -अर्थं ind to the best of one's power. -अर्थित

or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent. Ku. 2. 33. 2 insignificant, trifling. little. -ज्ञक्यं, -ज्ञक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्तरत्नं.

यावन *a.* (नी. f.) Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेयान्नी माषा प्रायैः कंठयैतरापि Subhāsh. -नः Incense.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. 2 Fodder, provisions.

याष्टीक *a.* (की. f.) Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यास्तः *N.* of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* यियविषति or ययुषति) 1 To join, unite. 2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युषति) To separate. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनति) To bind, fasten, join, unite. -WITH य to hold up, perform. -यति to mix; अन्यत्वं स्म व्यायुतः शब्दाश्च शब्देभ्यो भिषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united. 2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. 3 Fitted out, arranged. 4 Accompanied. 5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). 6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in (with loc.). 7 Active, diligent. 8 Skilful, experienced, clever. 9 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). 10 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -कः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्तं A team, yoke. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -इदं *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -ममसू *a.* attentive. -रूप *a.* fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.). जन्म यस्य पुरोर्द्वेष्टुकलपमिदं तव S. 1. 7; अनुकारिणं पूर्वेषां युक्तलपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16.

युक्तिः *f.* 1 Union, junction, combination. 2 Application, use, employment. 3 Yoking. 4 A practice, usage. 5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. 6 A contrivance, device, trick. 7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. 8 Skill, art. 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. 10 Inference, deduction. 11 Reason, ground. 12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र त्वत्विष्ये वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. 13 (in law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्रतिष्ठापिनिर्णयसंवाधोभेदेऽभिः Y. 2. 92. 212. 14 (in dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. 15 (in rhet.) Emblematic or covert expression of one's purpose or design. 16 Sum, total. 17 Alloying of metal. -Comp. -कथनं statement of

reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, invective. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 expert, skilful. 3 established, proved. 4 argumentative.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 57; Si. 3. 68. 2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्दुगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. 3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग. 4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000, 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga *q. v.*; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तनं S. 7. 34. 5 A generation, life; आसप्तमाष्टुगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे शेषः पंचमे सप्तमेषु वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). 6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. 2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिस्मृतात्मनो जगति यस्यां सविकारात्मसत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. 3 meridian, midday. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -पार्श्व *a.* going to the side of the yoke, said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke. -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 2.

युगलं A pair, couple, बाहु, हस्त, चरण &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. 2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; see युग.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायते त्रिविधोऽयमसु रात्रियुं । तस्माद्युग्मासु पुत्राश्चैव त्रिविधोऽयमसु Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. -यं 1 A pair couple; see अयुग्म. 2 Junction, union. 3 Confluence (of rivers). 4 Twins. 5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; तास्यां युग्ममिति श्लोकं. 6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac.

युय *a.* 1 Fit to be yoked. 2 Yoked, harnessed. 3 Drawn by; as in अययुयो रयः -यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; रियुयं रयं तस्मै प्रजिज्ञाय प्रदिरः R. 12. 84.

युय I. 7 U. (युनाति, युंके, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थमिव नारत्या युन्या योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; see *pass.* below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; मातुः सुदुयुक्ततुल्य एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. 4 To use, employ, apply; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युयते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संरम्य नन्विषो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युंजन्नेव सदात्मानं 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युयजे. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रवि-पतिजला तपाव्यये पुनरोवेनहि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; ll. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; दृष्टेन युज्यस्व S. 5; Mv. 7; R. 2. 65. 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.); या वस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भवेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः प्राणिताः Māl. 1; वैलोचयस्यापि प्रसूयं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. 4. 2 To be ready for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; R. 7. 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुभिर्नोजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; पापास्त्रिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -*Desid.* (युयुक्षति-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -WITH अनु (Atm.) 1 to ask, question; अन्ययुक्तं गुरुभीश्वरः क्षितः R. 11. 62, 5. 18, Si. 13, 68. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -अभि (Atm.) 1 to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assail; भवन्तमभियोक्तुमुक्ते Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 183. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit); विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Y. 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -उद् 1 to excite, stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, भवन्तमभियोक्तुमुक्ते Dk. 3 to prepare. -उप (Atm.) 1 to use, employ; बाहुयुज्यवसुयुजीत Si. 2. 93; पणवैधुसायुज्याणजः बहुपायुक्तं समीप्य तर्कतः R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. -नि (Atm.) 1 to appoint, depute, order (with loc.); यन्मां विधेयविषये सम-वाञ्छियुक्ते Māl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी तनमवात् काश्यपः य इमांशमवधये नियुक्ते S. 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-*Caus.*) 1 to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness. 3 to incite, urge, Bg. 3. 1. -य (Atm.) 1 to use, employ; अयमपि

च गिरं नरुत्तवयोर्युक्तं R. 5. 75; सङ्गतिं सङ्ग-  
भावे च सद्व्येत्ययुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. 2 to  
appoint, employ, direct, order; मा मां  
प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपि Bk. 3. 54; प्रायुक्तं राज्यं  
नत दुष्प्रेतं त्वां 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. 3 to  
give, bestow, confer; आशिषिं प्रयुज्यते न  
बाहिनी R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 35; 15. 8. 4  
to move, set in motion; गरुडयुक्तः  
( बाललताः ) R. 2. 10. 5 to excite,  
urge, pr npt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21;  
Bg. 3. 36. 6 to perform, do; R. 7.  
86, 17. 12. 7 to represent on the  
stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरिते तत्त्व-  
णितियुज्यते U. 1. 2; परिषदि प्रयुज्यान्वयं  
Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to  
interest ( as money ); Ms. 8. 146;  
-वि ( Atm. ) 1 to leave, abandon.  
Ki. 2. 49; R. R. 13. 63. 2 to separate;  
पुरो विद्युक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. 3  
to relax, slacken. -विनि 1 use, expend.  
2 to appoint, employ. 3 to divide,  
apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा  
कथं न ज्ञास्यति प्रमे Ku. 2. 31. 4 to  
disconnect, separate. -सं to be  
united with ( in pass. ); संयोग्यते स्वेन  
वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite,  
join. -II. 1. 10 P. ( योजति योजयति )  
To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज्  
above. -III. 4 A. ( युज्यते ) to con-  
centrate the mind ( identical with  
the pass. of युज् I )

युञ्ज् a. ( At the end or comp. ) 1  
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn  
by &c. 2 Even, not odd. -m. 1 A  
joiner, one who unites or joins. 2 A  
sage, one who devotes himself to  
abstract meditation. 3 A pair, couple  
( n. also in this sense ).

युञ्जानः 1 A driver, charioteer. 2 A  
Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the  
practice of Yoga to obtain union  
with the Supreme Spirit.

युज् p. p. 1 United, joined or  
united with. 2 Provided or endowed  
with; as in युग्मयुजो नरः.

युज्कं 1 A pair. 2 Union, friend-  
ship, alliance. 3 A nuptial gift. 4 A  
sort of dress worn by women. 5  
The edge of a woman's garment.

युतिः f. 1 Union, junction. 2 Being  
endowed with. 3 Gaining possession  
of. 4 Sum, addition. 5 ( In astr. )  
Conjunction.

युद्धं 1 War, battle, fight, en-  
gagement, contest, struggle, combat;  
वर्षं कथं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. 2 ( In astr. )  
The opposition or conflict of planets;  
-Comp. -अवसानं cessation of  
hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः  
a military preceptor -उन्मत्त a. frantic  
in battle. -कारि a. fighting, con-  
tending. -भूः युतिः f. a battle-field.  
-मार्गः military stratagems or tactics,  
manœuvres. -रङ्गः battle-field, a battle-  
arena. -वीरः 1 a warrior, hero, cham-  
pion. 2 ( in Rhet. ) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military  
prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous  
heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under  
युद्धवीरः -सारः a horse.

युद्धं 4 A. ( युध्यते, युद्ध ) To fight,  
struggle, contend with, wage war;  
Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. ( योय-  
यति-ते ) 1 To cause to fight. 2 To  
oppose or encounter in fight with;  
R. 12. 50. -Desid. ( युज्यते ) To  
wish to fight. -With नि to wrestle,  
box. -प्रति to encounter in fight,  
oppose.

युद्धं f. War, battle, fight, contest;  
निघातयिष्यन्महिं यदुधानां Bk. 2. 21; सद्यः  
वाक्पुद्गता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63.

युधानः A warrior, a man of the  
warrior caste.

युद्धं 4 P. ( युज्यति ) 1 To efface, blot  
out. 2 To trouble.

युद्धः A horse.

युद्धत्वा Desire, of fighting, hostile  
intention.

युद्धत्वा a. Wishing to fight, hostile,  
bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युद्धत्वाः  
Bg. 1. 1.

युवतिः स्त्री f. 1 A young woman,  
any young female ( whether of men  
or animals ); सद्युवतिसमवेतं किल सुवेतपत्यं S.  
2. 8; so इमयुवतिः.

युवत् a. ( युवतिः-स्त्री or यूनी f.; com-  
par यूवीरु or कवीरु; superl. युविरु or  
कविरु ) 1 Young, youthful, adult,  
arrived at puberty. 2 Strong, healthy.  
3 Excellent, good. -m. ( nom. युवा,  
युवानौ, युवाः acc. pl. यून्, instr. pl. युवभिः  
&c. ) 1 A young man, a youth; सा युनि  
तस्मिन्मिलापवचं शशाङ्क शालीनतया न वक्तुं R.  
6. 81. 2 A younger descendant ( the  
elder being still alive ); जीवति तु वक्ष्ये  
युवा P. IV. 1. 113. ( see Sk. thereon ).  
-Comp. -खलति a. ( तिः-स्त्री f. ) bald  
in youth. -जरत् ( -स्त्री f. ) appearing  
old in youth, prematurely old. -राज  
m., -राजः an heir-apparent, a  
prince-royal, crown-prince; ( अर्जुन )  
नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35.

युवम् The base of the second  
personal pronoun; ( Nom. त्वं, युवां,  
यूयं ) Thou, ycu; ( at the beginning  
of several compounds ).

युष्मादृशः-ज्ञ a. Like you.

युक्तः-का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युतिः f. Mixing, union, junction,  
connection; कसोमि वो वहिर्द्वीनि विषयं पाणि  
निर्देशः Bk. 7. 69.

युधं A herd, flock, multitude, a  
large number or troop ( as of beasts );  
स्त्रीरनेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा दूये तव्यं वशा V. 4.  
25; S. 7. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः  
1 the leader of a troop or band. 2  
the head of a flock or herd ( usually  
of elephants ), a lordly elephant;  
गजदूषणं युधिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24.

युधिका, -युधी A kind of jasmine or  
its flower; युधिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24;  
Ms. 26.

युपः 1 A sacrificial post ( usually  
made of bamboo or Khadira wood )  
to which the victim is fastened at  
the time of immolation; अग्रेऽयुते साधुजेन  
वेदिकी इमशानशूलस्य न यूपसद्विक्रिया Ku. 5. 73.  
2 A trophy.

यूपः, -यः यूपन् m., n. Soup, broth,  
pease-soup. ( यूपन् has no forms for  
the first five inflections and  
is optionally substituted for यूप  
after acc. dual ).

येन ind. ( Strictly instr. sing. of  
यद् used adverbially ) 1 Whereby, by  
which, wherefore, on which account,  
by means of which; किं नयेन मनो हर्तुमर्हं  
स्यात् न ज्ञाप्यतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. 2 so  
that; दस्यं तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4  
3 Since, because.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter.  
2 The tie of the yoke of a plough.  
3 The rope by which an animal is  
tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union,  
junction, combination; उपरागतिं शक्तिः  
सद्यपगतौ रोहिणी योगे S. 7. 22; युग्ममहतां यते  
गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 26; ( वा ) योगसद्विधौ द-  
योरिवास्तु R. 3. 25. 3 Contact, touch,  
connection; तत्कमरोच्य शरीरयोगजैः हस्ते-  
निर्बन्धनमिवायुतं त्वत्किं R. 3. 26. 4 Employ-  
ment, application, use; एतेरुपाययोगैस्तु  
शक्त्यास्तः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86.  
5 Mode, manner, course, means;  
कथायोगेन दृश्यते H. 1 'in the course of  
conversation'. 6 Consequence,  
result; ( mostly at the end of comp.  
or in abl. ); रक्षायोगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं  
संचिन्तोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. 7 A  
yoke. 8 A conveyance, vehicle,  
carriage. 9 An armour. 10 Fitness,  
propriety, suitability. 11 An  
occupation, a work, business. 12 A  
trick, fraud, device. 13 An  
expedient, a plan, means in general.  
14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,  
assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. 15 Remedy,  
cure. 16 A charm, spell, incantation,  
magic, magical art. 17 Gaining,  
acquiring, acquisition. 18 Wealth,  
substance. 19 A rule, precept. 20  
Dependence, relation, regular order  
or connection, dependence of one  
word upon another. 21 Etymology  
or derivation of the meaning of a  
word. 22 The etymological mean-  
ing of a word ( opp. रूढिः ). 23 Deep  
and abstract meditation, concentra-  
tion of the mind, contemplation of  
the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga*  
phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती  
सती योगविमुह्यद्वा Ku. 1. 21; योगेनति तदु-  
त्पन्नं R. 1. 8. 24 The system of  
philosophy established by Patanjali,  
which is considered to be the second  
division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy,  
but is practically reckoned as a  
separate system. ( The chief aim of  
the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). **25** (In arith.) Addition. **26** (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. **27** A combination of stars. **28** N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). **29** The principal star in a lunar mansion. **30** Devotion, pious seeking after god. **31** A spy, secret agent. **32** A traitor, a violator of truth of confidence. -**Comp.** -**अयं** means or-attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -**आचारः** 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -**आचार्यः** 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -**आधमनं** a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -**आसक्त** *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -**आसनं** a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. -**ईशः, ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः** 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 of Yājñavalkya. -**क्षेमः** 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; देशं नियमित्युक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मणो Bg. 9. 22; ह्युपायं मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. 4 property, profit, gain. (-**मौ**, -**मे** or -**मं** *i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलम्बलाभो योगः स्वप्नं क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -**चूर्णं** a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिदं तमेव चन्द्रगुप्तयाम Mu. 2. -**तारका**, -**तारा** the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. -**दानं** 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine 2 a fraudulent gift. -**धारण** perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -**नयः** an epithet of Siva. -**निद्रा**: 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रां गतस्य यम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end

of a *Yuga*; R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -**पट्टं** a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -**वृत्तिः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**बलं** 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -**माया** 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (अयमयः सृजनार्थं शक्तिः). 3 N. of Durgā. -**रंजः** the orange. -**रूढ** *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word एकज्ज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word अतपत्र or 'parasol'. -**रोचना** a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च अतपत्रेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. -**वर्तिका** magical lamp or wick. -**वाह्यम्** *m. n.* medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकवाह्यं योगवाहि परं मधु Suar. -**वाही** 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -**विक्रयः** a fraudulent sale. -**विद्** *a.* conversant with *Yoga*. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a practitioner of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -**विभागः** separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sātra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; *e. g.* on अवस्थां मातृ P. I. 1. 12). -**शास्त्रं** the *Yoga* philosophy. -**समाधिः** the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमाप्त्यर्थं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रभुः R. 8. 24; योगविधि 8. 22. -**सारः** a universal remedy; a panacea. -**सेवा** the practice of abstract meditation.

**योगिन्** *a.* 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामव्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्त्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -**नी** 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva, or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight).

**योगेश** Lead.

**योग्य** *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्यं ह्यवते नरः. 2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc. dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -**ययः** A calculator of expedients. -**य्या** 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः ब्रह्मिष्ठानयोग्यया मरुतः वेचक्षरिणा चरान् R. 8. 19; 80 मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या अश्वयोग्या &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill. -**य्यं** 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

**योग्यता** 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यमि सह राक्षसः Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना सिंचिते there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined: एकपदार्थोऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka. K.

**योजनं** 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, constraining the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनगतं दूरं वायव्यमास्य दृष्टया II. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction. (= योग q. v.). -**ना** 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -**Comp.** -**नंथा** 1 musk. 2 N. of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa.

**योज** See योग.

**योधः** 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; महासदीयेषु योधयुधैः Mb. 2 War, battle. -**Comp.** -**अगारः** -**रं** a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -**धर्मः** the law of soldiers, a military law. -**संराटः** mutual defence of combatants, a challenge.

**योधनं** War, battle, contest.

**योधिन्** *m.* A warrior, soldier, combatant.

**योनिः** *m. f.* 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निवर्तिः U. 5. 30; Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि, पशु, &c. 7 Water. -**Comp.** -**गुणः** the quality of the womb or place of origin. -**ज** *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. -**देवता** the asterisk *prolapsus uteri*. -**रंजनं** the menstrual discharge. -**लिङ्गं** the clitoris. -**संयुक्तः**

mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60.

यौनी See योनि.

योषन् 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; यच्छनीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Ms. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नर्मसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपक्ष Simultaneity.

योगिक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (-app. रूढ or 'conventional'). 4

Remedial. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

यौतक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागमायना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रे यौतकः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्सु-कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौध a. (की f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (की f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180

यौवने 1 An assemblage of young women; अवयुल दिवोपि यौवनेन सहायीतवती मिमामह N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विवशयौवने वलसि तन्वि पश्यीना Gtt. 10 मरुदरीक्षं 1

यौवने 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; युवत्वस्य च यौवने च सखे मये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेभ्यस्तद्विद्यानां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनमावन्तोऽथाय 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -द्वर्षः 1 youthful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 charm loveliness. 3 the female breast

यौवनकं Youth

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mādhātī, son of Yuvanāśva

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent यौवराज्यमिषिक्तः crowned heir-appare

यौवनाक a. (की f.); यौवनाकण a. Your yours.

## र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रह् 1 P. (रहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; न रहाच्छकुनं Bk. 14. 98. -Caus. (रहयति according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रहति f. Speed, velocity.

रहस् m. 1 Speed, velocity, R. 2. 34; Si. 12. 7. Ki. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रक्त p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभति बालानपरकस्तुः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सांध्य तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुषरक्तं दधानः Mb. 36; so रक्तशोक, रक्तशुक्र &c. 3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमस्मीमुलं पश्य रक्तश्रवति चद्रमाः

Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant, श्रेष्ठं संवृद्धं रक्तमासां गीतायुगं वारिर्दृग्गवाय R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-कः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -का 1 Lac. 2 The plant गुंजा. -कं 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a buffalo. 2 a pigeon. -अकः a coral. -अंगः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अधिमेघः inflammation of the eyes. -अंबरं a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्द्धः a

bloody tumour. -अशकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking.

-आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उदरलं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth.

-कंठः, कंठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-म्.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, कंदलः coral.

-कमलं the red lotus. -चंदनं 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion.

-छर्दिः f., vomiting blood. -छर्दिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः alion.

-तुंडः a parrot. -दूक्ष m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -पः a demon, an evil spirit.

-पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पर a leech. -पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed.

(-दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पिंडं 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine.

-भव flesh. -मोक्षः, मोक्षणं bleeding. -वटी, वरटी small pex. -वर्णः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree. 3 safflower.

-वर्ण a. red-coloured (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्णं) gold. -वसन, वासस् a. clothed in red.

-वासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a species of heron. -संध्यकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. 3 Pleasing,

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunja plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिम् m. Redness.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिवृत्तिं रक्षतु S. 6; सायसि कियदुजे मे रक्षति मोक्षीकिणं इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलभ्यं चैव लिप्सेत लभ्यं रक्षेद्वहस्यत् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थं वनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2.

(Prepositions like अग्नि, परि, सं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (शिका f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणं).

-रणी A rein, bridle.

रक्षम n. An evil spirit, a demon an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्रानि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणस्वरजिह्वर्षाणि रणे हताः U. 2. 15. -Comp. -हृशः, -जायः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -जननी might. -समं an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; यदि वृष्टिर्हि लेख्यतां रक्षा युष्माक-

वर्षिता Ku. 2. 26; Si. 18. 31; S. 1. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. 2 Care, security. 3 A guard, watch. 4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्ष-कं q. v. below. 4 A tutelary deity. 5 Ashes. 6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvana, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -Comp. -अधिकृतः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. 2 a magistrate. 3 the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1 a porter, door-keeper. 2 a guard of the women's apartments. 3 a catamite. 4 an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकः a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्ष-करंडकमस्य मणिर्नये न हृदये S. 7. -पट्टे a lying-in-chamber; रक्षगृहगता दीपाः प्रत्या-विष्टा इत्यमवर R. 10. 59. -पत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil-spirits. -शूषणं, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits.

रक्षित्, रक्षित् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. 2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदस्य इव मा नाम रक्षितः Mk. 3.

रक्षुः N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Rakhsa* from *raga* or *ranjā* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as to his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned, covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -नरथः, -पतिः, -भेदः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Rama.

रक्ष a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. 2 Slow. -कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; रक्षकः Mā. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रक्षुः A Aear, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रक्ष 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. 2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as

in रंगविशेषशतके S. D. 281. 3 A place of assembly. 4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रंगवद्वाचित-वृत्तिरालेखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दर्श-यित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथा-स्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. 5 A field of battle. 6 Dancing, singing, acting. 7 Mirth, diversion. 8 Borax. 9 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरं कपयेत्कं रक्षीवेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; so, 26, 27, 28. -गः, -गं Tin. -Comp. -अंगणं an arena, an amphitheatre. -अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage. 2 an actor's profession. -अवतारिन् m. an actor. -आजीवः 1 an actor. 2 a painter; so उपजीवीन् m. -कारः, -जीवकः a painter. -चरः 1 an actor, a player. 2 a gladiator. -जं red lead. -देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारे 1 a stage-door. 2 the prologue of a play. -दृष्टिः f. the night of full moon in the month of Āsvinā. -भूमिः f. 1 a stage, theatre. 2 an arena, battle-field. -नक्षत्रः a theatre. -साधु f. 1 lac, red dye; or the insect which produces it. 2 a bawd, procuress. -वस्तु n. a paint. -राटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. -शाला a dancing-hall, a theatre, play-house.

रक्ष 1. U. (रक्षिते) 1 To go. 2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रक्षतुर्वायं Bk. 14. 15.

रक्ष 10 U. (रक्षयति-ने, रक्षित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; उपपाणां प्रकारः स्मिन्नेन रक्षितो नो कुड्जाल्पादिभिः Amaru. 40; रक्षयति शयनं संकितनयनं Gīt. 5. 2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परक्षितेः स्वर्गः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुर्निदुना रक्षयितुं क्षारानुये-रीक्षे Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रक्षयजलिं Ve. 3. 40. 3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अध्वार्यं जगन्नाथो विस्वहवा-मरीरवत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. 4 To place in or upon, fix on; रक्षयति चिकुरे कुरवकुचुनं Gīt. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. 5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. 6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards. -WITH आ to arrange. -वि 1 to arrange. 2 to compose. 3 to effect, produce, make; Me. 95; Bv. 1. 30.

रक्षन्-ना 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेकः, संगीतः &c. 2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रक्षना वचनापह्नितां Bv. 1. 69; सोयुक्त-रक्षना Me. 50 3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुक्षम वचनं सत्यरक्षन् Gīt. 5; R. 10. 77. 4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संज्ञिता वस्तु-रक्षना S. D. 422. 5 Dressing the hair. 6. An array or arrangement of troops. 7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy.

-See रक्ष.

रक्षकः A washerman.

रक्षका-स्त्री A washerwoman.

रक्षत a. 1 Silvery, made of silver. 2 Whitish. -तं 1 Silver; शुक्ली रक्षतमिमिति ज्ञानं श्रेयः Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. 2 Gold. 3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. 4 Blood. 5 Ivory. 6 An asterism, a constellation.

रक्षानिः -नी f. Night; हरिर्मिमानो रक्षानि-रिदानीमियमपि याते विरामं Gīt. 5. -Comp. -करः the moon. -चरः a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -जलं night-dew, hoarfrost. -पतिः, -रमणः the moon. -सुखं nightfall, evening.

रक्षानिश्च a. Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रक्षस् m. 1 Dust, power, dirt; वयस्स-देगरजसा मलिनीभवति S. 7. 17; आलोद्धतरपि रक्षामिलं वनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 32. 2 The dust or pollen of flowers; स्यात्कु-शेशयरोद्धुदुरगुरसाः (पथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. 3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. 4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. 5 Gloom, darkness. 6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अन्ये पदमप्येति हि भुतवेतोऽपिरजोनिमिलिताः R. 9. 74. 7 The second of the three Gunas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्, रक्षस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अतमेतमपास्तं मे रक्षसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 69; Bg. 6. 27; Mā. 1. 20. 8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41, 5. 66. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above. -तमस्कं a being under the influence of both *rajās* and *tamas*. -तोकः -कं, -चुनः 1 greediness, avarice. 2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः darkness. श्रद्धिः pure condition of the menses. -हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रक्षसाक्षुः 1 A could. 2 Soul, heart.

रक्षस्वल् a. Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses'). 2 Full of passion (रक्षस्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रक्षस्वलाः परिमलिनां वरत्रियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. 2 A marriageable girl.

रक्षुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. 2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. 3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकं a kind of wild fowl; so रक्षुदालः -वेष्टा a rope-basket.

रक्ष 1. 4. U. (रक्षिते-ने, रक्षयिते-ने, रक्ष-प्राप्ते, रक्षते, desid. सिद्धि) 1 To be



dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यमुत्तरीः U. 5. 2; नेत्रं स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 26; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. 2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. 2 To be attached or devoted to ( with loc. ); देवानि विषयराजं च रज्यते स्मृतिः सादर-ज्यत नले न विदमसुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. 4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. ( रंजयति-ते ) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सा रंजयिष्या चण्णो कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलघुविदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरेन रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. ( रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25 ); स्फुरत कुच-कुम्भयोरपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयशः Git. 10. 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. 4 To hunt deer ( रंजयति only in this sense ). -WITH अञ्जु 1 to be red; Si. 9. 7. 2 to be fond of, be devoted or attached to, love, like ( with loc., also acc. ); Pt. 1. 301; Ms. 3. 173. 3 to be delighted; Eg. 11. 36. -अप 1 to be dissatisfied or discontented ( with abl. ); नयनीना-द्वरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49. 2 to become pale or colourless; स्वासापरकाशः S. 6. 5. -उप 1 to be eclipsed; उपज्यते भगवां-श्रद्धः Mu. 1. 2 to be tinged or coloured; Si. 2. 10. 3 to be afflicted or distressed. -वि 1 to grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केदा अपि विरज्यते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 ( where it has sense 2 also ). 2 to be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; विरादुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. 3 to become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments.

रंजकः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. 2 Vermilion

रंजनं 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. 2 Colour, dye. 3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping, contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽद्भुतवर्णो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. 4 Red sandal-wood.

रंजनी The Indigo plant.

रञ्ज 1 P. ( रजति, रजित ) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चा-रट्टाः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो ह्यसौ रज्जत च मरुतः 14. 81. 2 To call out, proclaim loudly. 3 To shout with joy, applaud. -WITH अत् to call to, shout at; शिवसहचरमप्यंख्यातुरा चक्रवाक्यारजति S. 4.

रजने 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. 2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रणं 1 P. ( रणति, रणित ) To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle ( as anklets &c. ); रणप्रियावन्दना नमस्ततः प्रयत्नविभक्तमितुमंडलेः स्त्रीः Si. 1. 10; पररणणितमणिपुत्रया परिचरित-हस्तवितानं Git. 2.

रणः -जं 1 War, combat, battle, fight; रणः प्रवृत्ते तव भीमः प्रवरासं R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरसिद्धिर्हिनःरणे रणः Subhāsh. 2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. 2 The quill or bow of a lute. 3 Motion, going. -Comp. -अं the front or van of a battle. -अं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; संसृष्टे शोणितं व्योम रणंगानि प्रज्जलः Bk. 14. 98. -अंगणं -नं a battle-field. -अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स वमार रणपितां चद्रुपश्चादवस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. -आतोद्यं, -तुर्यं, -दुद्रुभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -क्षितिः f. क्षेत्रं, -भूः f. -भूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; तातेऽप्यपक्षितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -मिय a. fond of war, war-like. -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -मुखं m., -शिरस् n. 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; S. 6. 30. 7. 26. 2 the van of an army. -रेकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a gnat, mosquito. ( -जं ) 1 longing, anxious desire 2 regret for a lost object. -रणकः -कं 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret ( for a beloved object ), affliction or torment ( as caused by love ); रण-कविर्द्वि विप्रदावर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; U. 1. 2 love, desire. ( -कः ) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -विज्ञा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, mêlée. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. 2 A sound in general. 3 Humming ( as of bees ).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रंजः 1 A man who dies without male issue. 2 A barren tree. -ह्रा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंजे भंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. 1; प्रतिष्ठाकालकुलजां पापां पापाद्-वर्तिनीम् । केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रंजां पार्षदेडु क्रियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. 2 A widow; रंजाः वीनयोधराः कति मया नोद्गढमालिगिताः Prab. 3.

रत्नं p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. 2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. 3 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; ( see रत्न ). -तं 1 Pleasure. 2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. 3 The private parts. -Comp. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अशुचि a. lustful, lascivious. -उग्रहः the ( Indian ) cuckoo. -कदिकं 1 a day. 2 bathing for pleasure. -कौलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -ज्वरः a crow. -सालिन m. a libertine, sensualist.

-ताली a procuress, bawd. -नारीकः 1 a voluptuary. 2 the god of love, Cupid. 3 a dog. 4 lascivious murmur. -बंधः sexual union, coition. -हिंदकः 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. 2 a voluptuary.

रतिः f. 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. 2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in ( with loc. ); पति रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयंभूति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. 3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it:— रतिर्मेनोदुःखेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणयितं 207; cf. 206 also. 4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्येदकवाहिनी विग-लिता याता स्वदेशे रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रति-सर्वस्य q. v. below. 5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. 6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं नवनिव रतिमालीता मायवं यत् Māl. 1. 16; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. b. 2. 7 The pudenda. -Comp. -अंगं, -कुहरं pudendum muliebre. -गृहं, -भवनं, -मंदिरं 1 a pleasure-house. 2 a brothel. 3 pudendum muliebre. -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -द्विति-ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. -पतिः, -मियः, -रमणः the god of love; अग्नि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवाण्मोचरम् Māl. 1; दयति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शिखरिं सदुपलपलाश-दशः Si. 9. 66. -रसः sexual pleasure. -लुप्त a. lustful, libidinous, lascivious. -सर्वस्य the all-in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure; करं व्याधुनत्याः विवसि रतिसर्वस्वमयुः S. 1. 24.

रत्नं 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमञ्जा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति स्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. ( The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen, see the words पंचरत्न, नवरत्न and चतुर्विंशरत्न respectively ). 2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. 3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; ( mostly at the end of comp. ); जाती जातो यदुक्तं तद्रत्नमन्विष्यते Māl.; कन्या-रत्नमयो विजयं भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्रं, स्त्रीं, अपत्यं, &c. 4 A magnet. -Comp. -अनुविद्ध a. set or studded with jewels. -आकरः 1 a mine of jewels. 2 the ocean; रत्नेषु ह्ये-षु बहुधनमल्लैर्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिद्धिः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य B. 13. 1. -आलोकः the lustre of a gem. -आवली, -माला a necklace of jewels. -नंदलः a coral. -सज्जित a. set or studded with gems. -गर्भः the sea. ( -गर्भं ) the earth. -दीपः, -पदीपः 1 a jewel-lamp. 2 a gem serving as a lamp; अविस्मृगानमि-श्रुतमपि प्राप्य रत्नदीपान् Me. 68. -मुक्तं a diamond. -रास m. a ruby. -राशिः 1 a heap of gems. 2 the ocean. -साद्रः N. of the mountain Meru. -द्रु. producing jewels; R. 1. 65. -र, -रतिः f. the earth.

रत्निः m. f. 1 The elbow. 2 The distance from the elbow to the end



of the closed fist, a cubit. —*m.* The closed fist. ( This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v. ).

**रथः** 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; cf. आरामं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. —*Comp.* —**अक्षः** a carriage-axle. **अंशः** 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथंगमनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41; S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रवर रति रथंगमदः सततं विभर्ति युवनेषु स्तब्धे Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. —**आद्यः**, —**नामकः**, —**नामन्** *m.* the ruddy goose ( चक्राक्षः ); रथंगनामन् विद्युतो रथंगशोणिविषया । अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी-मनोरथज्ञातेभूतः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; ( the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise ). —**पाणिः** N. of Vishnu. —**ईशः** a warrior fighting from a chariot. —**ईषा-वा** the pole of a carriage. —**उद्ग्रहः**, —**उपस्थः** the seat of a chariot the driving-box. —**कट्या**, —**कट्या** an assemblage of chariots. —**कल्पकः** an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —**कारः** a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वका भार्यां सज्जतां शिरसावहन् Pt. 4. 54. —**कुटुम्बिकः**, —**कुटुम्बिन्** *m.* a charioteer, coachman. —**कूपरः** — the pole or shaft of a carriage. —**केतुः** the flag of a chariot. —**शोभः** the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. —**नर्मकः** a litter, palanquin. —**गुप्तिः** *f.* a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —**चरणः**, —**पादः** 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. —**वर्षा** chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अमर्यस्तथर्षाः U. 5. —**युग्** *f.* the shaft or pole of a chariot. —**नाभिः** *f.* the nave of the wheel of chariot. —**नीढः** the inner part or seat of a chariot. —**बन्धः** the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —**महोत्सवः** —**यात्रा** the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car ( usually drawn by men ). —**मुखं** the forepart of a carriage. —**युद्धं** 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —**वर्त्मन्** *n.*, —**वीथिः** high way, main road. —**बाहः** 1 a carriage-horse. 2 a charioteer. —**शक्तिः** *f.* the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —**शाला** a coach-house, carriage-shed. —**सप्तमी** the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

**रथिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage. **रथिन्** *a.* 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

**रथिनः**, **रथिर** *a.* See रथिन् above.

**रथ्यः** 1 A chariot-horse; वायव्यमो सृगजवाक्षमथैव रथ्यः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

**रथ्या** 1 A road for carriages; ( hence ) a high way, main road; भूयो भूयो सविधनगरिरेष्यया पर्यटेते Māl. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

**रत्** 1. P. ( रत्ति ) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

**रत्** 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk ( of an elephant ); सप्तमेव परावर्ति द्विद्वान् रत् इव Bv. 1. 65. —*Comp.* —**रत्तन्** tooth-bite; जनय रत्तन्तं Git. 10. —**रत्तः** a lip.

**रत्तः** A tooth. —*Comp.* —**रत्तः** A lip.

**रत्** 4 P. ( रथति, रत्तः *caus.* रथयति; *desid.* रत्तिष्यति or रत्तिस्त्यति ) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अहं रत्तुमस्मि Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare ( as food ).

**रत्तिदेवः** N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [ He was very pious and benzyolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मवति; cf. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon ].

**रतुः** 1 A way, road. 2 A river.

**रथनं**, **रथिः** *f.* 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

**रथे** 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; श्रेष्ठिवालक्ष्यममःप्रदेशा R. 13. 56, 15. 2.; नासाग्रं Māl. 1. 1.; कीचरं Me. 57. 2 ( *a* ) A weak or vulnerable point, available point; रथोपनिषातिनोअजयोः S. 6.; रथान्वेषणदृष्ट्यां द्विषामनिषता ययौ R. 12. 11; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. ( *b* ) A defect, fault, an imperfection. —*Comp.* —**अन्वेषिन्**, —**अनुसरिन्** *a.* searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. —**चञ्चुः** a rat. —**हञ्चः** a hollow bamboo.

**रत्** 1. A. ( रमते, रम्, *caus.* रमयति-ते; *desid.* रत्तिते ) To begin. —**WITH** आ or या 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; शारयते न सख्यं विप्रमेव नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; आरम्भेऽप्यमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh.; Bk. 5. 38; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 2. 91. —**परि** to clasp, embrace; इयुक्तं परिस्पर्श दोष्म Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Ku. 5. 3; Si. 9. 72. —**सं** 1 to be agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. 2 to be exasperated or

furious, be enraged or irritated ( mostly in *p. p.* ); R. 16. 16.

**रमन्** *n.* 1 Violence, zeal. 2 Force strength.

**रमन्** *a.* 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent eager ( as desire &c. ); रमन्त्या दुःखितदिदृक्ष्य Ki. 5. ; R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. —**सः** 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीङ्ग्य केलीरमन्ते बाला सुदुर्ममालापमपालपती Bv. 2. 12; लक्ष्मिहर रमन्ते वलंती Git. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23 Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरमसकृतानां कर्मणामा-विषतेभ्यति हृदयदाही शल्यदुल्लो विषाहः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure delight, मनसि रमसविभजे हरिरुपयु वृत्ते Git. 5.

**रम्** 1 A. ( रमते, but Paras. wh. preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रत् ) To be pleased or delighted, rejoice be gratified; रत्ति रमते Māl. 3. 2, Māl. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of ( with instr. or loc. ); लोलापगैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनेवचितोऽस्मि Me. 27; अजह वद्वर्गम-रत्त नीती Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजश्रियाः कैरविष्यो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 ( where the next meaning is also hinted ); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्प्रेषेण सह रमते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. —*Caus.* ( रमयति-ते ) To 'please, delight, satisfy. —*Desid.* ( रत्तिते ) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88. —**WITH** अभि to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, be fond of; Bk. 1. 7; Bg. 18. 45. —**आ** ( Paras. ) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. 2 to cease, stop, leave off ( speaking &c. ), end; Ms. 2. 73. —**उप** ( P. and A. ) 1 to cease, end, terminate; संगतादुपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69. 2 to cease or desist from; भयाद्गणदुपरते मस्यते त्वा महारथाः Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54, 55; Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपरत. —**परि** ( Paras. ) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. —**वि** ( Paras. ) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अभिहितगतयामा रमिष्य वरंसीत् U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; ( speaking &c. ); एतादृक्कथा वित्ते द्युष्टे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हाहंत किमिति चितं विरमति नाद्यति विरमेष्वः Bv. 4. 25; U. 1. 33. —**सं** ( *Atm.* ) to be pleased, to rejoice; Bk. 19. 30.

**रम** *a.* Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. —**सः** 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

**रमटे** *Ass Foetida* ( हिं ). —*Comp.* —**अमि** *Ass Foetida*.

रमण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -*न*: 1 A lover, husband; एरच्छ रामां रमणीमिलाव R. 14. 27; Me. 37, 87; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -*ज*: 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा, रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या सेय भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhāsh.

रमणीय *a.* Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome; स्मिते नेतः केतु प्रकृतिरमणीयैवैकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -*Comp.* -*कांतः*, -*नाथः*, -*पति* epithets of Vishnu. -*वेष्ट*: turpentine.

रमा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरं-मरुद्वयं Gt. 10; विनोक्तमातृक्षीरोरु N. 22. 42, 237. 2 N. of Gauri. 3 N. of an *apsara*, wife of Nalākūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तल्लक्ष्मणेन हृदी किञ्च रमां परिगहिना परम् । तरुणीमपि जिष्णुंश्च तां धनदापत्यतः कलस्तनी ॥ N. 2. 37. -*Comp.* -*ऊरु a.* (रु or रु. *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable रम्यास्तपोधनानां किशोः समबलोक्य S. 1. 13. 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome, सरसजिम्बुविज्जं शैबले-नापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -*रम्यः* The tree called चपक. -*रम्य* Semen virile.

रम् 1. A. (रस्ते, रस्ति) To go, move.

रम्यः 1 The stream of a river, current; जलैर्जलप्रतिहतस्यं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रम्हकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash; युवतिरम्हलसमाहतो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. 3 A kind of deer.

रवः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general; धंटा, धुषण, चाप &c.

रवण *a.* 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding उर्कदावधनेः शुभ्र रवणैर्वरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -*न*: 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -*ज* Brass, bell-metal.

रविः The sun; सहस्रगुणसुलभमादत्ते हि रते रविः R. 1. 18. -*Comp.* -*कांतः* the sun-stone (चूरिका). -*जः*, -*तनयः*, -*पुत्रः*, -*सुहृ* 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Karna. 3 of Vali 4 of Manu

Vaivasvata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -*दिनः*, -*वारः*, -*वासराः* -*र* Sunday. -*संक्रांतिः f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रजना, रजना 1 A rope, cord. 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle; रजतु रजनापि तव वनजवन-मंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gt. 10; R. 7. 10, 8, 57; Me. 35. 4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. -*Comp.* -*उपमा* a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upamana* in the second and so forth; see S. D. 664.

रश्मिः 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein; शुकेशु रश्मिषु विराजतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसंयमनात् S. 1. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. -*Comp.* -*कलापः* a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रश्मिम् *m.* The sun.

रख् 1. P. (रस्ति, रस्ति) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; कतिव वयः रुक्मं रास R. 16. 78; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिर्गणाय रस्ति स्तोत्रं यशोवृद्धिः Ve. 1 25; रजतु रजनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Gt. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -*II.* 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रस्ति) To taste, relish; मृदिका रस्ति Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27.

रसः 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसः, कुमुररसः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water; तद्वत्पुष्पसुलभमादत्ते हि रसे रविः R. 1. 19; B. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink; Ma. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*; the *rasas* are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय; परायदः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेतुं पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; हृष्टे बलमुद्युतचित्तसः प्रेमादासीमवन्ति Me 112. 10 Love, affection; जराया यस्मिन्नाहार्यो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसजति रसो निर्वृतिवनः 6. 11. 'a feeling, of love'; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसचरित्रा निर्मितादध्वनी मारुती कपेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight;— शृंगारहास्यकरुणरोद्रवीर-भयानकः । वीरसाङ्गितसंज्ञौ चैवष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः; but sometimes शक्तिरस is added thus making the total number 9; निर्देश्याभिव्यक्ति शक्तिपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाच्यं रसात्मकं

काव्यं S. D. 3.) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायन. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -*Comp.* -*अंजनं* vitriol of copper a sort of collyrium. -*अम्लः* sour sauce. -*अमृतं* 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहिमो मधेनोमेण लघुन इव R. 6. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae; i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनन्दानि हृदयकरसायनानि Mā. 6. 8.; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 36; श्रेयः, कर्म &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -*प्रेष्टः* mercury. -*आलम्बक a.* 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -*आभासः* 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -*आस्वादः* 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यासुतरसास्वादः. -*हृद्*: 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -*उद्धवः*, -*उपलं* a pearl. -*कर्म्मन् n.* preparation of quicksilver. -*केसरं* camphor. -*गन्धः* gum-myrrh. -*ग्रह a.* 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -*वः* sugar molasses. -*जः* blood. -*ज्ञा a.* 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रज्ज्ञा U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-*ज्ञः*) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-*ज्ञा*) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. -*तेजस् n.* blood. -*वृ*: a physician. -*धातु n.* quicksilver. -*प्रबंधः* any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -*फलः* the cocoa-nut tree. -*भंगः* the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -*धर्म* blood. -*राजः* quicksilver. -*चिक्रयः* sale of liquors. -*ज्ञाज्ञं* the science of alchemy. -*सिद्धि a.* 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयति ते सुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -*सिद्धिः f.* skill in alchemy

रसं 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसमाहकं रसनं जिह्वाभवति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वज्ञं रसमादायः S. D. 244. रसना See रजना. -*Comp.* -*रक्षः* a bird. -*लिङ्ग m.* a dog.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; ससारसुखदुःखस्य द्वे एव रसवत्कले । काव्यावृत्तसाक्षादः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ॥ 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited, witty. -*स्त्री* A kitchen.

रसा *i* The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरततां रसरसा-साक्षात् Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -*Comp.* -*तलं* 1 N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. 2 the lower world or hell in general; रास्यं यत्तु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणिनं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्विदं रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.

रसालः 1 The mango tree; भृगा रसाल-कुसुमानि समाश्रयेते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -*स्त्री* 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dūrvā grass. 4 A vine or grape. -*लं* Gum-myrrh, frankincense.

रसिक *a.* 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्ते प्रवर्धते काव्यरसिकाः शाद्वलविक्रीडितं Srut. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); यद् मालती भगवता सहस्रसंयोगरसिकेन बेषसा मन्यथेन मया च तुल्यं दीयते Mal. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112; प्रोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -*कः* 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -*का* 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded. -*तं* 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरंभकंरसितप्रतिमानमेति Māl. 9. 3.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोन.  
रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसाः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्विकक्रियाः Bg. 17. 8.

रह् 1 P., 10 U. ( रहति, रहयति, रहित ) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहस्यापद्युतेनमायतिः Ki. 2. 14.

रह्यं Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारयुते समये सः कारहस्य केन समार पदं Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A secret, mystery. 4 Copulation coition. 5 A privy. -*सिद्ध* Secretly,

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्मगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. incomp.; वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमन-तिपद्यमाने 5. 22.

रहस्य *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -*स्यं* 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जैमिकाश्याणि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपवि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; यन्मोक्षि भ सखा चेति रहस्यं श्वेतदूतम् Bg. 4. 3; Ms. 2. 150. -*स्यं* *ind.* Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -*Comp.* -आख्यायिन *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीष्व स्वमसि श्रुद् कर्णीतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -*भेदः*, -*विभेदः* disclosure of a secret or mystery. -*व्रतं* 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्ग्रामे Y. 3. 59; उपरहितः, सत्वरहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -*तं* Secrecy, privacy.

रत् 2 P. ( राति, रात ) To give, grant, bestow; स रातु को दुःस्थायको भावुकानां परंपरं K. P. 7.

राका 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; दारिद्र्यं भजते कला-निषिष्यं राकाधुना म्हायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

राक्स *a.* ( *सी* f. ) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -*सः* 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राक्षसे युद्धरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. ( Krishna carried away Rukmini in this manner ). 3 One of the astronomical Yogas. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākhasa. -*स्त्री* A female demon.

राक्षा See लाक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

रागः 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अपरः किसलरागः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण मालारङ्गकोलेन चूतवालीट-मलेचकार Ku. 3. 30, 5 11. 4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or

sexual feeling; मल्लिनो रसयुजो Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवतमेतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; see चक्षुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas; भरतः कौशिकश्च हिंदोलो दक्षिणस्तथा । श्रीरागे मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each ra'ga has six ra'ginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes ). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रथमं हृतः S. 1. 5; अथो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -*Comp.* -आत्मक *a.* impassioned. -चूर्णः 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac. 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. 5 the god of love. -वर्च्यं *n.* colouring substance, a paint, dye. -वच्यः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं मुदति विषयाद्भावंवचः स एव M. 2. 9. -युज् *m.* a ruby. -युज् 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk-thread. 3 the string of a balance.

रागिन् *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -*m.* 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -*गी* 1 A modification of a musical mode ( राग ), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

रागवः 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

राक्षव *a.* ( *सी* f. ) Belonging to the species of deer called *raṁṁ*, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. -*व* 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. ( राजति-ने, राजित ) 1 ( *a.* ) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमपि सा Bh. 1. 17; राजत् राजति बरिरेविवनिता वैषम्यदस्ते भुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. ( *b.* ) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयंतमीक्ष्णराशिष्व रेजे सुनिर्गमरा Ku. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -*Caus.* ( राजयति-ने ) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten. -*WITH* सिद्ध्य ( *Caus.* ) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यान्तरिक्षस्य प्रदीपितः शिखरानि राजानं धनुः U. 6. 18. नीराजयति धृतराष्ट्रः पार्ष्णीपानधृतः Prabh. 2. 2 to perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v.) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship); नानाविधसमाकर्णी नीराजितहृदयः Kām. 4. 66. -वि 1 to shine; Bv. 1. 88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.

राज्य *m.* A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty prince. -कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns; महेन न जनोऽप्ययः किं लोकाधिक्यम राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजत *a.* (सी. *f.*) Silvery, made of silver: Si. 4. 13. -तं Silver.

राजन् *m.* 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राजः at the end of Tat. comp.); वैराजः, महाराजः &c.; नवय मोक्षद्वयं राजा प्रकृतिरजनात् R. 4. 12. 2 A man of the military caste, a Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yudhishtira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The moon; Bv. 1. 126. 6 A Yaksha. -Comp.

-अंगं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1 a government officer or official. 2 a judge. -अधिराजः, ईद्वः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. -अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. -अधिकः coronation of a king. -अहं aloe-wood, a species of sandal. -अहो a royal gift of honour. -आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं a king's ornament. -आवलिः स्त्री a royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. -कविः (राज-कविः or राजविः) a royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya-caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e. पुण्ड्रवन्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुलं 1 a royal family, a king's family. 2 the court of a king. 3 a court of justice; (राजकुलं कथं or निविद् *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). 4 a royal palace. 5 a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). -गामिन् *a.* eachating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). -गृहं 1 a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra).

-गृहं insignia of royalty, regalia

-तालः, -ताली a belet-nut tree. -दंडः 1 a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3 punishment inflicted by a king. -दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; N. 7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. -द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. -द्वारिः, -द्वारं the gate of a royal palace. -द्वारिकः a royal porter. -धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). -धानं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government, R. 2. 10. -धुरः, -धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. -नयः, नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. -नीलं an emerald. -पद्मः a diamond of inferior quality. -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.* = राजमार्गं q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury. -पुत्री a princess. -पुरुषः 1 a king's servant. 2 a minister. -सेव्यः a king's servant. (-सेव्यं) royal service (more correctly राजसेव्यं). -बीजिन्, -वंश्यं ascension of royalty, of royal descent. -भृतः a king's soldier. -भृत्यः 1 a royal servant or minister. 2 any public or government officer. -भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. -भोतः a king's fool or jester. -मात्रधरः, -मन्त्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. 2 the way, method or procedure of kings. -मुद्रा the royal seal. -यस्मन् *m.* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयस्मन्परिहारिण्यस्य कामयाकम्-स्य या तुला R. 19. 50; राजयस्मन् रोगाणां ब्रह्मः स महीयता Si. 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13. 29.) -यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. -योगी 1 a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. 2 an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise) as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग. q. v. -रंजं silver. -राजः 1 a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्नामप्रसिद्धो राजराजस्य दक्षो Me. 3. 3 the moon. -शक्तिः *f.* bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. 2 royal insignia, regalia. -लक्ष्मीः, श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of kings. -वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. -विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजनय); so राजशास्त्रं. -विहारः a royal convet. -शासनं a royal edict.

-हृगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. -ससद् *f.* a court of justice. -सदनं a palace. -सर्षपः black mustard. -सामुद्र्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a peacock. -स्रयः -स्रयः a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा ये राजस्रयं नेष्टु भवति Sat. Br.; cf. सम्राट् also. -स्वः a horse. -स्वं 1 royal property. 2 tribute, revenue. -हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संप्रत्यये नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. -हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजन् *a.* Royal, kingly. -नयः 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or distinguished personage.

राजयुक्ता A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); मुराजि देवे राजन्यान् स्वातन्त्र्यं राजन्यान् Ak.; राजन्वतीमाहरेण मूर्ति R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राज्य *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राजिः -जी *f.* A streak, line, row, range; सर्वं पठितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and poisonous snakes; किं महोत्सवसिपिक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. डुडुम.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A crane. 3 An elephant. -वं A blue lotus; Ku. 3. 46. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.

राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विराजितवृत्ते R. 2. 53; 4. 1. 2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. -Comp. -अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; these are usually said to be seven:— स्वायत्तमायुधहोत्रावरुणं ब्रह्मणि च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority over a kingdom. 2 a right to sovereignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. -करः the tribute paid by a tributary prince. -व्युत्त *a.* deposed, or dethroned.

ed. -तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. युग, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -भंग: subversion of sovereignty. -लेश: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहार: administration, government business. -सुख the sweets of royalty.

राधा 1 Lustre. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गङ्गा राधामुखे निरुध्मा तत्रापि राधापुरी Prab. 2.

रात्रि: -त्री f. Night; रात्रिर्वाता मतिमतां वरं बुध शय्यां R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाद्धिता रात्रौ तैरतिवर्मदाम्. -Comp. -अट: 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अथ a. night-blind. -कर: the moon. -चर: (also -रात्रिचर) (री. f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (त) याते बने रात्रिचरो बुद्धोके Bk. 2. 23. -चर्या 1 night-roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं a star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जगर: 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -तरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष: -रक्षक: a watchman, guard. -राग: darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress. 2 darkness. -विम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेद: -वेदिन् m. a cock.

रात्रिर्दिवं, रात्रिर्दिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिर्दिवं गन्धर्वः प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्ज्विमन्य.

राट् p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked: (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see राट्). -Comp. -अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्ववैनाशिक-राट्तिरिति नितरामनेषितव्य इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: S. B. -अस्ति a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राट् I. 5 P. (राट्तिरिति, राट्; desid. रि-रस्ति, but रस्ति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा युष्पराट् रेडु: Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (राट्तिरिति, राट्) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -Caus. (राट्तिरिति) 1 To propitiate. 2

accomplish, complete. -WJTH अनु to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अप 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); यास्मिन्कस्मिन्कपि पूजाईश्वराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मि तत्र भवतः कृण्वस्य S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु ग्रिष्मस्त्रेण सुभगमपराद्धं युवातिषु S. 3. 9. -अप to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; परेयां वेनांति प्रतिदिवसमारुह्य ब्रह्मा Bh. 3. 34. 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -वि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यं क्षेपेत क: Si. 2. 43; विराट् एव भवता विराट्ता ब्रह्मा च न: 2. 41.

राय: The month called Vaisākha. राधा 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherdess loved by Kṛishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gitagovind); तदिमं राये गृहं प्रापय Git. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. 5 Lightning.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेय: An epithet of Karna.

राम a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -न: 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Kṛishṇa, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyaṇa. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्षु पति-कर्मण्यं दशसुखमैलिषलिं रमणीयं किंशव भूतार-पतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. ] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुज: N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (जं) 1 the adventures of Rāma. 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -गिरि: N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) लिखन्त्यायतकृत् वसतिं रामगिर्यांश्चेतु Me. 1. -चंद्र: -चंद्र: N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -भूत: N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -सेतु: 'the bridge of Rāma', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामट: ४ Asa Foetida (हिं).

रामणीयक a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; तं रामणीयकनिधिरादिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव गोभते मणिहार-बलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44.; Ki. 1. 33: 4. 4.

रामा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman, अयं रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

राम: A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

राव: 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; मृगजवापरार: M. 1. 21; मनु-द्विपारं Git. 11.

रावण a. Crying, screaming, roaring, bawling. -ज: N. of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Viravas by Kerini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagriva, Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana*, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, *Ravana* carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated *Ravana's* troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression रामरावणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोरिव ]

**रावणिः** 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाश्वयो योद्धुमारब्धं च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. 2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

**राशिः** 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; वनराशिः, तौराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -चक्रं the zodiac. -त्रय the rule of three. -भागः a fraction. -अनुबन्धः the addition of fractions. -ओगः the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

**राष्ट्रं** 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रमन्विलादि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महागुप्तः Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. -दूः राष्ट्रं Any national or public calamity.

**राष्ट्रिकः** 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

**राष्ट्रिय** a. Belonging to a kingdom. -यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियस्यालः Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); अयं राष्ट्रियसुखायादयस्त्रीकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय.)

**रास्** 1 A. (रासन्) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

**रासः** 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopi's* or cowherdesses of Vrindavana, उत्सृज्य रासं स्तं गच्छन्ती Ve. 1. 2; रासे, हरिमेहं विहिनिविद्यां स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Git. 2; also Git. 1. -Comp. -कीडा, -मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindavana.

**रासकं** A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

**रासभः** An ass, a donkey.

**राहित्यं** Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

**राहुः** 1 N. of a demon, son of Vprachitti and Simbika and hence often called *Saimhikaya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -Comp. -ग्रसनं, -यासः -दर्शनं, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). -सूतकं 'the birth of Rahu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

**रि** 1. 5. P. (रित्ति; रिण) To go move. -II 9 U. see रि.

**रिक्त** p. p. 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty, void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without. 4 Hollowed (as hands) 5 Indigent. 6 Divided,

separated; (see रिच). -क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. -पाणि, -हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.). अहमपि देवं प्रक्षितुमरिक-पाणिभ्यामि M. 4.

**रिक्तक** a. See रिक्त.

**रिक्ता** N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

**रिक्त्ये** 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; विमर्शन् सुतां रिक्त्यर्थं विवक्षुषं मम Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भं रिक्त्यं रिक्त्यर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. -Comp. -आदः, -ग्राहः, -भागिन् m., -हरः, -हर्गिन् m., an heir.

**रिक्खु, रिण** (रिखन्ति, रिणति) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

**रिखण, रिणणे** 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

**रिख्** 1. 7. U. (रिणाति, रिक्ते, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणन्ति जलवेस्तोत्रं Bk. 6. 36; आचिन्ति शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in p. p., see रिक्त. -WITH यति to excel, exceed, surpass (in *pass* and with abl.); गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांताराद-तिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81, H. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कमलतिरिच्यते example is better than precept. -उद् 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. -यति to exceed, surpass; सुविमो व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि चरित्वा न ते R. 10. 30. -II. 1. 10 P. (रिचति, रिचयति, रिचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix -WITH आ to contract, move playfully or sportively; अतिरिचितब्रूचतुरिः कदाचि. Ku. 3. 5.

**रितिः** 1 A musical instrument. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भृगु- (ने) रिति.

**रियुः** An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

**रिक्** 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

**रिषु** 1. P. (रिषति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; नृस्येहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन प्रायास्ततां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

**रिष्ट** p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. -ष्टं 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

**रिष्टिः** f See रिष्ट above. -m. A sword.

**रि** 1. 4 A. (रिष्यते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणति, रिण, caus. रिणयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To bow



शब्दा 1 Censure, reproach, blame.  
2 Shame, modesty.

रुहकः The back-bone.

रुहा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रुण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रुतिः f. 1 Moving, flowing. 2 Motion, course. 3 A stream, river. 4 A line, boundary. 5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रूतिं गिरामश्नवृष्टिकरी तदीयां Bv. 3. 19 ; सन्वैषा विहिता रूतिः Moha M. 2 ; उक्तरीया, अन्वय रूतिः &c. 6 Usage, custom, practice. 7 Style, diction ; पदसंघटना रूतिरंगसंस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्थावतुर्ग्या । चर्मी चाथ गाडी च पांवाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. 8 Brass, bell-metal : ( रूति also in this sense ). 9 Rust of iron. 10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals.

रु 2 P. ( रुति, रूति, रुत ) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to hum ( as bees ) ; to sound in general ; कर्णे कले किमपि रुति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81 ; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -WITH रुति 1 to cry, bewail, lament ; ननु सहचरी दूरे मत्वा विरोधि समुत्तकः V. 4. 20 ; Bk. 5. 54 ; Rs. 6. 27. 2 to make a noise, sound in general ; न म विरोति न चापि स भोमते Pt. 1. 75. ; जीर्णत्वाद्गुह्यस्य विरोति कषाट Mk. 3. ; पते न एव गिरयो विरुन्मयूराः U. 2. 23.

रुक्म a. Bright, radiant. -रुक्मः A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -रुक्म 1 Gold. 2 Iron. -Comp. -कारकः a goldsmith. -पृष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. -बाहनः N. of Drona.

रुक्मिन् m. N. of the eldest son of Bhisma and brother of Rukminī.  
रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhisma of Vidarbha. [ She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna, and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna. ]

रुक्म a. = रुक्म q. v.

रुण p. p. 1 Broken, shattered. 2 Thwarted. 3 Bent, curved. 4 Injured, hurt. 5 Diseased, sick ( see रुज् ). -Comp. -रुण a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुज् 1 A. ( रोचते, रुचित ) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुजिरे. रुचिरेणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ma. 3. 62. 2 To like, be pleased with ( said of persons ), be agreeable to, please ( of things ) ; used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न सजो रुचिरे रमणीया Ki. 9. 35 ; यदेव रोचते यस्य स मेव सत्यं हृदयं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; दारिद्र्यान्मरणान्ना मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. ( रोचयति च )

To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -Desid. ( रुज्-रोचिषे ) To wish to like &c. -WITH अग्नि to like, be agreeable ; यद्भिरोचितं भवेत् V. 2. -अ 1 to shine very much. 2 to be liked. -वि to shine, be resplendent ; R. 6. 5 ; 17. 14 ; Bk. 8. 66.

रुज्, रुजा f. 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदास्य च रुचिकतां मताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुजः Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. 2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. 3 Colour, appearance ( at the end of comp. ) ; चलन्मृगं रुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; Ki. 5. 45. 4 Liking, desire.

रुचक a. 1 Agreeable, pleasing. 2 Stomachic. 3 Sharp, acrid. -कः 1 The citron. 2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. 2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. 3 A tonic, stomachic. 4 A wreath, garland. 5 Sochal salt.

रुजा See रुज्.

रुचिः f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिर्भूदुले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णदु-रुचिर्मेहापतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. 2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिर्भूतं q. v. 3 Appearance, colour, beauty ( usually at the end of comp. ) ; पटलं वद्विहलपकरुचि Si. 9. 13. 4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर. 5 Yest, hunger, appetite. 6 Wish, desire, pleasure ; स्वरुच्या at will or pleasure. 7 Liking, taste ; विमर्गमायाश्च रुचिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love' ; न स क्षितीशोरुचये वभूव ; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नाटयं भिन्नरुचैर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to' ; हिसारुचैः Māl. 5. 29. 8 Passion, close application to any object. -Comp. -कर a. 1 tasteful, savoury, palatable. 2 exciting desire. 3 stomachic, tonic. -अर्जु m. 1 the sun ; Si. 9. 17. 2 a husband.

रुचिर a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant ; हेमरुचिरांबर Ch. P. 14 ; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं &c. 2 Tasteful, palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. 4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. 5 Cordial, restorative. -र 1 A kind of yellow pigment. 2 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -र 1 Saffron. 2 Cloves.

रुच्य a. Bright, lovely &c. ; see रुचिर.

रुज् 6 P. ( रुजति, रुण ) 1 To break to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73, Bk. 4. 42. 2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, sometimes with gen. ; रावणस्यैव रोक्ष्यति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. 2 To bend.

रुज्, रुजा f. 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish ; अनिष्टमपि मकरकैतुमनसो रुजमावहकृमिमतो ने S. 3. 4 ; रुजा रुज्यमायिनी M. 3. 2 ; रुजं रुजापरित 4. 3. 3 Sickness, malady,

disease ; R. 49. 52. 4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -Comp. -प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -शेषजं a medicine. -सन्नन n. feces, excrement.

रुज्-जं A headless body, trunk ; बेलदेवयरुज्जुडनिकरवीरि विषये भुवः U. 5. 6, Māl. 3. 17.

रुज् A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note ( of birds ), humming ( of bees ) ; रुजि, रुज, कोकिल, अलि. -Comp. -ज्ञः an augur. -रुजाजः 1 simulated cry. 2 mimicry.

रुज् 2 P. ( रोदिति, रुदित ; desid. रुदिति ) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears ; निराधारो हा रोदिति कथय केनामिह पुरः G. L. 4 ; अपि भावा रोदे-त्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. 2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH रुज् to weep bitterly.

रुदन्, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अत्यन्तमासृदितं केजरी R. 14. 69, 70, Me. 84.

रुज् p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. 2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed.

रुज् a. Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -रुजः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group ; रुद्राण्यं शंकरास्मि Bg. 10. 23 ; रुद्राणामपि सुवर्णः क्षतदंकारशस्त्रिणः Ku. 2. 26. 2 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-रुज्) the berry of this tree, used for rosaries, मन्मोहलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमले शुभे K. P. 10. आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra' the mountain Kailāsa. 2 N. of Benares. 3 a cemetery ; cf. पितृसन्नगोचरः.

रुद्राणी The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī.

रुज् 7 U. ( रुणद्धि, रुद्धे, रुद्ध ; desid. रुक्तसिते ) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose hinder ; impede, prevent, इदं रुणद्धि मां पश्यन्तः कृजितपदं V. 4. 21 ; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37, 91 ; शशापातनती रुद्धा Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold up, preserve, sustain ( from falling ) ; आशावयः कुसुमसदृशं प्रापशो सुगन्तां सचापति प्रणवि हृदयं विषयोनि रुणद्धि Me. 10. 3 To shut up, look or block up, close up, shut or close ; with loc. ; but sometimes with two acc. ; Bk. 6. 35 ; व्रजं रुणद्धि मां Sk. 4 To bind, confine ; ब्यालं बालशृणालतनुमिरसौ रोद्धुं सशृङ्गभते Bh. 2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade ; रुन्तु वायव्यघटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17 ; अरुणयवनः सकिन्तं न मायाभिकान् Mbh. ; Bk. 14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. 7 To oppress, torment, afflict. excessively. -WITH रुज् ( often used as if the root belong d



to the 4th class) 1 to observe, practise; Ms. 5. 63. 2 to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वधर्ममु-  
रुचने Ki. 11. 78. नादुरास्ते जगद्भूमौ Bk. 16. 23. 3 to obey, follow, conform to; नियतिं लोकं इवातुज्यन्ते Ki. 2. 12; अतुल्यस्य चद्रकोतोर्वचनं U. 5; मद्रुचनमनुहयन्ते वा भवान् K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of. 5 to urge, press, -अव 1 to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. 2 to confine, lock up shut up; (sometimes with two acc.); लोकं चिन्मवाक्यम् Bk. 6. 9. 3 to besiege. ४ 1 to obstruct, interrupt, hinder; उरुच्यते तपानुष्ठाने S. 4. 2 to disturb, trouble, molest; पोरास्तपावनमुपचरन्ति S. 1. 3 to overcome subdue; R. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. 5 To hide, conceal. -नि 1 to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up, व्यर्थंश्चास्य पथान् Bk. 17. 49, 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. 2 to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. 3 to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -मति to obstruct &c. -वि 1 to oppose, obstruct. 2 to contend or quarrel with. 3 to beat variance. -सं 1 to obstruct, detain, stop; स चेतुः पथं संरुद्धः पशुमिव स्थेन वा Ms. 8. 295. 2 to impede, obstruct, prevent; R. 2. 43. 3 to hold fast, enchain; तुषामिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तासहृणाद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

रुचिर् 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -रः The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood, eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आमयः hemorrhage. -पापिच m. a demon.

रुचः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. रुच 6 P. (रुचति) To hurt, kill, destroy.

रुचत् a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). रुच 1 4 P. (रुचति; rarely रुच्यते; रुचित, रुच) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुच्यतन्नेत्र Bk. 17. 40; ना सुहो मा रुचोऽनुभा 15. 16, 9. 20. -11. 1 P. (रोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुच, रुचा f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्दयसंज्ञातरुचा R. 5. 21; प्रहेष्यनिर्दयरुचा हि सतः 16. 86. 19. 20.

रुह 1 P. (रोहति, रुह) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुहनामवालः M. 4. 1; केसरीरुहः Me. 23; छिनोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. 2 To grow up, be developed, increase. 3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. 4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound). -Caus. (रोषयति ते, रोहयति ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. 2 To raise up, elevate. 3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; युगवत्सुतरोपितशिशुः R. 8. 11. 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 22. -Desid. (रुहसि) To wish to grow &c. -WITH अचि to ascend, mount (in all senses), ride; R. 7. 37; Ku. 7. 52 (-Caus.) to

elevate, raise, seat; R. 19. 44. -अव to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -आ to ascend, mount, get upon, ride; (the senses of रुह with आ are variously modified according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. प्रतिज्ञां आरुह् to enter upon or make a vow; तलां आरुह् to rise to equality; सञ्चय आरुह् to 'run a risk' or be in doubt &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise, 2 to place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute, attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5 to appoint to, charge or entrust with. -य 1 to grow, rise; न पर्वताग्रं नल्लिखी प्ररुहति Mk. 4. 17. -वि to grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to heal (as a wound). सं to grow; R. 6. 47.

रुह, रुह a. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in महीरुह, पंकेरुह &c.

रुहा The Dūrvā grass, रुक्ष a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुक्षस्वरं वायानि वामांसव Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mu. 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; वितातकृष्णामिनिर्विशमीरां R. 14. 43; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 71. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्तम्बव्यामाः कश्चिदप्रतो मीषणामांगरुक्षाः U. 2. 14. (रुक्षति means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmeare').

रुक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. 2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुद्ध p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षताक्लिष्टायात इत्युच्यते क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भूनेनेष रुद्धः R. 2. 53; (here रुद्ध has a sense which is योगरुद्ध q. v.). 8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to शैलिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पादिरहितः शब्दा रुद्धा आखंडलादयः; नाम रुद्धमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. 9 Certain, ascertained.

रुद्धिः f. 1 Growth; germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, Si. 15. 26. 6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रुद्धिर्बलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning conventional acceptance of a word; मुद्रार्थवाचे तद्योगे रुद्धितोऽय प्रयोजनाद् K. P. 2.

रूप 10 U. (स्वरूपं ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रुच्येन निरूप्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -WITH रि to deform, disfigure.

रूपं 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवन् वा पुण्यानिशेषं भुजते Pt. 1. 143; so वरूप, वरूप. 2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisesika); चतुर्मास्यारुणमिति नाम् पुणे रूपं Tarka.K.; (it is of six kinds: शङ्ख, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हस्ति, कपिल or of seven, if रिच be added). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मातृपीड कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य समथः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूप जरा हति &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived, from inflection (declension or conjugation). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रूपक. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तयो रूपं वनं; वर्मरूपः सत्ता &c.) -Comp. -अभिधायः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. -आजीवः a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इन्द्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -तत्त्व inherent property, essence. -वर a. of the form of, disguised as. -नाशनः an owl. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिख a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपादि f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty.

रूपकः A particular coin, a rupee. -क 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). 2 Any manifestation or representation. 3 A sign, feature. 4

A kind, species. 5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; ( one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called रूपक ); इदं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपसोपासु रूपकं S. D. 272 3. 6 ( In Rhēt. ) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तद्रूपकमभिदेयं य उपमानेऽभिनेययोः K. P. 10 ( see *ad loc.* for details ). 7 A kind of weight. -**Comp** -सलः a particular time in music. -सदृशः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपण 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. 2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् 1 Having form or colour. 2 Bodily, corporeal. 3 Embodied. 4 Handsome, beautiful -ती A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् 1 Appearing like. 2 Embodied, incarnate. 3 Beautiful.

रूप्य 1 Beautiful, lovely. -रूप्यं 1 Silver. 2 Silver ( or gold ) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. 3 Wrought gold.

रूप्य I. 1 P. ( रूपति, रूपित ) 1 To adorn, decorate. 2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay ( as with dust ). -II. 10 U. ( रूपयति-ते ) 1 To tremble. 2 To burst.

रूपित p. p. 1 Adorned. 2 Smeared, covered, overspread. 3 Soiled. 4 Made rough or rugged. 5 Pounded.

रूपिन् 1 A vocative particle; रेषेक्षक-गुह्यविशालिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3.

रेखा 1 A line, streak, स्ट्रेखा, दानरखा, रामरेखा &c. 2 The measurement of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मानमपि व्यतीतः R. 1. 17. 3 A row, range, line, series. 4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लक्षणं रेखा किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 14. 5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lanka to Meru and passing through Ujjayini. 6 Fulness, satisfaction. 7 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp**. -अंशः a degree of longitude. -अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -आकार 1. lineal, formed in lines, striped. -गणितं geometry.

रेख See रेचक.

रेचक 1. ( चिका f. ) 1 Emptying, purging. 2 Purgative, aperient. 3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils ( opposite which means 'inhaling breath,' and कुम्भक 'suspending breath' ). 2 A syringe. 3 Nitre, salt-petre. -कं A 'ive, cathartic.

रेचनं, -ना 1 Emptying. 2 Lessening, diminishing. 3 Emitting the breath. 4 Purging. 5 Evacuation.

रेचित 1. Emptying, cleared. -तं A horse's gallop.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; दुग्धरेणुः रसस्थः हि रेणुः S. 1. 31. 2 The pollen of flowers.

रेणुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि.

रेतस् 1. Semen virile.

रेप 1 1 Contemptible, low, vile. 2 Cruel.

रेफ 1. Low, vile, contemptible. -कः 1 A burr, grating sound. 2 The letter र. 3 Passion, affection.

रेवदः 1 A boar. 2 A bamboo cane. 3 A whirl-wind.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. 2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16.

रेवा N. of the river Narmadā; रेवा-रोषसि वेतसीतस्तले चेतः समुत्कंदते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19.

रेव 1 A. ( रेवते, रेवित ) 1 To roar, howl, yell. 2 To neigh.

रेवणं, रेवा Roaring, neighing.

रै m. ( Nom. राय, रायी, रायः ) Wealth, property, riches.

रेवतः, रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; ( for a description of the mountain, see Si. 4 ).

रोकं 1 A hole. 2 A boat, ship. 3 Moving, shaking.

रोगः A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, रोगावयंति कमपश्यन् भुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; योगे रोगमयं Bh. 3. 35. -**Comp**. -आयतनं the body. -आर्त 1. afflicted with disease, sick. -शान्तिः f. alleviation or cure of disease. -हर 1. curative. ( -र ) a medicine. -हारिन् 1. curative. ( -म. ) a physician.

रोचक 1. Pleasant, agreeable. 2 Exciting appetite. -कं 1 Hunger. 2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. 3 A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रोचन 1. ( ना or नी f. ) 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. 2 Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. 3 Stomachic. -नः A stomachic. -नं The bright sky, firmament.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. 2 A handsome woman. 3 A kind of yellow pigment ( = गोरोचना q. v. ); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रोचमान 1. Shining, bright. 2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु 1. Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. 2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. 3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् 1. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोदनं 1 Weeping; see रदन. 2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् 1. ( in dual ), रोदसी f. Heaven and earth; रयः श्रवणमेवः स्थितिरौदसीकंदः Ve. 3. 2; वेदतिष्ठ यमाहरेद्वरुणं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोधः 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering Si. 10. 89. 2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादासि प्रतिहता स्तुतिरोधरुद्धे S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. 3 Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; श्रीतिरोधमसहिष्ठ सा पुरो R. 11. 52. 4 A dam.

रोधनः The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् 1. A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधः पतनकलुषा युद्धतीव्र प्रसादः V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 51. 2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -**Comp**. -वका, -वती 1 a river. 2 A rapid river.

रोध्रः A kind of tree ( = रोध्र q. v. ). -घ्नः -घ्न Sin. -घ्न Offence, injury.

रोध् 1 The act of raising or setting up. 2 Planting. 3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. 4 A hole, cavity.

रोधणं 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. 2 Planting. 3 Healing. 4 A healing application. ( said of sores. )

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. 2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome ( usually in pl. ). -**Comp**. -नक्षत्रं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas ( so called because it was probably derived from the Romans )

रोमन् 1. The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -**Comp**. -अंकः a mark of hair; विभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अचः a thrill ( of repture, horror, surprise &c. ), horripilation; हर्षाद्भूतभयादिभ्यो रोमचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. अंचित 1. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand -आली, -आवलिः -ली f. a line of hair on the abdomen ( above the navel ); शिखा हृषस्त्रेयं परिममति रोमवलिद्वयः U. P. 10. ३०० रोमवलि also -उद्गमः -उद्गमः erection of the hair ( on the body ), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -ऊषः -रं, -वतः a pore of the skin -केशरं, केशरं a whisk, chowrie, -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill Ch. P. 34. -स्थानः 'the place of the hair,' i. e. the skin. -रंजः a pore of the skin. -रजिः, -जीः, उता f. a line of hair on the abdomen ( above the navel ); राज्ञ तन्वी नवरो (लो)मराजिः Ka. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -विकारः, -विक्रिया -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46;

Ku. 5. 10. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च हरिरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण *a.* causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; पतानि कृतु सर्वभूतरो(लो)महर्षणानि द्वाघोण्यानि U. 2. संवादमिमनश्रौषमद्रते रोमहर्षण Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Śūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-ण) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोम्य 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; छायावद्भक्षकं युगलं रोमथनम्यस्यत् S. 2. 8. 2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -सः 1 A sheep, ram. 2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुप्यन् सशोको भुवि रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलवः A bee; तस्या रोलवायली केशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मल-विय रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44.

रोषण *a.* (जी *f.*) Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोहः 1 Rising, height, attitude. 2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher

denomination). 3 Growth, development (fig.). 4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -ण The act of mounting, riding, ascending, growing or healing.

-Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहितः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A religious man. 3 A tree. 4 A seed.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. 2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. 3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपराभाति शशिनः सद्युपवता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. 4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. 5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षी च रोहिणी. 6 Lightning. -Comp. -पतिः, -विषः, -चक्रमः the moon. -रमणः 1 a bull. 2 the moon. -शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart; रोहिणीशकटमर्कन्दवश्रोद्भिन्नविषुवोऽध्वरा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.).

रोहित *a.* (रोहिता or रोहिणी *f.*) Red, red-coloured. -तः 1 Red colour. 2 A fox. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A

species of fish. -तं 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -Comp. -अश्वः fire.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of deer.

रोह्य 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. 2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रतिवेकरोह्यं R. 5. 58.; निद्रो 14. 53.

रोद्र *a.* (द्रा-वी *f.*) 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. 2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -तः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. 2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, warth. 3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. 2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. 3 Heat, warmth, solar heat.

रोय *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. -चय Silver.

रोरव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. 2 Dreadful, terrible. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A sausage. 2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिणः 1 The sandal tree. 2 The fig-tree.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 The planet Mercury. -य An emerald.

रोहिषं *m.* A kind of deer.

रोहिषः See रोहिष. -वः A kind of grass.

## ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A short syllable (in prosody). 3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक्ष् 10 U. (लक्षयति ते) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. 2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -च The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel.

लककः 1 Lac. 2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लकिका A Lizard.

लक्ष् 1. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति ते. लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आरपुत्रः शन्यद्वय. इव लक्ष्यत V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. 2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रवृत्तिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. 3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. 4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगालब्धः स्रोतासि सबाध इति तदे लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तेदेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्त्व-योजनं लक्षयति K. P. 2. अत्र गंगालब्धो बाही-

कार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. 5 To aim at, 6 To consider, regard, think. -With -अभि to mark, see. -आ to see, perceive, observe; आलक्ष्यन्तमुकुलात् S. 7. 17; नातिपर्याप्तमालक्ष्य मल्लुक्षेय मोजनं R. 15. 18. -उप 1 to look at, observe, behold, mark; सम्युपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 3. 2 to mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30, 2. 151. 3 to denote, designate. 4 to imply in addition, include more than what is actually expressed; नक्षत्रक्षयेन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. 5 to mind, have in view. 6 to consider, regard. -वि 1 to observe, see, notice. 2 to characterize, distinguish. 3 to be confused or abashed, be bewildered; निर्याताविलक्षितानि सांख्य बलानि U. 6. -सं 1 to observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्रय-दर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न किदुरोपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. 2 to test, prove, determine; हेमः संलक्ष्यते सद्योः विशुद्धिः रसोमिकापि वा R. 1. 10. 3 to hear, learn, understand. 4 to characterize, distinguish.

लक्षं 1 One hundred thousand (*m.* also in this sense); इच्छति शती सहस्रं

सहस्रं लक्षमीदृते Subhāsh.; नयो लक्षात् विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. 2 A mark, butt, aim, target; लक्ष्यवदाकारे लक्षं तद्वत् Mu. 1. 3 A sign, token, mark. 4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; as in लक्षसुतः 'feigning sleep.' -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a *lac* or *lacs*.

लक्षक *a.* Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -सं One hundred thousand.

लक्षण 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; वयुद्वुल्लं कलहसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारम्भो हिकार्याणां मयम् बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh.; अय्योषो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5; पुत्रलक्षणं 'the sign' or organ of virility. 2 A symptom (of a disease). 3 An attribute, a quality. 4 A definition, accurate description. 5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वाविंशलक्षणो-पेतः. 6 Any mark or feature of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषय क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 37; कुशावहा मतेरलक्षणा R. 14. 5. 7 A

name, designation, appellation ( oft. at the end of comp. ); विदिशालक्ष्मण राजधानी Me. 25, N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अद्वितलक्ष्मण R. 6. 71 ( where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीति ते तु कृतलक्ष्मणहितलक्ष्मी ). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate ( as of duties ); Ms. 8. 406. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise ( = लक्ष्म ); प्रयुक्तलक्ष्मणः Māl. 7. -जः The crane. -जान् An aim, object. 2. ( In Rhet. ) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—सुख्यार्थवाधे तल्लोके स्वितीत्यर्थे प्रयोजनम् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यस्मा लक्ष्मणारोपितक्रिया K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks ( as on the body ). -घट्ट a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहल्लक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्ष्मण्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -जः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [ He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, ( see R. 15. 92-95 ). He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu ].

-जान् A goose. -जं 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. -Comp. -महः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोलक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. 3 Definition -m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकृष्टे यथा परेषां Ki. 8. 18; तुणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीरैव तारु संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोलक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-सुवाह सकलस्य राज्ञां कर्तुः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. ( She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons ); इयं मेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; ( oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen ); तामेकभार्यां परिवादमारोः साध्वी-मपि त्यक्तवती गुपस्य । वक्ष्यत्यस्य हृदयं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः ॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -गृहं the red lotus flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म काईकि Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -पुत्रः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -पुष्पः a ruby. -पूज्यं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi ( performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home ). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Āsvina ( chief y by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day ). -फलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red lotus flower. -वारः Thursday. -वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः, सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. 3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful.

लक्ष्म pot. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; दुर्लभ्यविह्वल मदनं हि वृद्धिः Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by ( with instr. or in comp. ) दूरालक्ष्मं सुरपतिवद्व्याख्या तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रप्रेषमानाथरलक्ष्मकोपवा Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at. 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -लक्ष्मं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at ( fig. also ); उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदियवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mn. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined ( opp. लभ्य ); लक्ष्यकदेशे लक्ष्मणस्त्वार्यन-व्याप्तिः Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्ष्मणः q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्यार्थाः K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परीक्षि किं लक्ष्यसुखं परमार्थसुखमिदं द्वयं Mk. 3. 3. 18; कंदर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिंहा-लक्ष्मण प्रतिशुभमं जलं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is ( indirectly ) preceptible, as a *dharma*. -भेदः -वेधः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark ( -m. ) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लक्ष् 1 P. ( लक्षति, लक्षति ) To go, move.

लक्ष् I. 1 P. ( लगति, लग् ) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयामथ हंसस्य करानवातिर्वद्व्यालक्ष्मा लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गहनसमये कंठे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Māl. 3. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with; कर्णे लगति चान्वस्य प्रणिरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति व्रीत-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; निद्वेष्टेति हि पुर एव जने सपत्नीरिताः खलु लगति मिः Si. 9. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, out ( as lines ). 5 To follow closely, ensue, or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy ( one ); तत्र दिनानि कतिहृदि गच्छति Pt. 4 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -WITH अव to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -आ to stick to; Kāv. 3. 50. -वि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -II. 10 U. ( लागवति-ने ) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लक्ष्म a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लक्षित a. 1 Adhered or clung to. 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लक्ष्मः लक्ष्मः लक्ष्मः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लक्ष्म p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to; stuck, held fast; लक्ष्मिने पृथ्वी लक्ष्मः

V. 1. 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लृ ). -अः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -अं 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic whice at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः-दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work.-कालः, -सुहृत्, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -सुद्धिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लघकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लघिका Incorrect form of लघिका q. v.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतयति लघयित्वा धृ R. 13.35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; V. 3. 13; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3: Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; मातृपुत्रलघो लघिमा प्ररक्तमणिं मां निशेजयति R. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (धु or ली f.) 1 Light, not heavy; वृषादि लघुस्तुल्यत्वादपि च याचकः Subhāsh.; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1 253.; Si. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसेदसपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मया Mu. 1. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. 6 Weak, feeble. 7 Wretched, frivolous. 8 Active, light,

nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. 9 Swift, quick rapid; किंचित् पश्चाद् वज्र लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy. to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघ्वित्वा S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Agallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Jomp. -अशिश, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -समुत्थान a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-य) a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खट्विका a small bedstead. -मोघ्यः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -चदरी, -चदरी f. a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लघं a kind of fragrant root (कीरणमूल). -वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेधिन a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापिते-ह्नेः. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लंका 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute,

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā'; i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंगः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लंगूल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लघतिने, लघित; desid. लिलंघितिते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये बाह्विषः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लघते स्म हस्तिरिव विमानान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पल्लवान् हरिणी लघितुमाग्रच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लघयतिने) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरः प्रवर्गेण कनेकेन लघितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 137. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लघयति खलः सृजनं । दर्पणविन तं कुक्ते तथा यथा निर्मलच्छायं ॥ Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; मार्गं न लघयति कोपि विविश्रणीतं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यथाः) जगत्काशं तदशेषमिज्या भवद्रुल्लेखयितुं मनोयतः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -WITH अभि 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उत् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -वि 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयामास विलिखिताया R. 5. 42, 16. 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समं विलिख्य Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बंधेयान्तरान् विलिख्य सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तत्र दृष्ट्वा विलिख्ये Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लंघनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; द्युमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नमोलंघन R. 16. 33; जनैर्युद्धैः पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position'. 4 Assault-

ing, storming, capturing; as in दुर्ग-  
लघने. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,  
overstepping, violating, transgression;  
आज्ञांलघनं, नियमलघनं &c. 6 Disregarding,  
despising, treating with contempt,  
slighting; प्रणिधानलघनं प्रमार्ष्टुका V. 3;  
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,  
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in  
आतपलघनं q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;  
Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'  
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.

लघि p. p. 1 Lept over, passed  
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,  
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,  
disrespected; (see लङ्).

लङ् 1 P. (लङ्घति) To mark, see;  
cf. लघ्.

लज्ज 1. 6 A. (लजते) To be ashamed.  
-II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see  
लज्ज I. -III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem,  
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;  
(according to some लजयति also in  
this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लजते, लजित) To be  
ashamed; to blush.

लज्जका The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामंतिराणां न भवं न  
लज्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40;  
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;  
शृंगारलज्जा विरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.  
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.  
-Comp. -अन्वित a. modest, bashful.  
-आवह, -का a. (रा or री f.) causing  
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-  
minious. -हील a. bashful, modest.  
-रहित, -रूप्य, -हीन a. shameless,  
impudent, immodest.

लज्जासु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f.  
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. 2  
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज I. 1 P. (लजति) 1 To blame,  
censure, traduce. 2 To roast, fry.  
-II. 10 U. (लजयति) 1 To injure,  
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.  
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To  
dwell. 6 To shine.

लज्ज 1 A foot. 2 The end of a  
lower garment tucked into the waist-  
band; cf. लज्जा. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.  
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लङ् 1 P. (लटति) 1 To be a child. 2  
To act like a child. 3 to talk like a  
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लङ् 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A  
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लङ्क A cheat, rogue, rascal,  
villain.

लङ्ग a. (Connected with the Prā-  
krita लङ्ग which appears to be de-  
rived from it) Charming, handsome,  
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अतिकांतः  
कालो लङ्गलङ्गानामेव लङ्गमः Bp. 3. 32 (where  
commentators render लङ्ग by सलावण्य)

लङ्गः पादनखयोगिः शोभते लङ्गमङ्गः Vikr. 8.  
6. Bilhana has used this word in  
three more places of the same book,  
where it appears to mean 'a young  
pretty woman'; e. g. किं वा वर्णना समस्तलङ्गमार्-  
कारतामेवति 8. 86; अमर्चल्लाप्यनिधानधुमिर्न  
कस्य लोमे लङ्गमा तनोति 9. 68; केशवधविम्वेल्ल-  
भानां पिङ्गतामिव जगाम तमिन् 11. 18.

लङ्गः A rogue, rascal; see लङ्क.

लङ्गः 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.  
3 N. of a caste. -ङ्ग 1 A kind of bird.  
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A  
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-  
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7  
An unchaste woman.

लङ्ग I. 1 P. (लङ्गति) To play, sport,  
dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लङ्गति, लङ्गयति)  
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To  
loll the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.  
-III. 10 U. (लङ्गयति) 1 To fondle,  
caress. 2 To annoy.

लङ्ग a. Beautiful, handsome (a  
Prākṛita word).

लङ्ग = लङ्क q. v.

लङ्गु, लङ्गुकः A kind of sweetmeat  
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or  
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लङ्ग 1 P., 10 U. (लङ्गति, लङ्गयति) 1  
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To  
speak.

लङ्ग Excrement, ordure.

लङ्गः London (a modern formation  
probably from the French *Londres*).

लता 1 A creeper, creeping plant;  
लतामिवन परिपतमस्या रूपं V. 4; लतेव संनद्ध-  
मनोऽप्यनुवा R. 3. 7 (often used as the  
last member of compounds, especial-  
ly with words meaning 'arm', 'eye-  
brow', 'lightning', to denote beauty,  
tenderness, thinness, &c.; सुजलता, बाहु,  
लता, बलता, विदुलता; so लङ्ग, अलङ् &c.;  
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.  
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called  
*Priyangu*. 4 The *Mādhavi* creeper.  
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the  
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.  
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -अंतं a  
flower. -अंबुजं a kind of cucumber.

-अर्कः a green onion. -अलङ्कः an  
elephant. -आननः a particular posi-  
tion of the hands in dancing. -उद्गनः  
the upward winding or climbing of  
a creeper. -कः a particular position  
of the hands in dancing. -कस्तूरिका,  
कस्तूरी, musk-creeper. -दृष्टः, -हं a  
bower surrounded with creepers, an  
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः a  
snake. -लङ्कः 1 the *Sāla* tree. 2 the  
ornage tree. -पनसः the water-melon.  
-प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2.  
8. -भवनं an arbour, a bower. -मणिः  
coral. -सङ्गः a bower, an arbour. -मृगः  
a monkey. -यावकं a shoot, sprout.  
-वलङ्कः, -वं an arbour. -वृक्षः the cocoa-  
nut tree. -वेनः a kind of coltuss or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टनं,  
-वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A  
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk  
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3  
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि  
अतिश्ले Gīt. 1. -Caus. (लापयति) To  
cause to talk &c. -WITH अनु to repeat,  
talk over and over again. -अप 1 to  
deny, disown, refuse; शतमपलपति Sk.  
2 to conceal, hide. -आ 1 to talk  
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.  
3 to prate, chatter. -उद् to call out  
loudly to. -प्र 1 to talk, speak; वचो वे  
देशीति (वेदेशीति) प्रतिपद्युद्गु प्रलपति S. D. 6.  
2 To talk at random or incoherently,  
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-  
sensibly. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to  
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विलाप  
विकीर्णसुखं Ku. 4. 4; विलाप स बाष्पगद्गं  
R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तपि वृथा किं  
विलपामि Gīt. 3. -विप्र to dispute, con-  
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -सं 1 to  
talk, converse; संलपो जनसमाजत् Dk.  
2 to name, call.

लपनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The  
mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered  
&c. -ते Speech, voice.

लब्ध p. p. 1 Got, obtained, acquired.  
2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,  
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by  
division &c.); see लप्. -अयं That  
which is secured or got; लब्धं रत्नं वश-  
यात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -अंतर  
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-  
tunity. 2 one who has got access or  
admission; R. 16. 7. -अवकाश-अवसर  
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-  
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained  
a scope (for work); लब्धवाकाशा मे प्रार्थना  
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,  
being at leisure; so लब्धक्षण. -आस्पद  
a. one who has gained a footing or  
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -उद्भूत a.  
1 born, produced, sprung; लब्धोद्भा  
चंद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who  
has got prosperity or elevation; स  
वचो लब्धोद्भूतः 'he owes his rise or  
elevation to you.' -काम a. one who  
has got desired object. -कीर्ति a.  
become widely known, famous, cele-  
brated. -चेतसः, -संज्ञ a. one who has  
come to his senses, restored to  
consciousness. -जन्मद a. born, pro-  
duced. -नामद a. renowned,  
celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what  
has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः.  
-प्रसमनं 1 securing or keeping safe  
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-  
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on  
Ms. 7. 56. -लक्ष, -द्वय a. 1 one who  
has hit the mark. 2 skilled in the  
use of missiles. -सूय a. 1 learned,



wise; विश्वविद्याये विषये समन्तान् सर्वेषु लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Rāj. P. 2 famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भास्व a. respecting the learned; कुष्ठलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णभास्व तं दिदेश मुनये सलङ्गमन् R. 11. 2. -विद्य a. learned, educated, wise. -सिद्धि a. one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लघिः f. 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लघिम a. Obtained, acquired, received.

लभ् 1 A. ( लभते, लब्ध ) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिक्ताह तैलमपि यत्नतः षडियन् Bh. 2. 5; विराय वाथाथमलंमि दिग्गजैः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29. 2 To have, possess, be in possession of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि. 6 To recover, regain. 7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; भ्रमण...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāṣā. P. 6; सत्यमलममान; Kull. on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.); मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नापयं लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्यपरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; i. e. गर्भं लभ् to conceive, become pregnant; पदं or आसदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अमरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लभ्यते चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66. 'was not impressed on the mind; 'चेतनां, -संज्ञां -लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोक्षकृताये माणवकं लभय V. 3. 3 To cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive. 5 To find out, discover. -Desid. (लभ्यते) To wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सते H. 2. 8. -WITH अ 1 to touch; गमालभ्यकंमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87; Bk. 14. 91. 2 to get, obtain, attain to; येन श्यामं वपुस्तरितं कांतिमालम्ब्यते ते Me. 15. v. 1. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifice); यदंनं पशुमालम्ब्य Y. 3. 280. -उप 1 to know, understand; see, perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to ascertain, find out; ब्रह्मि यदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वतः पनामुपलब्धये S. 1. 3 to get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience; उपलब्ध-हृत्सन्दा स्मरं वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; V. 2. 10, R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21; Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame, chide, taunt, scold; पयोधराविस्तारवितुक-मात्मनो यौवनमुपालम्ब्य मां किमुपालम्बसे S. 1. Kā. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -प्रति 1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain. -विप्र 1 to cheat, deceive, impose upon. 2 to recover, regain. 3 to insult, disrespect. -सं to get, obtain.

लभने 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope for tying a horse (-m. also).

लभ्य a. 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; यंशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्गाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3 Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लभट् a. 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after. 2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपाक in the same sense.)

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंकनं Leaping, jumping.

लङ् 1 A. ( लङ्ते, लङित ) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; कषयो ह्यङ् लङ्ते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; लङ्गिरे सदासिद्धताः प्रिया इव Si. 17. 25; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि संखे लङ्गमानस्य मावि Me. 41 (where लङ् means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लङ्गमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; स्वधराकुङ्कुमलङ्गित-कज्जलमुज्ज्वलय विष लोचने Git. 12 (—लङित). 4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind. 5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus. (लङ्गयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलङ्गिते R. 13. 21; कोलङ्गयेद्वाह-गाय हस्तं 6. 75. -WITH अ 1 to hang, hang down, be suspended; कनकशृङ्खलावल-जिनी Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to hold, cling to, lean or rest on, support oneself on; दृढकाष्ठमवलम्ब्य स्थितः S. 2; ययौ तदीयामवलम्ब्य चाङ्गुलिं R. 3. 25. 4 to hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig. also), take up; हस्तेन तस्यावलम्ब्य वासः B. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; दृढ्यं न त्ववलङ्गितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge on; व्यवहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलङ्गते Mk. 9; Bk. 18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse to, take to; येनैव लङ्गु to summon or pluck up courage; किं स्वातन्त्र्यमवलङ्गते S. 5; नाथस्थानिष्टेयलङ्गतेऽर्थं Ku. 1. 52; Si. 2. 15. -आ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2 to hang down from, be suspended; V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अथा-लम्ब्य धनुं रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to support, hold or take up; आधेतृणालङ्गितं R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तमालंभ्य रतोद्गमान् S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse to, resort to, take, assume; अनुमेवाङ्ग-मालंभ्य न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34. -उद् to stand up, stand erect; पद्वेदेकेन गमने द्वितीयेन च धृतले । तिष्ठान्मुलङ्गितस्तावदावलि-ष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10. -रि 1 to hang down, hang from. 2 suspended

from, R. 10. 62. 2 to set, decline (as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4 to delay, be retarded विलङ्गितकलेः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्ब्यते त्वरितं ते प्रवेशाय U. 1.

लङ्घ a. 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पङ्कजोयमंससि-तलङ्घहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. 2 Hang- ing upon, attached to. 3 Great, large. 4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -रः 1 A perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -Comp. -उद्गर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लं-घो-चो-ष्ठः) a camel. -कर्णः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or Rākshasa. -जठर a. pot-bellied, portly. -पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. -स्फिक् a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लङ्घकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). 2 The complement of latitude, coaltitude (in astr.).

लङ्घनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 The phlegmatic humour. -रः 1 Hang- ing down, depending, descending &c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort of long necklace.

लङ्घा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of Lakshmi.

लङ्घिका The soft palate or uvula.

लङ्घित p. p. 1 Hanging down, pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk, gone down. 4 Resting on, attached to (see लङ्).

लङ्घा A necklace of seven strings.

लभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain.

लभन 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Recovery.

लभित p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained. 2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed, applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken to, addressed.

लङ् 1 A. ( लङते ) To go, move.

लघः 1 Sticking, union, adherence. 2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt- ing, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis- solution, extinction, destruction; लघं वा 'to be dissolved or destroyed.' 5 Absorption of the mind, deep con- centration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्येती शिवरूपिणं सत्त्वशा- शान्तमभ्यासना Māl. 5. 2, 7; आनल्लेख Git. 4. 6 Time in music (of three kinds, द्रुत, मध्य and विलम्बित); क्लृप्तलयेः सत्यैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पदव्यासः लघमनु- गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8 Rest, repose. 9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलघं Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. 10 Slackness of mind, mental in-



activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरम्भः, आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction ( of the world ). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लघने 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लघ् 1 P. ( लघति ) To go, move.

लल 1. 1 U. ( ललति ) To play, sport, dally, frolic; पनसकलायि वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; नजकलमा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. ( ललयति ) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने बहो दोषास्ताडने बहो गुणाः । तस्माद्युनं च क्षिप्य च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. ( ललयति ) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललजिह्व q. v.

ललत् a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. ( ललजिह्व ) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. ( -हः ) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललन 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललना 1 A woman ( in general ); शठ नाकलोकललाभिरावितरते रिससे Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -मियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाट The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे शोभितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तट the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -रेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटक 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटप a. 1 Burning or scorching the ( fore ) head; ललाटपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 ' the sun is shining right overhead ' ; ललाटपस्तपसति R. 13. 41. 2 ( Hence ) Very painful; लिपिल-ललाटपनिद्राश्रया N. 1. 138. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. ( मी f. ) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -नं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; ( m. also in this sense );

अहं तु तानाश्रमललामयुतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag. 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -नः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 ( Hence ) Anything the best of its kind; कथाललाम कमनीयमजस्र लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 ' the best or ornament of girls. ' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितैर्ज्योत्स्नापयैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः ( अंगैः ) U. 1. 20; विभाव सुदिं ललितां विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विषाक्षिणा ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 67; संदर्शित्व ललिता-मिनयस् विधा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -ते 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद् a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow.

ललित 1 A woman ( in general ). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvinā. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

ललः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering ( of corn ). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, a small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललघुसुखः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलघुसुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अयु 15. 97; अयु Ki. 5. 44; ब्रह्मपल्लवीलघुकीर्ति द्वांस इव Git. 11; 80 तुणं, अपरायं, ज्ञानं, सुखं, धनं &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time ( = the sixth part of a twinkling ). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree ( in astr. ). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; ( for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32 ). -नं 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -नं ind. A hilt; लघमपि लघवे न रन्ते Sar. K. 1.

लघ्वः The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीत-लघ्वपुष्पः R. 6. 57; ललितलघ्वमलतापरिशिखिन-कोमल मलयसमीरे Git. 1. -नं Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लघ्वकं Cloves.

लघण a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -णः 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a hell. -णं 1 Salt, sea-salt. 2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अब्धिः the salt ocean. -जं sea-salt. -अंध्रवाशिः the ocean; आमाति वेला लघणा-बुराशे R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अंस m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. ( -न. ) salt water. -आकरः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; i. e. the sea. 3 ( fig. ) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उदः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उदकाः, उदधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. -क्षारः a kind of salt. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लघणा Lustre, beauty.

लघनिम m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लघनं 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping ( of corn &c. ) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लघली A kind of creeper; मया लघः पाणिर्ललितलघलीकंदलानिः U. 3. 40.

लघित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लघ् 10 U. ( लघयति ) To exercise or practise any art; cf. लृष्.

लघु ( लृ ) नः नं Garlic; निखिलस्रावन-महितो गंधयोगेण लघुन इव R. G. ( = Bv. 1. 81 ); यशः-सौरभ्यलघुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लघ् 1. 4. P. ( लघति, लघ्यति, लघित ) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; ( usually with the preposition अग्नि ). -WITH अग्नि to wish, desire, long for &c.; मातृवान-मिलयति Bk. 4. 22; तेन दक्षमणिलघुपुष्पाः R. 19. 12.

लघित p. p. Wished, desired.

लघ्वः An actor, a dancer.

लघ् 1. 1 P. ( लसति, लसित ) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; मुक्ताहरेण लघ-ता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; कर्वाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककरागं Git. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. ( लसयति ) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To dance. 3 To exercise an art. -WITH उद् 1 To sport, play, wave, flutter; Si. 5. 47.

2 to shine, flash, glitter; उल्लसत्कान्चन-कुंडलाग्रं Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 56. 3 to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6. 11; Mā. 9. 38. 4 to blow, open, be expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate, brighten. -रति to shine forth, appear beautiful. -रि 1 to shine, flash, glitter; विरति च विलसति तद्विद्विलसति चंद्रमसौ न यद्वद्व्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47, R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become manifest; प्रेम विलसति महच्छब्दे Si. 15. 14; 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कपि चपला मधुरिण्या विलसति युवतिरधिकमुग्धा Git. 7; or हस्तिरिह मृग्यधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे Git. 1. 4 to sound, echo, reverberate.

लस 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; See लस्.

लसिका 1 Saliva. 2 Pus, matter. 3 The juice of the sugarcane. 4 Lymph.

लस्ज् 1 A. (लजते, लजित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); स्त्रीजनं प्रहस्यन् न लज्जते Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush. -Caus. (लजयति) To put to shame; R. 19. 14. -With -वि to be bashful or modest, to blush; यत्नाद्युकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्त a. 1 Embraced, clasped. 2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरि-री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करोतिस्त्रिधास्ते जगति विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40; इनां पविष्यलहरी जगद्यथेन निर्मिता 53; so आनन्द, कर्ण, सुधा, &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लहः खड्गन् Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Stta.

लासणिक a. (की f.) 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. 2 Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. v. v.); साक्षात्काली लासणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकश्चिवा K. P. 2. 4 Secondary, inferior. 5 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लासण्य a. 1 Relating to signs, indicative. 2 Conversant with, able to explain or interpret, signs.

लासा 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. अलक; it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निद्रयुतश्रृणोपमोयसुलभो लासारसः केनचित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 5; Rs. 6. 13, Ki. 5. 23. 2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -तरु, -वृक्षः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -मसादः, -मसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त a. dyed with lac.

लासिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with, lac. 2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लास् 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice, be competent. 4 To give. 5 To prevent.

लासुडिक See लाकुडिक.

लास् 1 A. (लापते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाषवं 1 Smallness, littleness. 2 Levity, lightness. 3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance. 5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवां लाषवकारिणी कृतविवः स्थानि यद्वृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35. 6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7 Activity, dexterity, readiness; हस्त-लाषवं. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलाषवं 9 Brevity, conciseness (of expression). 10 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगल 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. 3 The palm tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind of flower. -Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a plough. -ध्वजः N. of Balarāma. -पद्धतिः f. a furrow. -पालः a plough-share.

लांगलिन् m. 1 N. of Balarāma; बंधुनीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिधे मे. 49. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A snake.

लांगली The coconut tree.

लांगलीवा (for लांगल-ईवा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लांगुल 1 A tail; लांगुलपालनमध्वरणावपत्तं... था पिन्दस्य कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लांगुलिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लाज् 1 P. (लाजति, लाजति) 1 To blame, censure, 2 To roast, fry.

लाजः Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (f. also); (तं) अवाकिरन्नालसताः प्रवृत्तपारलाजैरिव पौकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80.

लाङ् 1 P. (लाङति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. 2 To deck, decorate.

लाङन 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवाब्दुदानीकमुद्गृतलाङने (युधि) R. 3. 53; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with'; characterized by &c.; जति-स्य देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोत्सवे साहसलाङनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so

श्रीकण्ठपदलाङनः Mā. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ' 2 A name, an appellation. 3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A land-mark.

लाङित a. 1 Marked, distinguished, characterised. 2 Named, called. 3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants एष च (लाटागुप्तः) प्राण लाटजनविख्यातागुप्तः S. D. 10. -रः 1 A king of the Lāṭas. 2 Old, worn out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in general. 4 Childish language.

-Comp. -अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammaṭa:— शब्दस्तु लाटागुप्तासो भेदे तावदेवावतः, e. g. बद्धं पर-वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं युवाकरः । युवाकरः क उ पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे द्युतिर्द्वन्द्वहस्तद्विन्द्विधितस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे द्युतिर्द्वन्द्वहस्तद्विन्द्विधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक a. (विका f.) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाङ् 10 U. (लाङयति) 1 To fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure. 3 To throw, toss; cf. लङ्.

लाङ्नी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Chattering, prating.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाडुः (दुः) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरव्यागमारेण ह्यद्विभाममन्यत R. 12. 10; कीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते वसन्त्यादि-जन्तुर्नु लाभवानसी R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit, advantage; हस्तदुःखे सने कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् a. profitable, advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लाभज्जक The root of a particular fragrant grass (शिरगुल).

लापट्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालन 1 -Caressing, fondling, coaxing; हतलालनं &c. 2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्तादने बहवो दुष्ताः; see लल.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणालालसाः K. 14; ईशानसदृशेनलालसानां u. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. 2 Taking

pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालस Git. 1; शोक, रुग्ण्य &c.

लालसा 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. 2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. 3 Regret, sorrow. 4 The longing of a pregnant woman (शोह).  
लालसीक Sauce.

लाला Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -श्वः a spider. -बावः 1 a flow of saliva. 2 a spider.

लालादिक a. (की f.) 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. 2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्तु लालादिकी Udb. 3 Useless, low, vile. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). 2 An idler, a careless or useless person. 3 A kind of embrace.

लालादी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. 2 Seduce<sup>d</sup>. 3 Loved, desired. -नं Pleasure, love, joy. लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्वं 1 Loveliness, -charin, beauty, grace, sweetness; ईडिनः पद-लालित्वं Udb. 2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्व m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव a. (की f.) 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुक्ष्यभिलव R. 13. 43. 2 Plucking, gathering. 3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -रः 1 Cutting. 2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. 2 A reaper, gatherer. 3 A quail.

लावण a. (गी f.) 1 Salt. 2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) 1 Salted, dressed with salt. 2 Dealing in salt. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, यथापि तस्या लावण्यं रक्षया किञ्चिद्विन्ति S. 6. 3; Ku. 7. 18; लावण्यं is thus defined 'in Sabdak.:- सुकाकलेषु लावण्यस्तत्त्वत्वमिवांतरा । प्रतिमाति यद्गेषु तद्वावण्यमिदोच्यते ॥ -Comp. -अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her after marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावुक a. (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious. -

लासः 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing. 2 Dalliance, wanton sport. 3 Dancing as practised by women. 4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. 2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dancer. 2 A peacock. 3 Embracing. 4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A barlot, wanton or unchaste woman.

लास्यं 1 Dancing, a dance; आरिष वास्यति कस्य लास्यमुदा...वाचां विषाको मम Sv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. 2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. 3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -र्यः A dancer, an actor. -र्या A dancing girl.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिङ्गा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. 2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 trasaremus); आलातस्यते प्राप्तिं यच्चाष्ट दश्यते रजः तैश्चतुर्भिर्मेव लिङ्गा; or नवरेणयोष्टी विज्ञेया लिङ्गिका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिङ्गिका A nit.

लिख 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; आसिकेयु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षिरयामसिते कविन्या विशालिखद् व्योमि तमःप्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; S. 7. 5. 2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; स्यामदितिलकं लिखति सपुलकं स्यामिव रजनीकरे Git. 7; मत्स्यदृश्यं विरहतरुं वा भाष-मयं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिताया पाणी खलुलेखां लिखित K. P. 10. 3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न लिखिदुचे चरमेन केचन लिखित्वा बाष्पाकुललोचना मुचं Ki. 8. 14.; स्यादियाम्बालिखत् Bk. 15. 22. 4 To lance, scarify. 5 To touch, graze. 6 To peck (as a bird). 7 To make smooth. 8 To unite sexually with a female. -WITH आ 1 to write, delineate, draw lines; Māl. 1. 31. 2 to paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रजः Si. 1; लामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं Me. 105; R. 19. 19. 3 to scratch; scrape. -उद् 1 to scratch, scrape, tear or rip up; Si. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 23. 2 to grind down, polish; खडा विवस्वतमिषोहिलिख Ki. 17. 48, R. 6. 32; S. 6. 5. 3 to paint, write, delineate; Ku. 5. 58. 4 to carve. -प्रति to reply or write in return, write back. -लि 1 to write, inscribe. 2 to draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रक्षि कुण्डमेव मन्तममन-शरूतं Git. 4. 3 to scratch, scrape, tear p; मंद शिवायमानं विलिखति शक्यतु-

वित्तः क्नां खुरेण K. P. 10; व्यालिखच्चुपेटेन पक्ष्ती N. 2. 2; पदेन हेन विलिलिख पटि R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. 4 to implant, infix; H. 4. 72. v. l. -स् to scratch, scrape.

लिखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 Drawing, painting. 3 Scratching. 4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with श्रव). -तं 1 A writing, document. 2 Any book or composition.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिखुः 1 A deer. 2 A fool, block-head. -नः The heart.

लिङ्ग I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -WITH आ to embrace, clasp. -II. 10. U. (लिङ्गयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. 2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिङ्गं 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिप्राथम्यलिङ्गयारिणी R. 8. 16; सुनिर्देशद्वयलिङ्ग-दर्शी 14. 71.; Ms. 1. 30; R. 25, 252. 2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गेदुः संवृतविक्रियस्ते R. 7. 30; स्यामकलिङ्गयारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85; see लिङ्गिन् below. 3 A symptom, mark of disease. 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. 5 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition. 6 The sign of gender or sex. 7 Sex; स्याः पूजास्थानं स्यात्तु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 8 The male organ of generation. 9 Gender (in gram.) 10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. 11 The image of a god, an idol. 12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, सादृश्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कुपितो मकरवजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरवज to 'Kāma', see K. P. 2. and commentary ad loc. 13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the original gross or visible body; cf. पञ्चकोष. -Comp. -अग्रं the glans penis. -अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -देहः -सारी the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -धारिन् a. wearing a badge. -नाशः 1 loss of the characteristic marks. 2 loss of penis. 3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परासर्गः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire). -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a



diversion, sport. -वापी a pleasure-tank. -युक्तः a parrot kept for pleasure. लीलायिते Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलायुता a. Sportive, playful. -त्री 1 A charming or handsome woman. 2 An amorous or wanton woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

प्लुण्ड. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

प्लु 1 P. (प्लुति, प्लुति) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. 2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

प्लुति. -वनं Peeling, plucking out. प्लुति p. p. 1 Peeled. 2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

प्लु 1. 1 A. (लोदते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. 2 To shine. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10. U. (लोदयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. -III. 1. 4 P. (लोदति, लुदयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; cf. लुद. 2 To be connected with. 3 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुद or लुद.)

लुद 1. 1 P. (लोदति) To strike, knock-down. -II. 1 A. (लोदने) 1 To roll on the ground. 2 To suffer pain. 3 To go, move. 4 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोदयति-ते) To rob, plunder. IV. 6 P. (लुदति) To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, walter, move to and fro; मणिहृदयति वदेयुः काचः शिरुषि धावते H. 2. 68; लुदति न हा हिमकरकिरणे Gīt. 7; हासये हरिणालीनं लुदति लननं कले Amaru. 100; Bk. 14. 5. Bv. 2. 176. -With प्र-वि to roll, wallow &c.; Bk. 5. 108.

लुदनं Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुदित p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुद 1. 1 P. (लोदति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. -Caus. (लोदयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुदति) 1 To adhere. 2 To cover.

लुद 1. 1 P. (लुदति) 1 To go. 2 To steal, rob, plunder. 3 To be lame or crippled. 4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुदयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. 2 To disregard, despise.

लुदाक a. (की. f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तक्षणा इव लुदाकी परिभ्रमन्ना निरायति K. P. 10; अगः सितसङ्ख्यः केवं लुदाकता B. R. 5.

लुद 1 P. (लुदति) 1 To go. 2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. 3 To be idle. 4 To be lame. 5 To rob, plunder. 6 To resist.

लुदकः A robber, plunderer, thief. लुदनं Plundering, robbing, stealing; काल देवा इव लुदनाय काष्ठावर्षिताः मन्वीयन्ते Vīkr. 1. 11.

लुडा 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Rolling.

लुडाकः 1 A robber. 2 A crew. लुडि-डी f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुड 10 U. (लुदयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुडिका 1 A round mass or ball. 2 Proper conduct.

लुडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुड 1 P. (लुदति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill 2 To suffer, pain, be afflicted.

लुड 1. 4 P. (लुदति) 1 To confound, perplex. 2 To be perplexed or confounded. -II. 6. U. (लुदयति-ते, लुद) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; लुदयते प्रपञ्चः सति लुदति N. 1. 165. 2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. 3 To seize, pounce upon. 4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. -Part. (लुदते) 1 To be broken or violated. 2 To be elided or lost to disappear (in gram.).

-Caus. (लुदयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, elide against. 2 To omit, neglect. 3 To cause to swerve from; B. 12. 9. -Desid. (लुदयति. लुदयिष्यति) : freq. लुदयते or लुदयिष्यते. -With प्र-वि to take away, destroy. -वि 1 to break off, pull out, cut off. 2 to seize, plunder, rob, carry off. 3 to impair. 4 to destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; विमनस्यन्ति-विपुलदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for never lost to view'; U. 3. 28. 3 to wipe or rub off.

लुद p. p. 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. 2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). 5 Omitted, neglected. 6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; U. 3. 33; see लुप. -सं Stolen property, booty. -Gomp. -वपना a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an *upamā* in which one, two or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under लुपना.

-यक् a. wanting in words. पिडावृक्ष-किय a. deprived of the funeral rites. -यतिक् a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. -यतिग a. deprived of reason.

लुदय p. p. 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. 2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in वनलुदय, नांलुदय, खललुदय &c. -अधः 1 A hunter. 2 A libertine, lecher.

लुदयकः 1 A hunter, fowler; स्वयंन-सज्जनानां तुषजलसंतोषविहितवृष्टिनाम् लुदयकधी-वरपिडना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. 2 A covetous or greedy man. 3 A libertine. 4 The star Sirius.

लुद 4 P. (लुदयति, लुद) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); त्वयापि एते लुदन्ते श्वार. 2 To

allure, entice. 3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. -Caus. (लोदयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; लुदते वृक्ष लोदयते Bk. 5. 48. 2 To excite lust. 3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोदयमानवयः श्वशुरादौ ब्रह्म-लायणपरिवर्तितः R. 19. 26. 4 To derange, disorder, disturb. -With प्र-वि to be greedy or desirous. (-Caus.) to allure, attract entice. -वि to be disturbed or deranged; Bk. 9. 40. (-Caus.) 1 to allure, entice, attract; सप्त श्वारं बिलोदयते विरे Ku. 4. 20; निमग्न-समर्थिकं व्यलोदयत् (लुदते) M. 19. 10. 2 to divert, amuse, entertain; क इति बिलोदयति S. 6.

लुद 1 P., 10 U. (लुदति, लुदयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुडिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुद 1 P. (लोदति, लुदति) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुदितवर्ति नदीवि चकले Ki. 18. 6.; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. 2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. 3 To press down, crush; see लुदित below. -Caus. (लोदयति-ते) To shake, stir up. Si. 9. 4. -With आ-वि to touch slightly; M. 2. 7. -वि 1 to move to and fro. 2 to shake, make tremulous. 3 to disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).

लुलायः, लुलायः A buffalo; लुलायवृषा-वीचित्रकायो लुलायः.

लुदित p. p. 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; लुलायवृषादिनिमित्तमनेकलोतसं नीलुदितं श्वदे R. 16. 34, 59. 2 Disturbed, touched; लुदितमकायो मयुक्तेः Ve. 1. 1.

Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); ल. 4. 14. 4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 27. 5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुदितज्यापातकं (कनकलव) S. 3. 14. 6 Fatigued, drooping; अलसलुदितमुष्मान्धसंजातसेदात् (अणकानि) U. 1. 24; Mā. 1. 15. 3. 6. 4. 2. 7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं ललितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुप 1 P. (लोपति) See लुप.

लुपमः An elephant in rut.

लुप 1 P. (लोपति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुप्.

लु 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लुन, caus. लुययति-ते) : desid. लुययति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) शरासनज्यालुनाय-विडोजसः R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; पुरीष-वर्कितं लुनीहि नदने Si. 1. 51; कीदृति कार्कशं लुनयते Pt. 1. 187; Au. 3. 61; Bg. 9. 80. 2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकां लुनीहि विजितांश्च Bk. 2. 53. -With आ-वि to pluck (gently); Ku. 2. 41. -वि to cut, lop or pluck off; U. 3. 5.

सूत्र 1 A spider. 2 An ant. -Comp. -सूत्रः a cobweb. -सूत्रकः 1 an ape. 2 a kind of jasmine.

सूत्रिका A spider.

सूत्र p. p. 1 Out. lopped, severed, cut off. 2 Picked, gathered (flowers &c.). 3 Destroyed. 4 Bitten, nibbled at. 5 Wounded. -सूत्रः 1 tail.

सूत्र A tail. -Comp. -सूत्रः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

सूत्र 1 P. (लुप्ति) 1 To hurt, injure. 2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लेखः 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखने न मेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया वतः Mu. b. 13; लिखितेऽर्थे लेखनं खलु वाच्यं Si. 2. 70; अनेगलेख Ku. 1. 7; नमन्यलेख S. 3. 26. 2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अधिकारिण m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्थः a kind of palm tree. -सूत्रमः N. of Indra. -पत्र, -पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing in general. 2 a deed, document (legal). -सूत्रः a written message. -हारः, हारिण m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. 2 A painter. -Comp. लेखः -पत्राक्षः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) Writing, painting, scratching &c. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नः 1 Writing, transcribing. 2 Scratching, scraping. 3 Grazing, touching. 4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. 5 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. 2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधन writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः A letter-carrier.

लेखनी 1 A pen. 2 A spoon.

लेखनी 1 A line, streak; कतिपुर्वोरावतः लेखनीय Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16, 87. Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विद्यलेखा, केन्द्रेखा, महलेखा &c. 2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. 3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिर्लेखाविधु विहारा वरति किं करोमि Mā. 4. 35. 4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लम्बोदरा चादमस्त्री लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. 5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उपरि सप्तमस्तम्भादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. 6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. 7 The crest.

लेख्य a. To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -र्यः 1 The art of writing. 2 Writing, transcribing. 3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. 4 An inscription. 5 Painting, drawing. 6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरुह, कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -रत a. painted, drawn in picture. -वृत्तिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. पत्र

पत्रक 1 a writing, letter, document. 2 a palm-leaf. -पत्रः a document. -स्थानं a writing-place.

लेखः Excrement, feces.

लेखः -नः Tears.

लेख 1 A. (हस्ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To worship.

लेखः 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. 2 An unguent, ointment, salve. 3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). 4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors पितुः, पितरः and पतिवत्तः. (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेखनमन्त्राचारः पितृणां विष्मन्तिः 5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. 6 Moral impurity, sin. 7 Food. -Comp. -र्यः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -मासिन्, सुपु m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः A plasterer, mason, white-washer.

लेपनः Incense. -नः 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. 2 A plaster, an ointment. 3 Mortar, white-wash. 4 Flesh.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -त्यः 1 Plastering, smearing. 2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1 a model-maker. 2 a bricklayer. -नी a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेखमञ्जी A doll, puppet.

लेखमन्त्राः One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेखिहः A snake or serpent.

लेखिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. 2 An epithet of Siva.

लेखः 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेख (v. l. खेदः). लेखमिच्छ S. 2. 4; अमरालेखः Ku. 3. 38; so मक्ति, गुण &c. 2 A measure of time (equal to two kala's). 3 (In Roet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and vice versa. It is thus defined in R. (G.)—अप्यस्योपलक्षणतया दोषत्वेन दोषत्वेष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्ण्यं लेखः; for examples see ad loc. (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). -Comp. -उक्त a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.

लेख्य Light.

लेखुः A cold, lump of earth. -Comp. -वेद्यः an instrument for breaking clouds.

लेखिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेखः 1 Licking, sipping; as in यक्षिणः Bk. 6. 82. 2 Tasting. 3 A lambative, an electuary. 4 Food.

लेखनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेखिनः Borax.

लेख a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -र्यः 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative. 2 Food in general.

लेख N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लेखिक a. (की f.) 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. 2 Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of images, a statuary.

लोका 1. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकिता) To see, view, perceive. -With अव 1 to see, behold; नोत्पद्यमानलोकं यदि दिवा लोकां किं दृश्यं Bh. 2. 93. -आ 1 to see, look at, perceive; Bk. 2. 24. II. 10 U. or caus. (लोकयति, लोकेत) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. 2 To know, be aware of. 3 To shine. 4 To speak. -With अव 1 to see, behold, look at; परिक्रम्यलोक्य (in dramas). 2 to find; know, observe; अवलोकयामि कियदवशिष्टं जन्माः S. 4. 3 to view, meditate or reflect upon; Ku. 8. 50, R. 8. 74. -आ 1 to see, perceive; behold, view. 2 to regard, consider, look upon; दृष्टानि जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. 3 to know, find out. 4 to greet, express congratulations. -वि 1 to see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धाश्चमयिष्यति तया महाजनः स्मृतलोको मयिष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11, 6. 59. 2 to search for, look out for.

लोकः 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three lokas स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and वाताल, but according to fuller classification the lokas are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other i. e. सुलोक, क्षुलोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अताल, वितल, सताल, रसाताल, तलाताल, महाताल and पाताल). 2 The earth, terrestrial world (पृथ्वी); इलोकं in this world (op. परर). 3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिव, लोकोपरा &c. q. v. 4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वर्गजनमिलापः क्षिप्रं लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7, R. 4. 8. 5 A collection, group, company; अङ्गुलीलान् नलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or अङ्गुलं तेन द्विविधं पालोकः 7. 8. 6 A region, tract, district, province. 7 Common life, ordinary



practice (of the world); लोकवदु लीलकिल्व Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिद्विषयस्य सतः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). 8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom; वेदाङ्गो-वेदिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लोकिकाः, त्रिव-तद्धिता द्वाष्टिणाया यथा लोके वेदे वेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लोकिक्वेदिकेति प्रयुजते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. 9 Sight, looking. 10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अतिशय a. extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय a. superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक a. extra-ordinary, uncommon; सर्व पण्डितराज-राजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1 a king. 2 a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अहुरागः 'love of mankind', uni- versal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अन्तरं 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकांतरं गम्य, प्राप् &c. to die. -अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकपवादो बलवन्मते ने R. 14. 40. -अन्युदयः public weal or welfare. -अपनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इत्यल्लः R. 1. 68; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act.). (-को) the visible and the invisible world. -आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning of the world. 2 the creator of the world. -आयत a. atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (-तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarśanasamgraha). -आयतिकाः an atheist, a materialist. -ईशः 1 a king (lord of the world). 2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -उक्तिः f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2 common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर a. extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -दुष्णा desire for heaven. -दुष्कः a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind, see दुष्क. -कथा a popular legend. -कर्तृ, कर्तृ m. the creator of the world. -गथा a song handed down among people. -चक्र

n. the sun. चारित्र्यं the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lak- shmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. -ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind. -ज्ञानं course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उरुवातलोकत्रयकंदकेऽपि R. 14. 73. -द्वारं the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -धातुं m. an epithet of Siva. -नाथः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Siva. 4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha. -नेतु m. an epithet of Siva. -पः, -पालः 1 a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललितामिन्यं तमयं मतीं मरुतां द्रुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 2. 89, 17. 78; (the lokapālas are eight; see अहदिपाल). 2 a king, sovereign. -पतिः f. esteem of mankind, general respectability. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a king, sovereign. -पथः, -पद्धतिः f. the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. -वित्त-महः an epithet of Brahman. -वृक्षा-शनः the sun. -वृषादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. -वसिष्ठ a. well-known, universally known. -वज्रुः वांघवः the sun. -वाङ्म. -वाङ्म a. 1 excluded from society, excom- municated. 2 differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-मः) an outcast. -मयोदा an established or current custom. -मातृ f. an epithet of Lakshmi. -मार्गः an established custom. -मार्गा 1 worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकमार्गा Mv. 7; सचर्वं संसारस्तावन्नसिद्धयेवं लोकमार्गा Ve. 3. 2 worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4. 3 support of life, main- tenance. -रक्षः a king, sovereign. -रञ्जनं pleasing the world, popularity. -रवः popular talk or report. -लोचनं the sun. -रञ्जनं popular rumour or report. -वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवादश्रवणा-दहासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour. -विद्विह a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. -विधिः 1 a mode of proceeding, prevalent in the world. 2 the creator of the world. -विशुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renown- ed. -वृत्तं 1 the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. 2 an idle talk, gossip. -वृत्तः, -वृत्तहारः 1 the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. 2 course of events. -श्रुतिः f. 1 a popular report. 2 world-wide fame. -संकरः general confusion in the world. -संहरः 1 the whole universe, the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of mankind. -साक्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 fire. -सिद्ध a. 1 current among the people, usual, customary. 2 generally received or accepted. -स्थितिः f. 1 existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence. 2 a universal law. -हास्य a. world-derid- ed, the butt of general ridicule. -हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare.

लोकं Looking at, seeing, be- holding &c.

लोकपूज a. Filling or pervading the world: लोकपूजैः परिमलैः परिपुलितस्य कार्मीरजस्य कदुतापि नितातरस्या Bv. 1. 70.

लोक I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति ते) To cause to see. -WITH आ 1 to see, perceive. 2 to consider, reflect, think, ponder; आलोचयंतो विस्तारममं दक्षिणोदधेः Bk. 7. 40. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः 1 A stupid person. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack, collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5 A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow-string. 7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. 8 A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain tree.

लोचनं 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2 The eye; देशान्मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. -लोचर, -ल्यः, -ल्यार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. -हिता blue vitriol.

लोद् 1 P. (लोडति) To, be mad or foolish.

लोडः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोद् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोहनं Disturbing, agitating, shak- ing about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोटः 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign, token.

लोभं Stolen property, booty;

लोभेय (or लोभेय) गृहीतस्य कुंभलिकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोभाः, लोभः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोभद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रकुर्वे R. 2. 29; कुर्वेत् सालस्तु लोभद्रुमा 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः 1 Taking away, deprivation. 2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation, transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omission, dropping; तद्वृत्त्यस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. 7 Elision, dropping; (in (gram.)); अर्द्धेन लोपः P. 1. 1. 60.



लोपनं 1 Violation, transgression. 2 Omission; dropping.

लोपा, लोपासुता N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to King Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife.]

लोपाकः, लोपाकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशः A jackal, fox.

लोपिह a. 1 Injuring, harming. 2 Subject to elision.

लोप्यं See लोपं.

लोभः 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेदग्रेण किं Bh. 2. 55. 2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp. कंकजस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननसर्गलोभात् Me. 10. 3. -Comp. -आन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. -विहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभनं 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. 2 Gold.

लोभनीय a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; so लोच्य.

लोभः A tail.

लोभक्षिन् m. A bird.

लोभन् n. The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp.

-अचः श्रोमांश्च q. v. -आलिः ली, -आवलिः ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel; see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -कीटः a louse. -कूपः, -वर्तः, -रंजः, -विवरः a pore of the skin. -झं morbid baldness. -मणिः an amulet made of hair. -बाहिन् a. feathered. -संहरण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. -सरः an emerald. -हर्षः, -हर्षण, -हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. -हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोभ a. 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy 2 Woollen. 3 Containing hair. -शः A sheep, ram. -श्या 1 A fox. 2 A female jackal. 3 An ape. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -साजर्गः the civet-cat.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोह a. 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving, (as locks of hair); परिरक्तुः लोलशिरायाजिह्वं जगज्जिह्वसंतमिवांतवाहं Ki. 3. 20; लोहांश्चक्य पवनान्कलितान्कवतं Ve. 2. 22; लोलोपायैः कोषयैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. 2

Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy.

3. Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदेयरुदं स्वभावलीलेत्य-वशः ब्रह्म R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. 4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. 5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अये लोलः करिकलमको यः पुरा पोषितोऽयं U. 3. 6; कर्णं लोलः कथयितुमश्रुदानन-सर्गलोभात् Me. 103; Si. 1. 61; 18. 46, 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37. 16. 54. 61. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Lightning. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -आक्षि n. a rolling eye. -आक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोहप a. Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोहपस्यं तथा परिच्यं चूतमंजरी कमलवसतिमात्राविह्विता मधुकं विस्तृतोत्पेनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्तदामाषणलोहपं मनः Si. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -या Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोहभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोहप.

लोह 1 A (लोहते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -हं A clod, A lump of earth; परद्वेष्य लोहवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोह-काचनः R. 8. 21. -हं Rust of iron. -Comp. -हः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. 2 Made of copper, coppery. 3 Made of iron. -हः, -हं 1 Copper. 2 Iron. 3 Steel. 4 Any metal. 5 Gold. 6 Blood. 7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. 8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloe-wood.

-Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिहारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजण q. v. उत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किट्टं rust of iron. -वातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1 bell-metal. 2 iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -ज्वाविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -पृष्ठः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1 an anvil. 2 an iron image. -चक्षु a. tipped or studded with iron. -ह्रस्विका a red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -वरं gold. -जंकुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. 1 Made of iron. 2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) 1 Red, red-coloured; लसतांसावतिमात्रलोहित-तलो बाह्व पदोल्लेखपात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सहस्रलक्षलुहलोहिनीमिहसैः शिखाभिः शिखिनेव-लोहिताः Ki. 16. 53. 2 Copper, made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. 2 The

planet Mars. 3 A serpent. 4 A kind of deer. 5 A kind of rice. -त N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -हं 1 Copper. 2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. 3 Saffron. 4 Battle. 5 Red sanders. 6 A kind of sandal. 7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a red die. 2 a kind of snake. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. -अंगः the planet Mars. -अवस n. copper. -अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -अननः an ichneumon. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उक्षु a. having red or blood-red water. -कलमाष a red-spotted. -क्षयः loss of blood. -जीवः an epithet of Agni. -चंद्रनं saffron. -पुष्पकः the granate tree. -सुचिका red chalk. -सप्तपत्रं a red lotus-flower.

लोहितक a. (सिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. 2 The planet Mars. 3 A kind of rice. -कं Bell-metal.

लोहितिनम् m. Redness.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin.

लोकापतिकः A follower of Chār-vāka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. 2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. 3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. 4 Temporal, secular; (opp. अपि or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. 5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं शैविकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). 6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) Ordinary men, men of the world. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; यौक्तसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. 2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लोह 1 P. (लोहते) To be foolish or mad.

लोह्यं 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. 2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालोह्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 30; Ku. 6. 30.

लोह a. (ही f.) 1 Made of iron, iron. 2 Coppery. 3 Metallic. 4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आसन m., -सुः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः, a blacksmith. -ज rust of iron. -क्षः, -हं an iron fetter, iron. -भाह 40 iron vessel. -सहं rust of iron. -पाक 3 iron spike.

लोहिता The trident of Siva

लौहिर्यः N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; बकं लौहिर्ये लस्मिन् प्राप्नोति-  
ष्वेतः R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says

तीर्णं लौहिर्या नाम वही येन, but quotes no authority). -र्य Redness.

लरी, लरी S P. ( लिवति, लिवति ) To

join, unite, be mixed with.

लरी 9 P. ( लिवति ) To go, move, approach.

द.

१ Air, wind. 2 the arm. 3 N. of Varuna. 4 Conciliation. 5 Addressing. 6 Auspiciousness. 7 Residence, dwelling. 8 The ocean. 9 A tiger. 10 Cloth. 11 N. of Rāhu. -३ N. of Varuna (Medini). -ind. Like, as; as in मणी वोदस्य लवेने प्रियो वस्ततरी नम Sk.; where the word may be व or वा.

वंशः 1 A bamboo; वनवंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं कारिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशमयो गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also); Me. 79. 2 A race, family, dynasty, lineage; स जाते येन जातेन याति वंशः सद्युवति H. 2; वंशमयो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंशक, वंशस्थिति &c. 3 A shaft. 4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कूजप्रियापादिवंशकृत्य R. 2. 12. 5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things); सदीकृतः सननवंशकैः R. 7. 39. 6 A cross-beam. 7 A joint (in a bamboo). 8 A sort of sugar-cane. 9 The backbone. 10 The shaft. 11 A particular measure of (equal to ten hastas). -Comp. -अंग, -अङ्गुरः 1 the tip or end of a bamboo-cane. 2 the shoot of a bamboo. -अनुकीर्तनं genealogy. -अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. -आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आदः bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. -कर a. 1 founding a family. 2 perpetuating a race; R. 18. 31. (-रः) an ancestor. -कपूर-रोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna. -कृत m. the founder or perpetuator of a family. -क्रमः family succession. -क्षीरं bamboo-manna. -चरितं the history of a family. -चित्तकः a genealogist. -छेद a. the last of a family. -ज a. 1 born in the family of; R. 1. 31. 2 sprung from a good family. (-जः) 1 progeny, issue, lineal descendant. 2 the seed of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna. -मूर्ति m. a buffoon. -नादि (ली) का a pipe made of bamboo. -नारः the chief or head of a race. -नेत्रं the root of sugar-cane. -पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1 a reed. 2 a white kind of sugarcane. (-कं) yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. -पूरकं the root of sugarcane. -मोक्ष a. here-

ditary. (-उदं) a hereditary estate. -सुखीः f. the fortune of a family. -विदतिः f. 1 a family, descent. 2 a thicket of bamboos. -वृक्षं bamboo-manna. -शङ्खः a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vinā. -स्थितिः f. the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. 2 The joint in a bamboo. 3 A kind of fish. -कं Alocwood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. 2 Alocwood.

वन्ति 1 A flute; pipe; न वन्ति पञ्जरी-  
श्रुति करसरोजद्विगलित H. D. 108; कंसवि-  
श्वोदतु स बोधिनोऽपि वन्तिवः Git. 9. 2 A vein or artery. 3 Bamboo-manna. 4 A particular weight. -Comp. -धरः, -धरिन् m. 1 an epithet of Krishna, 2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश a. 1 Relating to the main beam. 2 Connected with the spine. 3 Belonging to a family. 4 Of a good family. 5 Born in a good family. 6 Lineal, genealogical. -वन्तः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इत्येति स्तोत्रेण R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather, an ancestor; दून मयः परं वंश्याः पितामह-  
वर्जिनः R. 1. 66. 3 Any member of a family. 4 A cross-beam. 5 A bone in the arm or leg. 6 A pupil.

वंह See वंह.

वक See वक.

वकुल See वकुल.

वकु 1 A. ( वक्तु ) To go, move.

वक्तव्य pol. p. 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तर्हि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). 2 To be spoken about. 3 Reprehensible, blamable, censurable. 4 Low, vile, base. 5 Accountable, responsible. 6 Dependent. -व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. 2 A precept, rule, dictum. 3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्त्र a. or m. 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. 2 Eloquent, an orator; किं कल्पितं वक्त्राः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; दुर्गा यत्र वक्त्रास्तत्र मोदं हि शोभनं Subhāsh. 3 A teacher, an expounder. 4 A learned or wise man in general.

वक्त्रं 1 The mouth. 2 The face; यद्वक्त्रं सुहृदिष्ठे न धर्मात् त्रये न चाद्वयं Bh. 3. 147. 3 Snout, muzzle, beak. 4 Beginning. 5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. 6 A

sort of garment. 7 N. of a metre similar to *anushubh*; see S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. -Comp. -आलयः saliva. -तुतः a tooth. -जः a Brāhmana. -वाहं a musical instrument played with the mouth. -दुलं the palate. -पटः a veil. -रुद्रं the aperture of the mouth. -परिरुद्रः speech. -भेदित्र a. pungent, sharp. -दामः an orange. -शोधनं 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 a lime, citron. -शोधित्र n. a citron (-त्रः) a citron tree.

वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः पञ्चा वक्रि भवतः प्रत्ययस्तेष्वतदा Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocating, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्र-  
मयितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यवक्रवार्तायः... वक्रुषां प्रवृत्ते परितः St. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion). 5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). 7 Proasodially long. -वक्रः 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 'N. of Siva. 4 N. of the demon Tripura. -वक्रं 1 The bend or arm of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). -Comp. -अयं a crooked limb. (-यः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy goose. 3 a snake. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammata thus defines it: -वक्रुक्तमव्ययं वाक्यमव्ययान्मेनो योक्ते श्लेषेण काला वा शेषा वा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा हिवा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (पञ्चा केन विज्ञातं &c.) 2 equivocation, insinuation, innuendo मुनंमुनिमद्वयं कविराज इति वक्रः । वक्रोक्तिर्नान-  
नियुताश्रयौ विद्यते न वा ॥ 3 sarcasm. -वक्रः the jujube tree. -वक्रकः the Khadira tree. -खड्गः a sabre, scimitar. -वाति, -वातिव a. 1 winding, meandering. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; -जीवः a camel. -चक्रुः a parrot. -दुष्टः 1 an epithet of Gajesa. 2 a parrot. -दुष्टः a boar. -दुष्टि a. 1 squint-eyed, squinting. 2 having a malignant or evil look. 3 envious. (-फः) squint, an oblique look. -नक्रः 1 a parrot. 2 a low man. -नासिकः an owl. -पुच्छः, -पुच्छकः a dog. -पुच्छः the palm tree.

-बालधेः, -कालधः a dog. -बाहः 1 crookedness, 2 desert. -बकः a hog. बकः Price (for a hog q. v.). वक्रिन् a. 1 Crooked. 2 Retrograde.

-m. A Jain or Buddha. वक्रिन् m. 1 Crookedness, curvature. 2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity, tortuous, round-about or indirect nature (as of a speech); लघुसंयुक्तोक्तं च व वक्रांशे विरा वक्रिन् (B. 5. 3) Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रोदरः, -वक्रोदरा f. A gentle smile.

वृ 1 P. (वृतिः) 1 To grow, increase. 2 To be powerful. 3 To be angry. 4 To accumulate.

वक्षस् n. The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षः परिशुद्धकरः R. 2. 34. -Comp. -जा, -वह, -वदः (कठोराः वक्षोवहः वक्षोवदः) the female breast; B. 2. 17. -स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षोवहः) the breast or bosom.

वक्षु, वक्षु (वक्षति, वक्षति) To go, move. अग्राहः See अग्राह.

वक्रः The bend of a river.

वक्रा The pommel of a saddle.

वक्रिलः A thorn.

वक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). 2 The timber of a roof. 3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).

वङ्गः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वङ्ग 1 P. (वङ्गतिः) 1 To go. 2 To limp, be lame.

वङ्गाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वङ्गमुखाय तस्या नेता नौसामनोयता R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारम्भं ब्रज-पुत्राणां शिवे वङ्गदेश इति श्लोकः -गः 1 Cotton. 2 The egg-plant. -नं 1 Lead. 2 Tin. -Comp. -अरिः yellow orpiment. -ज 1 brass. 2 red lead. -जीवनं silver. -घुल्लजं bell-metal (कांस्यं).

वृ 1 A. (वृते) 1 To go. 2 To go swiftly. 3 To begin. 4 To censure, blame.

वृ 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्रि, उक्तं) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्रि K. P. 10; (oft. with two. acc.): तादृशतुल्ये विधमन्मिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच पात्रा प्रयोदिते वृः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्षते वाक्यं Rām. 2 To relate, describe; रघुनामक्यं वक्षे R. 1. 9. 3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यते ननु वचनात्सारादिः S. 2, Me. 98. 4 To name, call; लघुकसतिगुणं मन्त्ररामिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -Caus. (वाचयिते) 1 To cause to speak. 2 To go over, read, peruse. 3 To say, tell, declare. 4 To

promise. -Desid. (विक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something). -With अङ्गु to say after, repeat, recite. (-Caus.) to read to oneself; वक्षतुः श्रावणमुवाच S. 1. -निष् 1 to interpret, explain; वैराग्यादिव वक्षतुः 2 to relate, tell, declare, announce. 3 to name, call. -वृति to speak in reply, answer, reply to; न वेदवृत्त्यं वक्षितुमर्हति Ku. 5. 42, R. 3. 47. -वृति to explain. -वृति to say, speak.

वृचः 1 A parrot. 2 The sun. -वृ 1 A kind of talking bird. 2 A kind of aromatic root. -वृ Speaking, talk.

वृचनं 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. 2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence, वृच वृच-विशेषतिः वृचमुपनयना वचने विनाशिव. Ku. 2. 5; वृचः वृचिप्रवृचवचनं स्वार्थं आज्ञादयः Me. 3. 3 Repeating, recitation. 4 A text, dictation, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, वृचिवचनं, वृचिवचनं &c. 5 An order, a command, direction; ननु वचनम् 'in my name', 'by my order. 6 Advice, counsel, instruction. 7 Declaration, affirmation. 8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). 9 The signification or meaning of a word; अथ ननु वचनम् वचनवचनः 10 Number (in gram.): there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural. 11 Dry ginger. -Comp. -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. -कारिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -मादिन् a. obedient, complaint, submissive. -पटु a. eloquent. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -ज्ञाते a hundred speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -विश्रुत a. (वचनेस्थितः also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीयः a. 1 To be said, spoken or related. 2 Censurable, blamable. -वृ Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिवचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमणं त्वामनुयायि गच्छति 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75, Ki. 9. 39, 65, Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. 2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचस् n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच पात्रा प्रयोदिते वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्येवमिवाचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते कलं Subhāsh. 2 A command, order, precept, injunction. 3 Advice, counsel. 4 Number (in gram.). -Comp. -कर a. 1 obedient, complaint. 2 executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the car. -प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking; S. 7. 17.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

वृ 1. 1 P. (वृतिः) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वृजयति-ने) 1 To win, prepare. 2 To feather an arrow. 3 To go, move.

वृजः-वृजः 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi. q. v.). अहं वृजं वृजितुं वृजः वृजः हि वैदिकसाधने वृजि विजयं वीर्यं वृजः S. 2. 15. 2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. 3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; यतो वृजस्तुल्यं वृजं वृजति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वृजद्वि कठोराणि वृजि कुमुदादि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. 5 Sour-gruel. -वृजः 1 A form of military array. 2 A kind of Kusa grass. 3 N. of various plants. -वृजः 1 Jewel. 2 A kind of tale. 3 Thunderlike or severe language. 4 A child. 5 Emblem myrobolan.

-वृजः-वृजः a snake. -अवृजः cross multiplication. -वृजि the thunderbolt of Indra. -वृजः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -वृजः a kind of mineral spar. -वृजः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. 2 (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -वृजः an epithet of Indra. -वृजः an epithet of Hanumat. -वृजः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वृजोर्ल Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -वृजः an alkaline earth. -वृजः-वृजोपः q. v. -वृजुः a vulture. -वृजन् m. a rhinoceros. -जित् m. N. of Garuda. -ज्वलन्, -ज्वला lightning. -वृजः 1 a vulture. 2 mosquito, gnāt. 3 N. of Garuda. 4 of Ganesa. -तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. -वृजः a kind of insect. -वृजः 1 a hog. 2 a rat. -वृजः a rat. -वृजः a. having an adamant or hardy frame. -वृजः an epithet of Indra; वृजवृजमदः R. 18. 21. -वृजः the discus of Krishna. -वृजोपः, -वृजोपः a clap or peal of thunder. -वृजिः an epithet of Indra; वृजं वृजि-वृजं वृजिः R. 2. 42. -वृजः a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt. -वृजः the blossom of sesamum. -वृजः an epithet of Indra. -वृजः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -वृजिः an epithet of Indra. -वृजः a hog. -वृजः a kind of very hard cement, वृजोपवृजि-वृजः Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). -वृजः a magnet. -वृजः a kind of military array. -वृजः a porcupine. -वृजः a. as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantinet; कृच निजित-निजाता वृजसाराः वृजः S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुमुदा-वृजः वृजसारीकरोति 3. 3. -वृजिः, -वृजि f. a diamond-needle. -वृजः an adamant heart.

वृजिन् m. 1 N. of Indra; तनु वृजिन् वृजं वीर्यमेतद्विजयते दिव्यतो वक्ष्य पद्माः V. 1. 5. R. 9. 24. 2 An owl.

**वृक्ष** 1 P. ( वृक्षति ) 1 To go, to arrive at; वृक्षवृक्षवृक्षति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -*Caus.* ( वृक्षयति ) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; shun; अहिं वृक्षयति, अवृक्षयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिनिर्दिष्टा Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); सुखोस्त्वामव-वृक्षत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वृक्षयसे जनमनुगतम-समशरज्वरदुःखं Gtt. 8; ( वृक्षन् ) वृक्षयन् प्रणयिनी-स्वाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

**वृक्षक** *a.* 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -*कः* 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Musk-rat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

**वृक्षति** Fire.

**वृक्षयः** 1 Cheating, rognery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

**वृक्षे-वा** 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वृक्षना परितेष्वा वृक्षेवा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; स्वर्गभिर्दिष्टवृक्षत वृक्षनामि मेतिरे Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवृक्षना Mā. 3; R. 11. 36.

**वृक्षित** *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -*त* A sort of riddle or enigma.

**वृक्षु** *की. f.* Deceitful, fraudulent; crafty, dishonest. -*कः* A jackal.

**वृक्षुलः** 1 The common cane or reed; आमं वृक्षुललतानि च तान्मृक्षुनि नरिर्भनील-निपुलाणि सरिपदानि U. 2. 23; or वृक्षुलवृक्षुल-कुजगतं विषकर्षं करेण वृक्षुले Gtt. 1. 2. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -*Comp.* -*द्रुमः* the Asoka tree. -*मियाः* the ratan.

**वृक्ष I.** 1 P. ( वृक्षति ) To surround. -*II.* 10 U. ( वृक्षयति ) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

**वृक्षः** 1 The fig-tree; अयं च विषकट-याविनि वर्तते वृक्षः इयमो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. 2 A small shell or cowrie. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -*Comp.* -*वर्ष* a variety of the white basil. (-*जा*) a jasmine. -*वासिन्* *m.* a Yaksha.

**वृक्षकः** 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

**वृक्षः** 1 A cock. 2 A mat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

**वृक्षकरः**, **वृक्षरकः** A cord, string.

**वृक्षिकः** A pawn at chess.

**वृक्षिका** 1 A pill. 2 A chessman.

**वृक्षिन्** *a.* Stringed, circular. -*m.* = वृक्षिक *q. v.*

**वृक्षी** 1 A roe or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

**वृक्षुः** 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलो वृक्षुः S. 2; निवार्यतामाल किमप्यथ वृक्षुः पुनर्विषयः स्फुरितो-त्तरापरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वृक्षु also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin *q. v.*

**वृक्षुकः** 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brah-  
machārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

**वृक्षु 1 P.** ( वृक्षति ) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

**वृक्षर** *a.* 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -*r.* 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

**वृक्षमिः** -*मी* See वृक्षमिः -*मी*.

**वृक्षवा** 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see सृष्टा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजवोषित्). -*Comp.* -*अग्निः*, -*अनलः* the submarine fire. -*सुखः* 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

**वृक्ष** A kind of cake.

**वृक्षिज्ञः** See वृक्षिज्ञः.

**वृक्षु** *a.* Large, big, great.

**वृक्षु 1 P.** ( वृक्षति ) To sound.

**वृक्षिजः** *m.* 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकया तं ज्ञानपथं वृक्षिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. 12 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -*f.* Merchandise, trade. -*Comp.* -*कर्मन्* *n.*, -*क्रिया* traffic, trade. -*जनः* 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -*पथः* 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -*वृत्तिः* *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -*सार्थः* a caravan.

**वृक्षिजः** 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

**वृक्षिजकः** A merchant.

**वृक्षिज्यः**, **वृक्षिज्या** Trade, traffic.

**वृक्ष 1 P.**, 10 U. ( वृक्षति, वृक्षयति ) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

**वृक्षः** 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

**वृक्षकः** 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

**वृक्षन्** Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

**वृक्षालः**, **वृक्षालः** 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

**वृक्ष 1 A.** ( वृक्षते ) To go alone or unaccompanied.

**वृक्ष** *a.* 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish. 3 Crippled. -*द्वः* 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf. 4 A javelin, dart.

**वृक्षरः** 1 The sheath that envelope the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

**वृक्ष I. 1 A.** ( वृक्षते ) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass.

-*II.* 10 U. ( वृक्षयति ) To share, divide, apportion.

**वृक्ष** *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emasculated. -*वृक्षः* 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -*वृक्ष* An unchaste woman; cf. *वृक्ष*.

**वृक्षरः** 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

**वृक्ष** *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; वृक्षयत् possessed of wealth; रूपयत् beautiful; so वृक्षयत्, मासयत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वृक्ष turns it into a past active participle; वृक्षयत् जनकस्यजाय B. 14. 48. -*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्स्यवृक्षयानि वः पश्यति स पंडितः.

**वृक्ष** See वृक्ष.

**वृक्षतः** See अवृक्षतः; कपोलविलोचयतः Gtt. 2. वृक्षोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

**वृक्षः** 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाय वृक्षमिव लोकमसुं पुत्राय Sh. 2. 56; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्पन् वृक्षं Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वृक्ष कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन किमपराधं वृक्षेन U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्वृक्षा 'one whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country, (its chief town was कौशाभी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -*वृक्ष* 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; वृक्षे सति 'dear Sita' &c. -*वृक्ष* The breast. -*Comp.* -*अक्षी* a kind of cucumber. -*अक्षु* a wolf. -*वृक्षः*, *वृक्षः* a king of the *Vatsas*; लोके शरि च वृक्ष-राजवर्तितं नाट्ये च वृक्षं वृक्ष Nāg. 1. -*वृक्ष* *a.* fond of children. (-*मा*) a cow longing for her calf. -*वृक्ष* 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -*वृक्ष* 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. -*वृक्ष* a cow-shed.

**वृक्षकः** 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -*वृक्ष* Green or black sulphate of iron.

**वृक्षवृक्षः** A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; मदीयतां वृक्षवृक्षं वृक्षवृक्षं R. 3.

32. -रि A heifer ; श्रेयस्यायाभ्यागतान् वत्स-  
तरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्सरः 1 A year ; Y. 1. 205. 2 N.  
of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month  
Phālguna. -अणं a debt to be paid  
by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. 1 Child-loving, affection-  
ate towards children or offspring ; as  
वत्सला धेनुः माता &c. 2 Affectionate  
towards, fondly loving, devoted to-  
fond of, kind or compassionate to-  
wards ; तद्वत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता Mā. 8. 8 ; 6. 14 ; R. 2. 69, 8. 41 ; so  
शरणगतवत्सलः दीनवत्सलः &c. -लः A fire  
fed with grass. -ला A cow fond of  
her calf. -लं Affection, fondness.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to  
yearn, cause to feel yearning affec-  
tion for ; वृन्मनयत्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

वत्सा, वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सितम् m. Childhood, youth, early  
youth.

वत्सियः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P (वदति) but Atm. in certain  
senses and with certain prepositions ;  
see below ; उदित pass. उद्यते, desid.  
निर्दिशति ) 1 To say, speak, utter,  
address, speak to ; वद् पदोपे रहुटचंद्रतारका  
विभावरी यदरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ; वदतां  
वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the  
eloquent'. 2 To announce, tell,  
communicate, inform ; यो गवादि वदति  
स्वरे. 3 To speak of, describe ; Bg. 2.  
29. 4 To lay down, prescribe, state ;  
Ms. 2. 9, 4. 14. 5 To name, call ;  
वदति वपयोर्यज्मानां धर्मस्य दूषिकं बुधाः Chandr.  
5. 45. 6 To indicate, bespeak ;  
हृन्मृतामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. 7 To  
raise the voice, utter a cry, sing ;  
कांकिलः पंचमेन वदति ; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c.  
8 To show brilliance or proficiency  
in, be an authority on ( Atm. ) ; शशि  
वदत Sk. पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. 9 To shine,  
look splendid or bright ( Atm. ) ; Bk.  
8. 27. 10 To toil, exert, labour  
( Aim. ) ; क्षेपे वदते Sk. -Caus. ( वाद्यति-ते )  
1 To cause to speak or say. 2 To  
cause to sound, play on a musical  
instrument ; वीणासि वदयती Vikr. 1.  
10 ; वाद्यते श्रुं वेणुं Git. 5. -WITH -अनु  
1 to imitate in speaking, repeat after  
( one ) ; ( विरे वः ) अनुवदती शुक्रसे मंजुवाह  
पंजरस्य R. 5. 74. 2 to echo, resound  
( P. and A. ) ; अनुवदति वीणा. 3 to  
approve ( by echoing back the same  
sentiment ) ; Si. 2. 67. 4 to imitate  
( Atm. ) ; Bk. 8. 29. 5 to repeat by  
way of corroboration. -अय ( said to  
be Atm. only, but sometimes Paras.  
also ) 1 to revile, abuse, censure ;  
Si. 17. 19 ; Ms. 4. 236 ; sometimes  
with dat. ; Bk. 8. 45. 2 to disown. 3  
to repute, contradict. -अभि 1 to  
express, utter, signify ; यद्वाचाऽन्यमुदितं  
येन वाग्युच्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं सिद्धिं वेदं वदिष्यसेत  
Ken. 2 to salute, greet respectfully.

६२

( -Caus. ) to salute ; भगवन्नाभिवाद्ये. -उप  
( Atm. ) 1 to coax, flatter, cajole ;  
Bk. 8. 28. 2 to conciliate, talk ( one )  
over. -परि to abuse, censure, revile.  
-य 1 to speak, utter. 2 to speak to,  
address ; Bk. 7. 24. 3 to name, call. 4  
to regard, consider. -यति 1 to speak, in  
reply, answer ; R. 3. 64. 2 to speak,  
utter. 3 to repeat. -वि ( Atm. ) 1 to  
quarrel, dispute ; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरी.  
2 to be at variance, to conflict, be  
in opposition ; परस्परं विदमानानां शास्त्राणां  
H. 1. 3 to contend ( as in a court of  
law ). -विप्र ( P. and A. ) to dispute,  
quarrel, wrangle ; Bk. 8. 42. -विसं 1  
to be inconsistent, be at variance. 2  
to fail. ( -Caus. ) to make inconsis-  
tent. -सं 1 to talk to, address. 2 to  
speak together, converse, discourse. 3  
to resemble, correspond to, be  
like ( with instr. ) ; अस्य सुखं नीताया मुख-  
चंद्रेण संबद्ध्यते U. 4. 4 to name, call. 5  
to speak or utter in general. ( -Caus. )  
1 to consult, hold consultation  
( with instr. ). 2 to cause to sound,  
play upon a musical instrument ).  
-सम्प ( Atm. ) 1 to speak loudly or  
distinctly ( as men ) ; सम्पवदति ब्राह्मणः  
Sk. 2 to cry, utter a cry ( Paras. ) ;  
वरतनु संपवदति कुकुराः Mbh.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking  
well.  
वदनं 1 The face ; आसाद्रिदृष्टवदना च  
विमोचयती S. 2. 10 ; so सुवदना, कमलवदना  
&c. 2 The mouth ; वदनं विनिवेशिता मुनेर्वा  
पिशुनानां रसनाभिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. 3  
Aspect, look, appearance. 4 The  
front point. 5 First term ( in a  
series ). -Comp. -आसवः saliva.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्त्य a. See वदन्त्य.

वदरः See वदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. 2 A kind of  
sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. 1 A speaker, eloquent.  
2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently,  
eloquent. 2 Speaking kindly or  
affably. 3 Liberal, munificent,  
generous ; Ms. 4. 224. -स्य A liberal  
or generous person, munificent or  
bountiful man ; शिरसा वदान्यधुरवः सार-  
मेन बहति हरतरः Bv. 1. 19 ; or तस्य वदा-  
न्यगुणे तस्य नमोऽस्तु 1. 94 ; N. 5. 11 ; R.  
5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half ( of a  
lunar-month ) ; ज्येष्ठदि ( opp. शुदि ).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not  
blamable ; cf. अवद्य. 2 Dark or  
second ( said of the fortnight of a  
lunar month ; वद्यपक्षः the dark fort-  
night ). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वद् 1 P. ( वदति ) To slay, kill ( not  
used in classical Sanskrit except as  
a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and  
Benedictive ).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter,  
destruction ; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कसौ विद्वत-  
स्करः V. 5. 1 ; मनुष्यवधः homicide ; पशुवधः  
&c. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 Paralysis.  
4 Disappearance. 5 Multiplication  
( in math. ). -Comp. -अंगकं a poison.  
-अर्ह a. deserving capital punish-  
ment. -उद्यत a. 1 murderous. 2 an  
assassin. -उपायः a means of killing.  
-कर्मधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an exe-  
cutioner. -जीविन् m. 1 a hunter. 2 a  
butcher. -दंडः 1 corporeal punish-  
ment ( as whipping &c. ). 2 capital  
punishment. -धूमिः f. -स्थली f. -स्थानं  
1 a place of execution. 2 a slaughter-  
house. -स्तम्भः the gallows ; Mk. 10.

वधकः 1 An executioner, an  
hangman. 2 A murderer, an  
assassin.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. 2 Sexual  
passion, lust.

वधुः, वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. 2  
A young woman in general.

वधुः f. 1 A bride ; वरः स वध्या सह राज-  
मर्गं प्राप भजच्छायाविनारितोर्णः R. 7. 4,  
19 ; समानयस्तुल्यगुणं वधुवरं विरस्य वाच्यं न गतः  
प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15 ; Ku. 6. 82. 2 A wife,  
spouse ; इयं नमति वः सर्वांश्चिलोचनवपूरिति  
Ku. 6. 89 ; R. 1. 90. 3 A daughter-  
in-law ; रणाच रघुकुलमहचराणां वधः U. 4.  
4. 16 ; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि तदिनि पार्थिवो 1. 9.  
4 A female, maiden, woman in  
general ; हरिहिं दुग्धवपूनिकरे विलासिनि विल-  
सति केलिपरे Git. 1 ; स्वयंशोभिः विक्रमवतामवतां  
नवयुवधानि विभूशति श्रियः Ki. 6. 45 ; N.  
22. 47 ; Me. 16, 47, 65. 5 The wife  
of a younger relation, a younger  
female relation. 6 The female of  
any animal ; वधवः a doe ; व्यावधुः, गज-  
वधुः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः  
the ceremony of a bride's entrance into  
her husband's house. -जनः a wife ;  
female-woman. -पक्षः the party of  
the bride ( at a wedding ). -वस्त्रं  
bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधुटी 1 A young woman or fe-  
male ; रथं वधुटीमारोप्य पापः कालेव वल्कति  
Mv. 5. 17 ; गोपवधुटीदिकूलचौराय ( कृष्णाय )  
Bhāshā P. 1. 2 A daughter-in-law.

वध् 1 To be killed or slain. 2  
Sentenced to be killed. 3 To be  
subjected to corporeal punishment,  
to be corporeally punished. -वधः 1 A  
victim, one seeking his doom ; Mū.  
1. 9. 2 An enemy. -Comp. -पदहः a  
drum beaten at the time of execution.  
-धुः, -धूमिः f. -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place  
of execution. -माला a garland of  
flowers placed on a person who is  
about to be executed.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध् 1 A leathern strap or thong ;  
Si. 20. 50. 2 Lead. -ध्री A leathern  
thong.

वधयः A shoe.

वन् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनति, वदति, usually वदते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोयदादितरं नैव वातको वदते जलम्. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति ते) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वनं 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दीपाः प्रभवति राशिणां. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनवर्णः R. 16. 16, 6. 86. 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनगुण्य &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अजः the wild goat. -अंतः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अंतरं 1 another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिहा wild turmeric. -अलकं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका ascn-flower. -आखुः a hare. -आखुकः a kind of bean. -आपवा 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आर्द्रका wild ginger. -आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आश्रयः 1 an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उद्ग्रज the wild cotton plant. -उपग्रजः a forest-conflagration. -ओकस m. 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कणा wild pepper. -कदली wild plantain. -करिन् m., -कंजरः, -वजः a wild elephant. -कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. -महं a forest. -मवः the wild ox. -महं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -गुह्यः a spy. -गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. -गोचर a. frequenting woods. (-रः) 1 a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रं) a forest. -चंदनं 1 the Devadāru tree. 2 aloo-wood. -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of, jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चर a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1 a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपन्यस्तुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्ञको वनकरा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. -छावः 1 a wild goat. 2 a boar. -जः

1 an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1 wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -द्वः a cloud. -दाहः a forest-conflagration. -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. -धारा an avenue of trees. -धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -पाशुलः a hunter. -पार्श्वे the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -गुण्य a forest-flower. -दूरकः the wild citron tree. -प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. -नस्थः a wood situated on table-land. -मियः the cuckoo. (-यं) the cinnamon tree. -महिणः, -महिणः a wild peacock. -मृः forest-ground. -मक्षिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild-jasmine. -माली a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातुलं विनी माला सर्वतुल्यमोज्ज्वला मये स्तूलकं वाडया वनमालिनी कीर्तिता. धरः an epithet of Krishna. -माहेन् m. an epithet of Krishna; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वनमाली Git. 5; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि लीदति *ibid*. -मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. -मुत् a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-m.), -मृतः a cloud. -मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. -मोचर wild plantain. -रक्षकः a forest-keeper. -राजः the lion. -रुहं a lotus-flower. -रुम्भी f. 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु मणिरुयानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -वह्निः—हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. -वासः 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester. -वासनः a civet-cat. -वासिन् m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -वनस्थायिन्, -वीहिः wild rice. -शोभनं a lotus. -श्वन् m. 1 a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -संकटः a kind of pulse. -सद्वः, -संवासिन् m. forester. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. -स्थः 1 a deer. 2 a hermit. -स्था the holy fig-tree. -स्थली a wood, forest-ground. -मल्ल f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वाना.

वनस्पतिः 1 a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; तमागु विप्रं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवात्मजम् Ku. 3. 74.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज n. produced in Vanāyū, (as a horse).

वंनिः f. Wish, desire.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोक-विनका.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनि-तेति वदत्येतां लोकाः सर्वं वदतु ते । यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्वतेति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पायकवनिताः Me. 8. 2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्विर् m. a misogynist (woman-bater). -विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिम् 1 A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिष्ठा a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पयुद्धः N. 15. 60.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood,' anything found unexpectedly.

वनेचर n. Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनिता-सखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A sylān, satyr. 5 A demon.

वनेज्यः A kind of mango.

वंद 1 A (वंदते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदयः A praiser, bard, panegyrist.

वंदनं 1 Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling. -ना 1 Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -नी 1 A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -या Yellow pigment.

वंदा A female beggar.

वंदाक a. 1 Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; वनमुद्गीता महासुनिवदाकः mu. 7. -n. Praise.

वंदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bards) form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See वंदी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.

वंदः A worshipper, votary. -प्र Prosperity.

बंधुर a. See बंधुर.

बंध्य, बंध्या See बन्ध, बंध्या.

बन्ध्य a. 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवृक्ष-  
गणना बन्ध्याविनाश संविदा R. 1. 94; बन्ध्या  
मर्गशास्त्रिणा 45. 2 Savage, not tamed or  
domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -न्यः  
A wild animal. -न्यः Forest-produce  
(such as fruits, roots &c.); R. 12.  
20. -Comp. -हृत्तर a. tame, domesticat-  
ed. -यजः, -ह्रियः a wild elephant.

बन्धा 1 A large forest, a number  
of thickets. 2 A mass of water,  
flood, deluge.

बन्ध् 1 U (बन्धति, बन्धते, उतः; pass. उच्यते;  
desid. विवन्सति ते) 1 To sow, scatter  
(as seed), plant; यथेति बीजमुत्सा न  
बना लभते कर्म Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिदमे  
बन्ध् 2. 113; यद्वां बन्धते बीजं तादृशं लभते कर्म  
Subhāsh. ; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. 2 To  
throw, cast (as dice). 3 To begot,  
produce. 4 To weave. 5 To shear,  
shave (mostly Vedic). -Caus.  
(बाधयति ते) To sow, plant, put  
into the ground. -With आ 1 to scatter,  
throw about. 2 to sow. 3 to offer, as  
in a sacrifice. -उद्- to pour out. -नि  
1 to scatter about (as seed). 2 to  
offer (as oblations), especially to  
the Manes; न्युच्य विद्वान्तः Ms. 3. 216;  
(स्मरद्वादिभ्यः) निबन्धः सङ्कास्मजरी Ku. 4. 38,  
3 to immolate, kill. -निश्च 1 to  
scatter, strew (as seed). 2 to offer,  
present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यापयताय वस्तुर्न वा महेक्षे  
वा निबन्धति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. 3 to offer  
libations, especially to the Manes. 4  
to perform. -प्रति 1 to sow. 2 to  
plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46;  
Mā. 5. 10. 3 to set, stud (as with  
jewels). -प्र to throw, cast, offer;  
Bk. 9. 98.

बन्धः 1 Sowing seed. 2 One who  
sows, a sower. 3 Shaving. 4  
Weaving.

बन्धनं 1 Sowing seed. 2 Shaving,  
shearing; Ms. 11. 151. 3 Semen  
virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop.  
2 A weaving instrument. 3 A  
weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

बन्ध 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. 2 A  
hole, cavity. 3 A mound of earth  
thrown up by ants. -Comp. -कृत् m.  
marrow.

बन्धिलः A procreator, father.

बन्धुः A god, deity.

बन्धुमत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate,  
corporeal; ददो जगदीशुजा मुनिः स बन्धुम-  
न्निव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. 2 Beautiful,  
handsome. -m. N. of one of the  
Vīśvedevas.

बन्धु n. 1 (a) Body, person;  
(स्मरं) बन्धुना स्नेह निबोधयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42;  
नरं बन्धुः कर्तव्यं बन्धु R. 2. 47; Si. 10.  
50. (b) Form, figure, appearance;  
लिखितबन्धुनी शैलपत्नी च इत्या Me. 80; परिवः  
ज्ञातुबन्धुः Bṛ. 8. 30. 25. 2 Essence,

nature; Ms. 5. 96. 3 Beauty, a  
beautiful form or appearance.  
-Comp. -गुणः, -प्रकर्षः excellence of  
form, personal beauty; संयुक्तवर्तीव  
वयुर्गुण Ku. 3. 52; बन्धुप्रकर्षद्वयं गुरु रघुः  
R. 3. 34; Ki. 3. 2. -धर a. 1 embodi-  
ed. 2 beautiful. -स्रवः a humour of  
the body.

बन्ध 1 A sower (of seed), planter,  
husbandman; न शालेः स्वकरिता दधुर्गुण-  
पेक्षे Mu. 1. 3; Ms. 3. 142. 2 A father,  
procreator. 3 A poet, an inspired  
sage.

बन्धः-धं 1 A rampart, earth-work,  
mud-wall; बेलद्वयद्वयं (उर्ध्वं) R. 1.  
30. 2 A bank or mound of any kind  
(against which bulls and elephants  
butt); R. 13. 47; see बन्धकृत् below.  
3 The slope or declivity of a hill or  
rocky place; बहुशिलावप्रचनेन बन्धसा  
Ki. 14. 40. 4 A summit, peak,  
table-land on a mountain; तत्र महाप्रत-  
तिवाच बन्धति बन्धः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki.  
5. 36, 6. 8. 5 The bank of a river,  
side, shore, bank in general; वन्यः  
प्रवेदुरनुवचमपि Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. 6  
The foundation of a building. 7 The  
gate of a fortified town. 8 A ditch.  
9 The circumference of a sphere.  
10 A field in general. 11 The  
butting of an elephant or bull. -प्रः  
A father. -प्र Lead. -Comp. -अभिघातः  
butting against the bank or side (as  
of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf.  
तदाघातः. -क्रिया, -कीर्ता the playful  
butting of an elephant (or bull)  
against a bank or mound; वक्रक्रियावृक्ष-  
वन्तस्तदेव R. 5. 44; वक्रकीर्तापरिणतगजवेक्षणाय  
ददर्श Me. 2.

बन्धिः 1 A field. 2 The ocean.

बन्धी A mound of earth, hillock.

बन्ध 1 P. (बन्धति, बन्धते; caus. बन्धयति,  
बन्धयति; but with prepositions only  
बन्धयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject  
from the mouth; रक्तं बाधयिषुर्मुखे Bk.  
15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. 2 To send  
forth or out, pour out, give out, give  
off, give forth, emit (fig. also);  
किनाभ्येयमावा निकृत्त इव तेजसि बन्धति U. 6.  
14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20;  
अविदितगुणापि सरकविमर्शितः कर्तुं बन्धति मधुपारा  
Vās. 3 To throw out or down;  
वातमाल्यः R. 7. 6. 4 To reject. -With  
उद् 1 to spit out, vomit forth. 2 to  
emit, send forth, pour out; उद्बन्धमेद्र-  
सिका दूर्ध्वमग्राविचोरणी R. 12. 5; Mu.  
6. 13.

बन्धः Ejecting, vomiting, giving  
out.  
बन्धुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spit-  
ting out. 2 Water ejected by an  
elephant from his trunk.  
बन्धनं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 Draw-  
ing out, taking or getting out; as in  
स्वर्गोभिर्धन्वमनं R. 15. 29; Ku. 6. 37. 3

An emetic. 4 Offering oblations. -नः  
Heimp. -नी A leech.

बन्धनीया A fly.

बन्धिः 1 Fire. 2 A cheat, rogue. -निः f.

1 Sickness, nausea. 2 An emetic.  
बन्धी Vomiting.

बन्धारवः The lowing of cattle

बन्धः-नी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an  
ant-hill.

बन्ध् 1 A. (बन्धते) To go, move.

बन्धनं Weaving.

बन्धु n. 1 Age, any time or period  
of life; गुणः पूजास्थानं गुणितुं न च लिपिं न  
च वयः U. 4. 11; न च वयः R. 2. 47;  
प्रक्षिप्य वयसि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः  
Bh. 2. 38; तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11.  
1; Ku. 5. 16. 2 Youth, the prime of  
life; वयो गते किं वानिताविलासः Subhāsh.;  
80 अनिर्वातवयाः. 3 A bird in general;  
स्मरणीयाः समेयं वयं वयः N. 2. 62; युगवयोक-  
सोपचितं वयं R. 9. 53.; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55.  
11. 47. 4 A crowd; Pt. 1. 23 (here  
it may mean 'a bird' also).

-Comp. -अतिग, -अतीत a. (वयोविष  
&c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit.  
-अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age,  
senior. -अवस्था (वयोवस्था) stage or  
period of life, measure of age, Mā. 9. 29.  
-कर a. causing health and  
vigour of life, prolonging life. -वत्  
a. 1 come of age. 2 advanced in  
years. -परिणतिः, परिणामः ripeness of  
age, advanced or old age. -प्रमाणं 1  
measure or length of life. 2 duration  
of life. -वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old,  
advanced in years. -संविः 1 transi-  
tion from one period of life to another;  
वयो वयःसंयय. 2 puberty, maturity  
(period of coming of age). -स्य a.  
(वयःस्य or वयस्थ) 1 youthful. 2  
grown up, mature. 3 strong, powerful.  
(-स्या) a female companion. -हानिः  
(वयोहानिः) 1 loss or decline of  
youth. 2 loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. 1 Being of the same age.

2 Contemporary. -स्यः A friend,  
companion, an associate (usually of  
the same age). -स्या A female com-  
panion or friend, a woman's  
confidante.

बन्धुनं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, fa-  
culty of perception. 2 A temple  
(said to be m. also in this sense in  
Uṇadīśtras).

बन्धोयस्य m. A young or middle-aged  
man.

बन्धोर्यं Lead.

बन्ध् 10 U. (बन्धति-ते, strictly caus. of  
बन्ध्, or बन्ध् of class 10) To ask for,  
choose, seek to get; see व.

बन्ध a. 1 Best, excellent, most  
beautiful or precious, choicest, finest,  
with gen. or loc. or usually at the  
end of comp.; वदतां वयः R. 1. 59;  
वदीवदां वयः 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18;  
वदताः; तरुवताः सुद्विदा &c. 2 Better than



preferable to ; ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणी वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वरं वृ or वाच 'to ask a boon' ; श्रीतस्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; भवद्भ्यवरोदधिः Ku. 2. 32 ; ( for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस् ). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वरं वरयते कन्या ; see under वय ( 2 ) also. 8 A suitor, wooer. 9 A dowry. 10 A son-in-law. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -रं Saffron ; ( for वस् see separately ). -Comp. -अग्र a. having an excellent form. ( -गः ) an elephant. ( -नी ) turmeric. ( -नी ) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebri. 5 green cinnamon. -अंगना a lovely woman. -अर्ह a. worthy of a boon. -आजीविन् m. an astrologer. -आरोह a. having fine hips. ( -हः ) an excellent rider. ( -ह्य ) a beautiful woman. -आलि the moon. -आसनं 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उरुः रुः f. a beautiful woman ( lit. having beautiful thighs. ) -कतुः an epithet of Indra. -चंदनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -तनु a. fair-limbed. ( -तुः f. ) a beautiful woman ; वरतनुधवसादी नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. -तनुः N. of an ancient sage ; B. 5. 1. -रञ्जः the Nimba tree. -व a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. ( -वः ) 1 a benefactor. 2 N. of a class of Manes. ( -वः ) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maiden, girl. -दक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -दानं the granting of a boon. -द्वानः agallochum. -निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. -पक्षः the party of the bridegroom ( at a wedding ) ; R. 6. 86. -परधानं, -वात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -वाङ्मिकं saffron. -युवतिः, -ती f. a beautiful young woman. -रुचि N. of a poet and grammarian ( one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see नवरत्न ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras ). -लवण a. received as a boon. ( -वः ) the Champaka tree. -वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्ण gold. -वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā. 7 of Sarasvatī. 8 the creeper called

*Priyangu*. -लवण f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -कं 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरदः 1 Gander. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -रा, -री 1 A goose ; नवप्रसूतिर्वरदा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; ओ वयस्य ये खटु दास्याः पुत्रा अथैकल्यवती वरदाभीता इव गोपालदाका अरण्ये वनं यत्र न स्वायते तत्र नत्र गच्छन्ति Mk. 1. -रं A jasmine flower ( कुंदपुष्प ).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varuṇa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel. -Comp. -माला, -लवण see वरलवण.

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरुणः 1 A multitude, group. 2 A pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. ( The word वरुणलवण in यद्विद्वान्महं वरुणलवण इव दूःखदुःखिण्यपातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed ).

वरुणकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face. वरुण 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird ( सारिका ). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरुजा 1 A strap, thong or girth ( of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरुण ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समुच्चयं भूमिमार्यसमाह्वारं विरोधोपि समं महात्मसिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred ; and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, ( both being put in the nominative case ) ; वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वृत्तं... वरं निश्चयं न च परब्रह्मस्वादनमुक्तं H. 1 ; वरं प्राणस्यागो न पुनरपमानासुपगमः ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; याच्या मोघा वरमविशुणे नाथमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरलः A kind of wasp. -ला 1 A goose. 2 A kind of wasp.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turmeric. 4 N. of Pārvaī.

वराक a. ( की f. ) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate ( often used to show pity ) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यत्नं वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1 ; तत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीवितां वराकीं नालुकंपसे Māl. 10. -कः 1 N. of Siva. 2 War, battle.

वराटः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A cowrie, प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया लुण्ठयुता सुंच मा Bh. 3. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope ( n. also in this sense ). -Comp. -रजस् m. the tree called नागकेशरः.

वराटिका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः, -सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विष्णुश्च क्रियतां वराहतिभिर्मनुसाक्षितः पश्येत् S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar incarnation ; of. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तथ लम्बा शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशूकररूपं जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. -कंदूः a kind of esculent root. -कर्णः a kind of arrow. -कविका a kind of missile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. -सिंहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता ( supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ). -रूपः N. of Siva.

वरिमम् m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिवसि ( स्विं ) त a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवदया Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest ; superl. of उरु q. v. ) -हः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -हं 1 Copper. 2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Uhhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called ( शतावरी ).

वरियस् a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Māl. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive ( compar. of उरु q. v. ).

वरी ( ली ) वरुः An ox, a bull. :

वरीषुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

**वर्णः** N. of a class of Mlechchhas.  
**वर्णः** N. of a low caste.

**वर्णः** 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). 2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यसां राजा वर्णो गति मये सत्यानुते अवपश्यजनानाम्; वर्णो यादसामर्ह Bg. 10. 29; वृत्तीषी वर्णः पाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमेष वर्णस्य दिशा भूशमस्वरज्यदनुवारकरः Si. 9. 7. 3 The ocean. 4 Firmament. -Comp. -अंगवर्णः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, आवासः the ocean. -पाशः a shark. -लोकः 1 the world of *Varuna*. 2 water.

**वर्णानी** *Varuna's wife.*

**वर्ण्य** A cloak, mantle.

**वर्ण्य** 1 A sort of a wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वर्ण्यो रथप्रविशो तिरोचते स्यादिति R. 9. 11. 3 An armour, a coat of mail. 3 A shield. 4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -यः 1 The cuckoo. 2 Time.

**वर्ण्य** a. 1 Wearing an armour, mailed 2 furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकरथेन वर्ण्यिता जितवताः किल तस्य धनुर्धृतः R. 9. 11. 3 Protecting, sheltering. 4 Being or seated in a carriage. -m. 1 A chariot. 2 A guard, defender. -नी An army; स्खलितसलिलायुद्धध्वनी जगाम वर्ण्यिना Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

**वरेण्य** a. 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन वैदिच्छसि गुह्यमाणं पाणि वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. 2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; देवा विषाद्य पुनरुक्तविधेर्दुर्बिर्ब दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 153; तत्सवित्रुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84; Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -यः Saffron.

**वरोदः** The *Marubaka* plant. -हं Its flower.

**वरोलः** A kind of wasp.

**वर्करः** 1 A lamb, kid. 2 A goat. 3 Any young domestic animal. 4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -Comp. -कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

**वर्कराटः** 1 A side-glance, leer. 2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman.

**वर्कुटः** A pin, bolt.

**वर्णः** 1 A class, division, group, company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); त्वेषोऽपि श्रेयोऽव्युत्पादिवर्णः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so धौर्ध्वर्णः, नक्षत्रवर्णः &c. 2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 73. 3 A category. 4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्णः, वनस्पतिवर्णः &c. 5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. 6 A section, chapter, division

of a book. 7 Particularly, a subdivision of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. 8 The square power. 9 Strength. -Comp. -अत्यं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; i. e. a nasal. -वनः the cube of a square. -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -वर्गः the square of a square.

**वर्णगणः** Multiplication.

**वर्णग्रस्त** *ind.* In groups, according to class.

**वर्णीय** a. Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

**वर्ग्य** a. Belonging to the same class. -यः One belonging to the same class or company, a colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या यस्य युज्यते धूमिका ता खलु भावन तथेव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिता Mā. 1; Si. 5. 15.

**वर्च्य** 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

**वर्चस्** n. 1 Vigour, energy, power. 2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. 3 Form, figure, shape. 4 Ordure, feces. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

**वर्चस्वत्** 1 Brightness, lustre. 2 Vigour. 3 Feces.

**वर्चस्विन्** a. 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. 2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

**वर्जः** Leaving, abandoning.

**वर्जनं** 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 2 Renouncing. 3 Exception, exclusion. 4 Hurt, injury, killing.

**वर्जे** *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीयजैमित्तय निष्क्रान्तः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

**वर्जित** p. p. 1 L. out, excepted. 2 Abandoned, relinquished. 3 Excluded. 4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुण-वर्जित.

**वर्ज्य** a. 1 To be avoided or shunned. 2 To be excused or left out. 3 With the exception of.

**वर्ण** 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्ण-रक्षायामनस्तु Subhāsh. 2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेर्दि प्रणेतन Git. 3; Ki. 5. 10. 3 To praise; extol. 4 To spread, extend. 5 To illuminate. -With उप to describe, narrate. -निश्च 1 to look at carefully, mark attentively. 2 to see, behold.

**वर्णः** 1 A colour, hue; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). 3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वयादातुं जलमवनते शाङ्किणो वर्णचोरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. 4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामनुपूर्व्येण Vārt.; न काश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यन्यकुष्ठोऽपि भजति S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. 5 A class, race, tribe; kind, species; as in सर्वं अक्षरं 6 (अक्षरं) A letter, character, sound; न मे वर्णवि-

चारक्षणा दृष्टिः V. 5. (b) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. 7 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारंजनकव्यवर्णः R. 6. 21. 8 Praise. 9 Dress, decoration. 10 Outward appearance, form, figure. 11 A cloak, mantle. 12 covering, lid. 13 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गीतिक्रम); उपासवर्णे वर्तिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56, 'celebrated in song,' made the subject of a song. 14 The housings of an elephant. 15 A quality, property. 16 A religious observance. 17 An unknown quantity. -यः 1 Saffron. 2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अक्षरं a pen. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत a. devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आगतः the addition of a letter; भवेद्गणमाद्रुः Sk. -आत्मन् m. word. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1 the order of castes or colours. 2 alphabetical order or arrangement. -चारकः a painter. -ज्येष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -वृत्तिः वृत्तिका, चूरी f. a pencil, paint-brush. -द a. colouring. (-यः) kind of fragrant yellow wood. -हावी turmeric. -हृतः a letter. -धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. -दातः the omission of a letter. -दुर्ग the flower of the globe-amaranth. -दुग्धकः the globe-amaranth. -द्वर्कः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. -मातु f. a pen, pencil. -मातृका N. of *Sarasvatī*. -माला, राशिः f. the alphabet. -वर्तिः, वर्तिका f. a paint-brush. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेद्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलाहकः 1 a house-breaker. 2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः f. the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -अष्टः a Brāhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संकरः 1 confusion of castes through intermarriage. 2 mixture or blending of colours; त्रिविधु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Si. 14. 37. -संघातः, संमान्नायः the alphabet.

**वर्णकः** 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. 2 A paint, colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. 3 A paint, or anything used as an unguent or pigment; तेऽपि विष्टमालवर्णकनिधिरालिप्तमभोधिः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. 4 A bard, panegyrist. 5 Sandal (the tree). -का 1 A mask. 2 A paint, colour for painting. 3 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. 2 Sandal. 3 A chapter, division.

**वर्णन-ना** 1 Painting. 2 Description, delineation, representation; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु विभादेः स्वतन्त्रावर्णनं K. Pa.

10. 3 Writing. 4 A statement, an assertion. 5 Praise, commendation. (-ना only in this sense.)

**वर्णसि:** Water.

**वर्णाट:** 1 A painter. 2 A singer. 3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव).

**वर्णिका** 1 The mask or dress of an actor. 2 A colour, paint. 3 Ink. 4 A pen, pencil. -**Comp.** -**परिग्रह:** the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य मायवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

**वर्णित** *p. p.* 1 Painted. 2 Described, represented. 3 Extolled, praised.

**वर्णित्वा** *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. 2 Belonging to the caste of. -*m.* 1 A painter. 2 A scribe, writer. 3 A religious student, a Brahmachārin *q. v.*; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुणं स वर्णा विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. 4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -**Comp.**

-**रिगित्वा** *a.* disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिरिगि विदितः समाययो युधिष्ठिरं देतवन् वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

**वर्णिनी** 1 A woman (in general). 2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. 3 Turmeric.

**वर्णः** The sun.

**वर्ण**, *a.* To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like प्रवृत्त or प्रस्तुत *q. v.*). -**वर्ध** Saffron.

**वर्ध** (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त -**Comp.** -**जम्बन्** *m.* a cloud. -**लोहं** bell-metal, a kind of brass.

**वर्धक** *a.* Living, being, existing. -**कः** 1 A quail. 2 A horse's hoof. -**कं** A sort of brass or bell-metal.

**वर्धका** A kind of quail.

**वर्धकी** A kind of quail.

**वर्धन** *a.* 1 Abiding, living, staying, being, &c. 2 Stationary. -*n:* A dwarf. -*नी* 1 A road, way. 2 Living, life. 3 Pounding, grinding. 4 A spindle. -*नं* 1 Living, being. 2 Staying, abiding, residing. 3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; सरसि च तनुवतिव्यावशोर्धनानि U. 1. 26; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). 4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). 5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. 6 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. 7 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. 8 Wages, salary, hire. 9 Commerce, traffic. 10 A spindle. 11 A globe, ball.

**वर्धनि:** 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. 2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (लोच). -*नि:* *f.* A way, road.

**वर्धमान** *a.* 1 Being, existing. 2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितवृक्षसं भासकविसोमिहकविमिश्रादीनां प्रवधानतिक्रम्य वर्धमानकथं कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिवर्द्धो बहुमानः M. 1. 3 Turning or moving round, revolving. -*n:* The present (tense) (in gram.). वर्धमान-सामीप्ये वर्धमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131.

**वर्धकः** 1 A pool, puddle. 2 An eddy, a whirlpool. 3 A crow's nest. 4 A door-keeper. 5 N. of a river.

**वर्धितः** -*सि* *f.* 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. 2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनात्प्रथम्यस्तुवति-रिव चक्षुषोर्नान्दुष्यादयेति Māl. 1; इयमस्तुवर्धित-नैयनयोः U. 1. 38; कपूररहितिव लोचनतापहर्त्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. 3 The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4. 4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. 5 A magical lamp. 6 The protuberance round a vessel. 7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). 8 A streak, line.

**वर्धितः** A kind of quail.

**वर्धिका** 1 A paint-brush तदुपनय चित्रकलकं चित्रवर्धिकाश्च Māl. 1; अंगुलिश्चरण-सम्बर्धिकाः R. 19. 19. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Colour, paint. 4 A quail.

**वर्धित्वा** *a.* (नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 A Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. 2 Going, moving, turning. 3 Acting, behaving. 4 Performing, practising.

**वर्धितं** (नी *f.*) A kind of quail.

**वर्धित्यु** *a.* 1 Revolving. 2 Being, abiding. 3 Circular.

**वर्धुल** *a.* Round, circular, globular. -*लः* 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. 2 A ball. -*लं* A circle.

**वर्धन्** *n.* 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्धन् भानास्त्यजातु Mo. 39; पारसिकास्ततो जेतुं प्रत्यस्थे स्थलवर्धना 'by land'; आकाशवर्धना 'through the air'. 2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; मम वर्धमानुगच्छति मनुष्याः पार्थ संवत्सः Bg. 3. 23; रेखाभावावपि क्षुण्णदासमवोर्धनैः परम् 1 न व्यतीतुः यज्ञास्तस्य नियतुर्नैमित्तिकवयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेव पतंगवर्धना पुनरेकाग्रविषी भवानि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' 3 Room, scope for action; न वर्धन् कसेचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. 4 An eye-lid. 5 An edge, a border. -**Comp.** -**वातः** deviation from the road. -**बन्धः**, **बन्धकः** an affection of the eye-lids.

**वर्धनि:** -*नी* *f.* A road, way.

**वर्ध** 10 U. (वर्धयति, also वर्धयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. 2 To fill.

**वर्ध** 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity.

3 Increase, augmentation. -**र्ध** 1 Lead. 2 Red-lead.

**वर्धकः**, **वर्धकिः**, **वर्धकिन्** *m.* A carpenter.

**वर्धन** *a.* 1 Increasing, growing. 2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. -*n:* 1 A bestower of prosperity. 2 A tooth growing over another tooth. 3 N. of Siva. -*नी* 1 A broom. 2 A water-jar of a particular shape. -*नं* 1 Growing, thriving. 2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. 3 Elevation. 4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. 5 Educating, rearing. 6 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिर्वर्धनं.

**वर्धमान** *a.* Growing, increasing. -*n:* 1 The castor-oil plant. 2 A kind of riddle. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). -*n:*, -*नं* 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. 2 A kind of mystical diagram. 3 A house having no door on the south side. -*ना* N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). -**Comp.** -**पुर** the city of Bardvāna.

**वर्धमानकः** A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

**वर्धपनं** 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. 3 A festival on a birth-day. 4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered.

**वर्धित** *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Enlarged, magnified.

**वर्धित्यु** *a.* Growing, increasing, thriving.

**वर्ध** 1 A leather strap or thong. 2 Leather. 3 Lead.

**वर्धिका**, **वर्धि** A leather strap or thong.

**वर्धन्** *n.* 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्धेणि वर्धन् करोति सजलनलिनी-दलजालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. 2 Bark, rind. -*m.* An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as चक्रवर्धन्, प्रहारवर्धन्; cf. दास. -**Comp.** -**हर** *a.* 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्पद्भिनीतमथ वर्धनं कुनारं R. 8. 94.

**वर्धनः** The orange tree.

**वर्धितः** A kind of fish.

**वर्धित** *a.* Mailed, furnished with armour.

**वर्ध** *a.* 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. 2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्वीतः स कतिपयेः किरातवर्धः Ki. 12. 54. -**र्ध** The god of love, -**र्ध** 1 A girl choosing her own husband. 2 A girl in general.

**वर्ध** See वर्ध.

वर्षणा See वर्षणा.

वर्षण *a.* 1 Stammering. 2 Curled. -*r.* 1 A barbarian. 2 A blockhead, babbling fool. 3 An outcast. 4 Curly hair. 5 The clash of weapons. 6 A mode of dancing. -*रा*, -*री* 1 A kind of fly. 2 A kind of basil. -*र* 1 Yellow sandal-wood. 2 Vermilion. 3 Gum-myrrh.

वर्षरक A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्षरीकः 1 Curly hair. 2 A kind of basil. 3 A kind of shrub.

वर्षु *हुं* *r.* A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -*र्व* 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्सन्नितवर्षे *Ms.* 4. 163; *Me.* 35. 2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुगन्धि सुसन्निवृत्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात *R.* 12. 102; so शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः &c.; लाजवर्षः &c. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A year (usually only *n.*); इयंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोद्यमभ्यस्तोव त्रतमासिपार *R.* 13. 67; न वर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दशसतासः *Dk.*; वर्षभाग्येण शपिमे *Me.* 1. 5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated—1 कुर्; 2 हिण्मय; 3 रम्यक; 4 इलावृत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला; 7 भद्राक्ष; 8 किंनर; and 9 भारत); धनदुष्टरुभार भारत वर्षमय मम वतेते वंश *Si.* 14. 5. 6 India (= भारतवर्ष). 7 A cloud (only *n.* according to Hemachandra). -*Comp.* -*अंशः*, -*अंशकः*, -*अंशः* a month. -*अंशु* *n.* rain-water. -*अयुतं* ten thousand years. -*आर्सेय* *m.* the planet Mars.

-*अवसानं* the autumn or Sarat season. -*आषाढः* a frog. -*आमदः* a peacock. -*उपलः* hail. -*कुरः* a cloud. (-*र*) a cricket. -*कोशः* -*वः* 1 a month. 2 an astrologer. -*गिरिः*, -*पर्वतः* 'a Varsha mountain', i. e. one of the mountain ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another. -*ज* *a.* (वर्षज also) produced in the rainy season. -*रतः* 1 a cloud. 2 a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; *M.* 4; (वर्षरथ in the same sense). -*पुष्पः* a series or collection of years. -*प्रतिबंधः* a drought. -*मियः* the Chātaka bird. -*वरः* a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. -*वृद्धिः* *f.* birthday. -*शतं* a century, one hundred years. -*सहस्रं* a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षण 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (*fig.* also); द्यववर्षण showering or bestowing wealth.

वर्षणिः 1 *f.* Raining. 2 A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite. 3 An act, action. 4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तनं).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; अग्निं वर्षाणिमन्त्र्य वर्षां स्थविरिदमः *Y.* 3. 52; *Bk.* 7. 1; 2 Pain (*sing.* in this sense). -*Comp.* -*कालः* the rains, the

rainy season; so -*वर्षासमयः* -*कालीन* *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. -*यु* *m.* 1 a frog. 2 a kind of insect (इंद्रगोत्र). -*युः*, -*युः* *f.* a female frog or a little frog. -*रात्रः* 1 a night in the rainy season. 2 the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. -*क* Alce-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. 2 Strongest. 3 Largest (*superl.* of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षियस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older; very old. 2 Stronger (*compar.* of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining; watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमरः कृतोन्नतेरुदस्य परिहार्यवृषर *Si.* 14. 46; *Bk.* 2. 37. -*Comp.* -*अब्दः*, -*अब्दुदः* a rain-cloud.

वर्षम् The body; see below.

वर्षमन् *n.* 1 Body, form. 2 A measure, height; वर्षमं द्विपानां विरुवंत उच्चकर्मन् चरैश्चिरमात्रचक्षिरि *Si.* 12. 64; *R.* 4. 76. 3 A handsome or lovely form.

वर्षु

वर्षे

वर्षण

वर्षिण

वर्षिन्

वर्षिस्

See वर्ष, वर्षे, वर्षण, वर्षिण, वर्षिन्, वर्षिस्.

वल् 1 *A.* (वलनं); but sometimes वलति alao; वलिन ) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्येभ्यः शरवृष्टिरेव वलन्ते *Mv.* 6. 41; प्रणयिनें परिवृत्तमार्गानां ववलिरि वलिरिचितमध्यमाः *Si.* 6. 31, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वदभिसरणमभेन वलती पतति पदानि कियति वलती *Gīt.* 6. 2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंथर *Māl.* 1. 3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; इदममये तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वलते वलात् *Gīt.* 7; *Nalod.* 3. 5. 4 To increase; वलजपुरनिस्वना *S. D.* 116; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनितभिर्ताकुलतया वलद्वापां राधां सरस-मिदंयुचे सहचरी *Gīt.* 1. 5 To cover, enclose. 6. To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -*With* वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्थियति कृणति वेहति विवलति -*विमिषन्* विभ्लोकयति निषेक् *K. P.* 10. -*सं* 1 to mix, blend. 2 to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.* see संवलित).

वल See वल.

वलक्ष See वलक्ष.

वलक्षः, -*त्रं* The waist.

वलनं 1 Moving, turning towards. 2 Moving round in a circle. 3 (In *astr.*) Deflection.

वलभिः -*भी* *f.* (Also frequently written वडभिः -*भी*) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch. ध्रुपिर्जीलति-निःसृतेर्बलभः संदिग्धपारवताः *V.* 3. 2; *M.* 2. 13. 2 The topmost part of a

house), दृष्टा दृष्टा मवा।वर्भानुगवातायनस्या *Māl.* 1. 15; *Me.* 38; *Si.* 3, 53. 3 *N.* of a town in Saurāshtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रे वल-भी नाम नगरी *Dk.*, *Bk.* 22. 35.

वलंब See अवलंब.

वलंबः -*यं* 1 A bracelet, armlet; विहितविशद्विस्तकिसलयवलयार्जवति परमिह तव रतिकलया *Gīt.* 6; *Bk.* 3. 22; *Me.* 2, 60. *R.* 12. 21, 43. 2 A ring, coil; *S.* 1. 33, 7. 11. 3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. 4 A circle, circumference (*oft.* at the end of *comp.*); अतिप्रबलयः *Dk.*; वेलावयवलय (उर्वी) *R.* 1. 30; दिग्मल्य *Si.* 9. 8. 4 An enclosure, bower; as in लतावल्यमंडप -*यः* 1 A fence, hedge. 2 A sore throat. (वलसीक 'to form into a bracelet'; वलसीक 'to serve as a bracelet or girle').

वलचित *a.* Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; *Bh.* 3. 26.

वलाक See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See वलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. 2 A frog.

वलाहक See वलाहक.

वलिः -*ली* *f.* (Also written वलिः -*ली*) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); वलिमिमुलमाक्रातम्. 2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly, (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्यम ना वेदिविलयमन्ना वलि-वयं चारु वमार बाला *Ku.* 1. 39. 3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -*Comp.* -*धृत्* *a.* curled, having curls (as hair); इष्टुमोत्वचितान् वलीमृतप्रलयन् मुग्-रुचस्तवालकान् *R.* 8. 53. -*मुखाः*, -*वदनः* a monkey; *Māl.* 9. 31.

वलिः -*कं* The edge of a thatched roof.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. 2 Moved, turned round, bent round. 3 Surrounded, enclosed. 4 Wrinkled; *Ki.* 11. 4.

वलिम, वलिम *a.* Wrinkled, shrivelled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; *Si.* 6. 13.

वलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिस्-*की* A fish-hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof; *Si.* 3. 53.

वलूकः A kind of bird. -*कं* The root of a lotus.

वलूल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

वलू 10 *U.* (वलकयति-ते) To speak.

वलूकः -*रक* 1 The bark of a tree; स वलकवासांसि तवाधुना हर्तुं करोति ननु? न कथं यनेजयः *Ki.* 1. 35; *R.* 8. 11; *Bk.* 10. 1. 2 The scales of a fish. 3 A part, fragment (खंड). -*Comp.* -*तरः* a kind of tree. -*लोध्रः* a variety of the Lodhra.

वलूकलः -*ल* 1 The bark of a tree. 2 A garment made of bark, bark-garment, इयमपिकमनोसा वलूकलापि न वी

S. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5 8; ह्य-  
वल्कलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-  
dresses'; (cf. चीरपट्टिहाः in Ku. 6.  
92). -Comp. -संवीत *a.* clad in bark.

बल्कवत् *a.* A fish (having scales).  
बल्किलः A thorn.  
बल्कुटं Bark, rind.

बल्ग 1 U. (बल्गति-ने, बल्गित) 1 To  
go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. 2 To  
leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps,  
gallop (fig. also); Pt. 1. 62. 3 To  
dance; Bh. 3. 125. Si. 18. 53. 4  
To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. 5 To eat;  
Si. 14. 29. 6 To swagger, vaunt;  
Bv. 1. 72.

बल्गनं Leaping, jumping, gal-  
loping; R. 9. 51.

बल्गा A bridle, rein; आलानं गुह्यते  
हस्ती वाजी बल्गाम् गुह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

बल्गित *p. p.* 1 Jumped, bounded,  
leaped &c. 2 Moved, made to dance;  
Kāv. 2. 73. -ते 1 A gallop, one of  
the paces of a horse. 2 Swaggering,  
boasting, vaunt; निमिषाद्वाराद्विषायात्पुष्कलेन  
बल्गितं Si. 2. 27.

बल्ग्य *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful,  
handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si.  
5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. 2 Sweet; Bv. 2.  
136. 3 Precious. -ल्ग्यः A goat.  
-Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulse.

बल्ग्यक *a.* Handsome, lovely,  
beautiful; -कं 1 Sandal. 2 Price. 3  
A wood.

बल्ग्युदः The flying fox.

बल्ग्युलिका 1 A cockroach. 2 A  
chest.

बल्म् 1 A. (बल्मते) To eat, devour.  
बल्मिक, -बल्मिकि *m. n.* See बल्मिकि.

बल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूट an ant-  
hill.

बल्मीकः-कं An ant.hill, a hillock  
thrown up by white ants &c.;  
वर्मज्ञानेः संविभ्याद्वल्मीकानिब पुनिकाः Subhāsh.  
Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of  
certain parts of the body,  
elephantiasis. 2 The poet Vālmiki.  
-Comp. -शीर्षि a kind of antimony  
(used as collyrium).

बल्मु (बल्मु) 10 P. (बल्मुलयति) 1  
To cut off. 2 To purify.

बल्म् 1 A. (बल्मते) 1 To cover. 2 To  
be covered. 3 To go, move.

बल्म् 1 Covering. 2 A weight of  
three *Gunja's*. 3 Another weight of  
one *Gunja's* and and 1½; or of two  
*Gunja's* (in *Aedicine*). 4  
Prohibiting.

बल्मीकी The (Indian) lute; अजस्र-  
मात्सालितबल्मीकीगुणयुक्तोज्ज्वलायुष्टनखाशुभियया  
Si. 1. 9. 4. 57, Rs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

बल्म *a.* 1 Beloved, desired, dear.  
2 Supreme. -मः 1 A lover, husband;  
Māl. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. 2 A favourite;  
Pt. 1. 53. 3 A superintendent, an  
overseer. 4 A chief herdsman. 5 A  
good horse (one with auspicious

marks). -Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the  
celebrated founder of a Vaishṇava  
sect. -पालः a groom.

बल्मभयिते A mode of sexual en-  
joyment; cf. पुरुषायित.

बल्मर 1 Aloe-wood. 2 A bower. 3  
A thicket (गहन).

बल्मरि-री *f.* 1 A creeping plant;  
अनयायिनि संशयदुमं गजभयं पतनाय  
बल्मरि Ku. 4. 31; तमोबल्मरी Māl. 5. 6. 2  
A branching foot-stalk.

बल्मवः (बी *f.*) See बल्मवः; Si. 12. 39.

बल्मि *f.* 1 A creeper, creeping or  
winding plant; धृत्वास्म युज्यमवलिक्लव्यस्य  
नद्धुता जटाः Māl. 1. 2. 2. The earth.

-Comp. -दूर्वा a kind of grass.

बल्मी *f.* A creeping plant, winding  
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.

-वृक्षः the *Sāla* tree.

बल्मरं 1 A bower, an arbour. 2 A  
wood, thicket. 3 A branching foot-  
stalk. 4 An uncultivated field. 5 A  
desert, wild, wilderness. 6 Dried  
flesh.

बल्मरः 1 Dried flesh. 2 The flesh of  
the (wild) hog. -रं 1 A thicket. 2  
A desert, wilderness. 3 An unculti-  
vated field.

बल्म 1. 1 A (बल्मते) 1 To be pre-emi-  
nent or excellent. 2 To cover. 3 To  
kill, hurt. 4 To speak. 5 To give.  
-II. 10 U. (बल्मयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2  
To shine.

बल्मिक, बल्मिकः See बल्मिक, बल्मीक.

बल्म् 2 P. (बल्मि, आशीत) 1 To wish,  
desire, long for; निःस्वो बल्मि शतं शरी  
दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि बल्मिभवं भवस्य  
जयाय मेनाय्युदांति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7.  
20. 2 To favour. 3 To shine (कांती).

बल्म् *a.* 1 Subject to, influenced by,  
under the influence or control of,  
usually in comp.; शोकबल्मः, मृत्युबल्मः  
&c. 2 Obedient, submissive, compliant.  
3 Humbled, tamed. 4 Charmed, fasci-  
nated. 5 Subdued by charms. -ज्ञः,  
-ज्ञं 1 Wish, desire, will. 2 Power,  
influence, control, mastership, autho-  
rity, subjection, submission; स्वबल्मः  
'subject to oneself'; independent;  
परबल्मः 'under the influence of others';  
अनयत् प्रशुशान्तिपदा वशमेको वृपतीनन्तरान् R.  
8. 19; वल्म नी, आनी to reduce to subjec-  
tion, subdue, win over; वल्मं गम-ई-या  
&c. to become subject to, give way,  
yield, submit; न सुषो वल्मं वल्मिनामुचम  
मुमुहर्षि R. 8. 90; वल्मो कृ or वल्मी कृ  
to subdue, overcome, win over; to  
fascinate, bewitch. -वल्मात् (abl.) is  
frequently used adverbially in the  
sense of 'through the force, power or  
influence of', 'on account of', 'for  
the purpose of'; देवबल्मात्, वायुबल्मात् कार्य-  
वल्मात् &c. 3 Being tamed. 4 Birth.

-ज्ञः The residence of harlots. -Comp.

-अनुय, -वर्तिन् (so वल्मवत्) *a.* obedient  
to the will of another, submissive,

subject. (-*m.*) a servant. -आह्वयः  
a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over,  
subjection. -य *a.* subject, obedient;  
Bh. 2. 94. (-य) an obedient wife.

वल्मवत् *a.* Obedient to the will of,  
compliant, submissive, subject, under  
the influence of (lit. and fig.);  
कोपस्य किं नु करभोर वल्मवत्सुः Bv. 3. 9, 2.  
136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श सुहृद्वल्म-  
वद्वदनमनगनिवासं Git. 11.

वल्माका An obedient wife.

वल्मा 1 A woman. 2 A wife. 3 A  
daughter. 4 A husband's sister. 5 A  
cow. 6 A barren woman. 7 A barren  
cow. 8 A female elephant; वल्मलेख  
ममोर्वशी श्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वल्मा V. 4. 25.

वल्मिः 1 Subjugation. 2 Fascinating;  
bewitching. -*n.* Subjection.

वल्मिक *a.* Void, empty. -ज्ञा Aloe-  
wood.

वल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Powerful. 2  
Being under control, subdued, subject,  
submissive. 3 One who has subdued  
his passions (used like a noun also);  
R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28.

वल्मिनी The Sami tree.

वल्मिः A sort of pepper. -रं Seasalt.

वल्मिषः See वल्मिषः.

वल्म्य *a.* 1 Capable of being subdued,  
controllable, governable; आत्मवल्म्येर्वि-  
येयत्वा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. 2  
Subdued, conquered, tamed, hum-  
bled; Bg. 6. 36. 3 Under influence  
or control, subject, dependant,  
obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्द्वयः सद्ब्रह्मो धार्मिकः  
पुत्रीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मनः)  
हृदि यवस्थाय सभायिवर्त्य Ku. 3. 50. -इया  
A servant, dependant. -इया An  
humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमियं  
देवी वाग्म्येवाहुवर्तेते U. 1. 2 (who has  
full command of language). -इयं  
Cloves.

वल्म्यका See वल्म्य.

वल्म् 1 P. (वल्मि) To injure, hurt, kill.

वल्म् *iml.* An exclamation used on  
making an oblation to a deity, (with  
dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय वल्म्; पूजे  
वल्म् &c. -Comp. -कर्तुं *m.* the priest,  
who makes the oblation with the  
exclamation वल्म्. -कारः the formula  
or exclamation वल्म्.

वल्म् 1 A (वल्मते) To go, move.

वल्म्यः A calf one year old.

वल्म्यणी, वल्म्यिणी *f.* A cow that has  
full-grown calves; (वल्म्यणीया गौः).

वल्म् 1 P. (वल्मति, sometimes वल्मते,  
उलित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay,  
abide, reside (usually with loc.); but  
sometimes acc.); वीरसमीरे वल्मतीरे वल्मि  
वने वल्मती Git. 5. 2 To be, exist, be;  
found in; वल्मति हि वेणि गुणा न वल्मति  
Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वल्मति; वल्मिः  
अधिष्ठितिः कीर्तिर्दशै वल्मति नालसे Subhāsh.  
3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with  
acc.). -*Caus.* To cause to dwell,  
lodge, people. -*Desid.* (वल्मयति) To  
wish to dwell. -*With* अवि (वल्मि

acc.) 1 to dwell or reside in, inhabit, settle; यानि त्रियासद्वारभिरनव्यवारसं U. 3. 8; बाल्यात्वरामिह इहां मदनोऽप्युवास R. 5. 63, 11. 61; Si. 3. 59; Me. 25; Bk. 1. 3. 2 to alight or perch on.—अलु (with acc.) 1 to dwell, inhabit; रविमवसते सतां क्रियायं V. 3. 7; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon; Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time). —उप 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc. in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain from food; Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; (fig. also); उपोषिताम्यमिव नेवास्यां पिबन्ती Dk. —नि 1 to live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणमनाभिः S. 1. 27; निवसिष्यसि मयेव Bg. 12. 8. 2 to be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. 3 to occupy, settle in, take possession of. —निस् 1 to live out, i. e. go to the end of (as a period). (—Caus.) to banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67. —परि 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay over night, see पर्वित. —य 1 to live dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विषाव वृत्तिं मार्गयाः प्रवेत्कायिनामः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4 (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile. —प्रति 1 to dwell near, be near. —वि 1 to dwell abroad. (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35. —विप 1 to sojourn, be absent from home, R. 12. 11. —सं 1 to live, dwell. 2 to live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. —II. 2. A (वस्ते) To wear; put on; वस्ते परिवसते वसना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on.—With नि to dress oneself; Bk. 15. 7. —वि to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 20. —III. 4 P. (वसति) 1 To be straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix. —IV. 10 U. (वासयति-तं) 1 To cut, divide; cut off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept. 4 To hurt, kill. —V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः-नी f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेव वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; ह्यो ह्यो इदमवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु वाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); Ku. 6. 37; so विनववसतिः, वर्षेववसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवद्वादेका बभूव वसतिरतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः—रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 33.

वसन् 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसन् परिवसते वसना S. 7. 21; उत्सृज्य वा मलिनवस्त्रेण साय निक्षिप्य स्निगा Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for sash).

वसन्तः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख); वसुमाधवौ वसन्तः Suar.; सर्वं त्रये चारुतरं वसन्तं Rs. 0. 2; विहरति हरिश्च सारु-वसन्ते Git. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहृद्ः ऽद्य वसन्तं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full moon day of Phalgun and identified with the Holi festival. —कालः the spring-tide vernal season. —चोषिन् m. a cuckoo. —जा 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival; see वसन्तेत्सव. —विलकः-कं the ornament of the spring; कुट्टं वसन्ततिलकं तिलकं वनाल्याः Chand. M. 5. (—का, —का, —कं) N. of a metre; see App. I. —वृत् 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode हिंदोल. 4 the mango tree. —वृत् 1 the trumpet flower. —वृत्, —वृत्तः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. —वैष्णवः, —सखः epithets of the god of love. वसा 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain. —Comp. —आक्यः, —आक्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. —छदा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् m. a dog.

वसिः 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वसिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the R̥gveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśva-mitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. 2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वस्तु n. 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुष्येज्य उपैरुपस्तुता वस्तुमानस्य वस्तुनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel, gem. 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing, substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —m. 1 N. of a class of deities (pl. in this sense); the Vāsus are eight in number: — 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर, 5 अनिल, 6 अमर, 7 प्रलूय, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; यगे ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोजलः । प्रलूयश्च प्रभासश्च वसु-बोधाविति सूताः. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 of Śiva. 5 of

Agni. 6 A tree. 7 A lake, pond. 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light; निराकाशदक्षि-मेतेतवत् विषदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमगधि ममनापत्ययोः Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). 12 The sun. —f. A ray of light. —Comp. —ओकसा 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā. —कीटः, —कुम्भिः a beggar. —वा the earth. —देवः N. of the father of Krishna and son of Śūra, a descendant of Yadu. °धृः, —सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna. —देवता, —देव्या the asterism called Dhanish-thā. —धार्मिका crystal. —धा 1 the earth; वसुधैवकुम्भेभ्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83. 2 the ground, Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 7. °नगरं the capita of Varuṇa. —धारा, भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. —पाणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. —रेत 1 wrought gold. 2 silver. —वेणः N. of Karna. —स्थली an epithet of the city of Kubera.

वस्तु (व) कः The plant called Arka. —कं 1 Sea-salt. 2 Fossil-salt.

वस्तुधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वस्तुधरा; R. 4. 7.

वस्तुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —नी The earth; वसुमत्या हि दुष्याः कलविणः R. 8. 82; S. 1. 25.

वस्तुलः A god, deity.

वस्तुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्तु 1 A. (वस्तुते) To go, move.

वस्तवः See वस्तव.

वस्तकधणी See वस्तकधणी.

वस्तकारिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. (वसयति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go, move.

वस्ते An abode. —स्तः A goat; see वस्त.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कुचिमलवणः)

वसतिः m. f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder. 5 A syringe, clyster. —Comp. —सल्लं urine. —शिरस् n. 1 the pipe of a clyster. —शोचनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder.)

वस्तु n. 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुत्ववस्तुवोपपत्त्याम्. 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा वस्तु वस्तु हिंसिते वस्तुवैचारमते कृतान्तकः B. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुः सुखं प्रदं 5. 18, 3. 5; वस्तुनीष्टयनादः S. D. 3. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आहुतिप्रत्ययादेर्वर्ण-मन्त्रमस्तुकां समाख्यामि M. 1. 6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रयुक्त-  
वस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशक्तलाभेन नाटकनोपस्थातव्य-  
गत्ताभिः S. 1. अथवा सद्गुरुपुत्रवद्विमान् V. 1.  
2; आशीर्वादावस्था वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तस्मै S. D.  
6; Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A  
plan, design. -Comp. -अभावः 1  
absence of reality 2 loss of property  
or possessions. -उत्थापने the produc-  
tion of any incident in a drama by  
means of magic, conjuration; see S. D.  
420. -उपमा a variety of Upamā ac-  
cording to Dandin who thus illustrates  
it; राजावसिने ते वक्त्रे नेत्रे नीलोत्पल इव । इयं  
प्रतीयमानैकवर्णा वस्तुमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 16;  
(it is a case of Upamā where the  
साम्यार्थ्यं or common quality is omit-  
ted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper  
object, bestowed on proper material;  
क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं  
the mere outline or skeleton of any  
subject (to be afterwards developed).  
-रचना style, arrangement of matter.  
वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact, in reality,  
really, actually. 2 Essentially,  
virtually, substantially. 3 As a  
natural consequence, as a matter of  
course, indeed.

वस्तु A house, an abode, a residence;  
Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्र 1 A garment, cloth, clothes,  
raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp.  
-अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent -अंचलः, -अंतः  
the hem of a garment. -कुट्टिमं 1 a  
tent. 2 an umbrella. -ग्रथिः the knot  
of the lower garment (which fastens  
it near the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्णयकः  
a wisherman. -परिधानं putting on  
garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll,  
puppet. -पूत a. filtered through a  
cloth; वस्त्रं पूतं विवेकजं Ms. 6. 46. -भेदकः  
-भेद्व m. a tailor. -योनिः the materi-  
al of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं  
safflower.

वस्त्रे 1 Hire, wages in this sense  
m. also. 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3  
Wealth, substance. 4 A cloth, clothes.  
5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रंसा A tendon, nerve.

वह् 10 U. (वहति-ने) To make  
bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ने, ऊढ; pass. उह्यते)  
1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, trans-  
port (oft. with two acc.). अजां ग्रामं  
वहति; वहति विविधं या वहिः S. 1. 1; न च  
हृष्ये वह्यसि Ms. 4. 249. 2 To bear  
along, cause to move onward, waft,  
propel; जैलानि या तीरनिखातयुः वहत्येषां  
मनु राजायासी R. 13. 61; श्लोकं वहति यो  
गमनयति S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To  
fetch, bring; वहति जलमयं Mu. 1. 4. 4  
To bear, support, hold up, sustain;  
न वदेना वाचिषं वहति Mk. 4. 17; तां  
प्राद्विहति वहति रणधुरा को मयस्यावकाशः Ve.  
3. 5 'when my father is leading the  
van &c.'; वहति धुवनधुरी शेषः कृपाफलक-

वहति Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17.  
5 To carry off; take away; अद्भेः ह्यं  
वहति (v. 1. for हरति) एवमः किं सिद्धं Me.  
14. 6 To marry; वदुष्या वारणराजहर्षि  
Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. 7 To have,  
possess, bear; वहसि हि वनहार्यं पण्यदूतं  
शरिरे Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधरान् पट्टिरजन्मा  
Bv. 1. 74. 8 To assume, exhibit,  
show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य ज्ञानां कर्तुः Ki.  
5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to,  
take care of; सुधाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वह-  
स्व M. 4; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं  
Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer; feel, expe-  
rience; Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं  
&c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the  
following senses) To be borne or  
carried on, move or walk on; वहते  
बलीवर्दी वहते Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनस्वहन् K.  
Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as  
rivers); प्रत्यगूर्ध्वमानयः Mb.; परोपकाराय  
वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as  
wind); मेघं वहति मासतः Rām. 3; वहति  
मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिषाय Git. 5. -Caus.  
(वाहयति-ने) 1 To cause to bear or  
carry, cause to be brought or led. 2  
To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse,  
pass or go over; स वाहने राजपथः  
शिवामिः R. 16. 12; मवात्वाहदध्वजं Me.  
38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23.  
-Desid (विहयति-ने) To wish to carry  
&c. -With अति to pass, spend (as  
time); chiefly in caus.; Māl. 6. 13;  
R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away,  
remove, take away; R. 13. 22, 16.  
6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R.  
11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1  
to bring home. 2 to cause, produce,  
lead or tend to; ब्रह्मावहति मे स संवति  
R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, pos-  
sess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5  
to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke  
(as a deity). -उद् 1 to marry;  
पार्थिवीमुद्वहदुद्भुः R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8;  
Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to  
hold up, sustain, raise, support; R.  
16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to  
possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1.  
19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete.  
-उप 1 to bring near. 2 to bring  
about, commence. -नि to bear up,  
sustain, support; वेदाधुद्वरे जगन्निवहति  
Git. 1. -निस् 1 to be finished. 2 to  
live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.)  
to take to the end, complete, finish,  
manage, S. 3. -परि to overflow. -प्र 1  
to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft,  
carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to  
support, bear up (as a burden). 4  
to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess,  
feel. -वि to marry. -स 1 to carry  
or bear along. 2 to rub, press, see  
Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display,  
exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press  
together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वहः 1 Bearing, carrying, support-  
ing &c. 2 The shoulder of an ox. 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general.  
4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind.  
6 A way, road. 7 A male river (नद्)

8 A measure of four Dronas.

वहतः 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A  
friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, वहा A river, stream in  
general.

वहतुः An ox.

वहनं 1 Carrying, bearing, convey-  
ing. 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A  
vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft.

वहतं 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल.

वहिनः वहिचक्रं, वहिनी A raft, float,  
boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्यद्वयत किमपि वहिने Dk.;  
प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विदितवहिनचरित्र-  
मलेदम् Git. 1.

वहिसि See वहिसि.

वहिसक a. Outer, external.

वहिलुकाः The Bibhitaka tree.

वाहिः 1 Fire; अतृणे पतितो वाहिः स्वमे-  
वेवशाभ्यानि Subhāsh. 2 The digestive  
faculty, gastric fluid. 3 Digestion,  
appetite. 4 A vehicle. -Comp. -कर  
a. 1 igniting. 2 stimulating diges-  
tion, stomachic. -काष्ठं a kind of  
agallochum. -अंधः incense. -गर्भः 1 a  
bamboo. 2 the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ.  
-दीपकाः safflower. -मोयं clarified  
butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतुम् m. an  
epithet of Siva. -लोहं, लोहकं copper.  
-वर्णं the red water-lily. -वटुः resin.  
-वीजं 1 gold. 2 the common lime.  
-शिल्पं 1 saffron. 2 safflower. -सखः the  
wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitrak tree.

वह्यं 1 A carriage. 2 A vehicle or  
conveyance in general. -आ The wife  
of a sage.

वह्यिक, -वह्यीक see वाह्यिक, वह्यीक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative  
conjunction it means 'or'; but its  
position is different in Sanskrit,  
being used either with each  
word or assertion or only with the  
last, but it is never used at the  
beginning of a clause; cf. व. 2 It  
has also the following senses:—(a)  
and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहती वा  
G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरति वा तातं U. 4.  
(b) like, as; ज्ञातां मये दुहितमपितां पतिनीं  
वायुस्तथा Me. 83; मनीं वायुस्तथा छेत्ते Sk.;  
इतो गच्छति च गतिर्वापि हलो दुर्धनो वा शिखी  
Mk. 5. 6, M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 36,  
7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c.) optionally;  
(in this sense mostly in grammatical  
rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो वा वा विच-  
रितो P. VI. 4. 90. 91. (d) Pos-  
sibility; (in this sense वा is usually  
added to the interrogative pronoun  
and its derivatives like क्व or नाम) and  
may be translated by 'possibly',  
'I should like to know'; क्व वा क्व  
वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परितर्पितं संसरे वा  
क्वा वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes



used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated वा has the sense of either-or, 'whether-or'; वा वा कोमेस्तदीया वा सुतिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुरोधाद्वा उता न कथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नव-नाटकशेनकुद्वहलाद्वा भवद्विरवधाने दयमाने प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सवथा सनः भिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रवेष्टुमर्हता वतुः सुवा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7.1, 8.61. 2 To go, move 3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वाययति-ते) 1 To cause to blow 2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां गितिश्रुताममुष्मिन्वातावाग्मा-तरिश्वा निहन्ति Ki. 5.36; Bk. 14. 97. -निस्र 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वयुर्जलादीपयनैर्न निर्वो Si. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वोति मनो मनोभवज्वलिते Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct, निर्वाण-क्षिपि किमु तेलदानम्; निर्वाणधृतिप्रथमास्य वर्यं संक्षयक्षीय वयुर्गणे Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85. -Caus. 1 to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratn; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. -प्र, -चि to blow. वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हृत्पापां R. 6. 23.

वांश a. (शी f.) Made of bamboo. -ह्नी Bamboo manna.

वांशिकः f A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकः A flight of cranes.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठे 'does not obey', Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्वाधो ग्यताकाङ्क्षासति-कुलो पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; श्रोतार्याचं च भवेद्वाक्ये समाप्ते तद्विन्ने तथा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. -उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. -पद्धतिः f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सद्योपावका इव ते वाक्येषु V. 3. 2 an elliptical sentence.

वाग्वरः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmana, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf. वागा A bridle.

वागुरा A trap, net, snare, toils, meshet; को वा वृजन्वागुरासु पाततः क्षेमण यातः पुनश्च Pt. 1. 143. -Comp. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-न्तिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्विन् a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. -m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोदित-कार्यस्य वागजालं वाग्विम्बो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्व a. 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. -न्यः Modesty, humility.

वाक् The ocean.

वांक्ष 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाङ्मय a. (यी f.) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -च 1 Speech, language; मरुस्तज्जगत्त्रोलितोभिर्देशभिरक्षुरैः समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्यातं त्रैलोक्यमिव विश्वना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. -यी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाच् f. 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थोविच संयुक्तो वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4; लोकिकानां हि साधुनमर्थं वागनुवर्तते 1 ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोपायवति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वागमाहृदे Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वागुच्चरत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचो R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning, R. 1. 1; see above. -आडंबरः (वापाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् (वागात्मन्) a. consisting of words; U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -कषमः (वाग्वमः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -युग्मः (वाग्युग्मः) a kind of bird. -प्रति-प्रलिकः (वाग्युलिः

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांबूलहरकवाहिरु. -चपल a. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -छले (वाक्छले) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; Mu. 1. -जालं (वागजालं) bombast empty talk; Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वागडंबरः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. -दंडः (वागदंडः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विदंड. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (चा) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -दरिद्र (वागदरिद्र) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. -द्वलं (वाग्द्वलं) a lip. -दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -दुष्ट (वाग्दुष्ट) a. 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmana not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः संसृष्टमवाप्ते S. D. 1. -द्वेषः (वाग्द्वेषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्द्वेषाद् मर्दो हतः R. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. -निबंधन (वाग्निबंधन) a. depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाङ्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाङ्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु a. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति a. (वाकति) eloquent, oratorical. (-न्तिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचसांपतिः is also used). -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बन्धनं (वाग्बन्धनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनसे dual (वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind. -मात्रं (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -पत a. (वागपत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. -यमः (वागयमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -चातः (वागयमः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग् युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -वज्रः (वाग् वज्रः) 1 adamant words; अहह दारुणो वाग् वज्रः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. -विदग्ध (वाग् विदग्ध) a. skilled in speech. (स्वयं) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. -विम्वः

(वाचिभूयः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; Mā. 1. 26; R. 1. 9. -**विलासः** (वाचिविलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -**वचहारः** (वाच्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रदीपप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाच्यवहारेण M. 1. -**व्ययः** (वाच्यव्ययः) waste of words or breath. -**व्यापारः** (वाच्यव्यापारः) 1 the manner of speaking. 2 the style or habit of speaking. -**संयमः** (वाचसंयमः) restraint or control of speech.

**वाचः** 1 A kind of fish. 2 The plant मदन.

**वाच्येयम्** a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाच्येयो भव V. 3; विद्वांस्तु वचनमालं परवचःश्चावाप्तु वाच्येयमाः Bv. 4. 42; R. 13. 44. -**मः** A sage who maintains rigid silence.

**वाचक** a. 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. 2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यञ्जक); see K. P. 2. 3 Verbal. -**कः** 1 A speaker. 2 A reader. 3 A significant word. 4 A messenger.

**वाचनं** 1 Reading, reciting. 2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं.

**वाचनकं** A riddle.

**वाचनिक** a. (की f.) Verbal, expressed by words.

**वाचस्पतिः** 'The lord of speech', an epithet of the sage, preceptor of the sage.

**वाचस्पतः** a.loquent speech, oration, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

**वाचा** 1 A speech. 2 A sacred text, a text of a sacred book. 3 An arrow.

**वाचाट** a. 1 Garrulous, garrulous; talking much. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A bird. 4 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -**Comp.**

**वाचल** a. 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. 2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; Si. 1. 40.

**वाचिक** a. (वाच-की) 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं वाच्यम्. 2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -**कं** 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिक-मन्त्रायणं सिद्धार्थकाच्छेदतन्मयि लिखितं Mu. 5; निर्धारितेषु लेखिनः सत्यत्वाद्वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 2 News, tidings, intelligence in general.

**वाचायुक्ति** a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -**क्तिः** f. 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; पञ्च खल्वेयं वाचायुक्तिः Mā. 1.

**वाच्य** a. 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्तथा मद्रुवनात् राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. 2 to be predicated, attributive. 3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); of.

लक्ष्य and व्यय. 4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; H. 3. 129. -**व्ये** 1 Blame, censure, reproach; भ्रमदायुः संविद्यतः शुभा नृपतिः सञ्चिति वाच्यद्वयं-नाम् R. 8. 72, 84; विरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजा-पतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. 2 The expressed meaning; that derived by means of अभिप्राय q. v. cf. लक्ष्य and व्यय; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासदिव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 3 A predicate. 4 The voice of a verb. K. -**Comp.** -**अर्थः** expressed meaning. -**चित्रं** one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अयन) division of Ka'ya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्द-चित्र); see चित्र also. -**वचं** severe or harsh language.

**वाचः** 1 A wing. 2 A feather. 3 The feather of an arrow. 4 Battle, conflict. 5 Sound. -**जं** 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. 3 Food in general. 4 Water. 5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -**Comp.** -**पेयः** -**यं** N. of a particular sacrifice. -**सनः** 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. -**सनिः** the sun.

**वाजसनेयः** N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

**वाजसनेयिन्** m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. 2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins.

**वाजिन्** m. 1 A horse; न गर्भमा वाजि-युं वहति Mk. 4. 17; R. 3. 43; 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. 2 An arrow. 3 A bird. 4 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -**Comp.** -**गृहः** the globe amaranth. -**भक्षः** a chick-pea. -**भोजनः** a kind of kidney-bean. -**मेघः** a horse-sacrifice. -**शाला** a stable.

**वाजीकर** a. Stimulating amorous desires.

**वाजीकरण** Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

**वाञ्छ** 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) To wish, desire; न संहरास्तस्य न मित्रवृत्त्या विप्राणि वाञ्छत्ययुधिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19. -**WITH** -**अभिः**, -**सं** to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

**वाञ्छन्** Wishing, desiring.

**वाञ्छा** A wish, desire, longing; वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगे Bk. 2. 62.

**वाञ्छित** p. p. Wished, desired. -**तं** A wish, desire.

**वाञ्छित्वा** a. 1 Wishing. 2 Lustful.

**वाटः** -**तं** 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुट्टवि-जम्बुतः Dk.; १० वेष्टं, रत्नशालं &c. 2 A

garden, park, an orchard. 3 A road. 4 The groin. 5 A sort of grain. -**Comp.** -**पानः** the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female; see Mā. 10. 21.

**वाटिका** 1 The site of a house. 2 An orchard, a garden; अये वृक्षिणे वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते Si. 1; १० पुष्पं, अशोकं &c.

**वाटी** 1 The site of a house. 2 A house, dwelling. 3 A court, an enclosure. 4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीश्रुति क्षितिभूजं Asvad 5. 5 A road. 6 The groin. 7 A kind of grain.

**वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली** N. of a plant (अतिवृत्ता).

**वाडू** 1 A. (वाडने) To bathe, dive. वाडवः 1 Submarine fire. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. -**व** A stud or collection of mares. -**Comp.** -**आग्नेः**, -**अनलः** the submarine fire.

**वाकवेवः** A bull. -**यौ** (m. dual) the two Asvins.

**वाकव्यं** A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

**वाट** See वाट.

**वाण** See बाण.

**वाणिः** f. 1 Weaving. 2 A weaver's loom.

**वाणिजः** A merchant.

**वाणिज्यं** Trade, traffic.

**वाणिनी** 1 A clever or intriguing woman. 2 A dancing girl, an actress. 3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

**वाणी** 1 Speech, words, language, वाचिका समवेकरोति पुरुषं वा संस्कृता भार्ये Bh. 2. 19. 2 Power of speech. 3 Sound, voice; केना वाणी मयास्य Ak.; १० आकाशवाणी. 4 A literary production, a work or composition; मद्राणि मा कुरु विवादमदार्येण मातृव्यमद्रमनां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 21. 5 Praise. 6 Sarasvati, the goddess of learning.

**वात** 10 U. (वातयतिने) 1 To blow. 2 To fan, ventilate. 3 To serve. 4 To make happy. 5 To go.

**वात** p. p. 1 Blown. 2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -**तः** 1 Air, wind. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. 3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. 4 Gout, rheumatism. -**Comp.** -**अटः** 1 an antelope (वातस्य). 2 a horse of the sun. -**अटः** a disease of the testicles. -**अतिसरः** dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -**अयः** a leaf. -**अयनः** a horse. (-**नं**) 1 a window, an air-hole; Mā. 2. 11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. 2 a porch, portico. 3 a pavilion. -**अयः** an antelope. -**अरिः** the castor-oil tree. -**अयः** a very fleet or swift horse. -**अयोदा** musk. -**आलिः** f. a whirl

wind. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. 2 affected by gout. -आहति: *f.* a violent gust of wind. -ऋद्धि: *f.* 1 excess of wind. 2 a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् *n.* breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भ: the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतु: dust. -कैलि: 1 amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. 2 the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -ह्रस्व: 1 a high wind, strong gale. 2 rheumatism. -हर: fever arising from vitiated wind. -ध्वज: a cloud. -धुव: *N.* of Bhima or Hanumat. -धोषः, -धोषकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोप: excess of wind. -पक्षी *m. f.* a swift antelope. -महली whirl-wind. -मृग: a swift antelope. -रक्त: -शोणित acute gout. -रग: the fig-tree. -रज: 1 a storm, violent wind, tempest. 2 the rain-bow. 3 a bribe. -रोम: -रवाधि: gout or rheumatism. -रुति: *f.* suppression of urine. -रुद्धि: *f.* swelled testicle. -रुग्धि the belly. -रुले colic with flatulence. -सारथि: fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour ( नार ). 2 *N.* of a plant.

वातकिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Swift. -Comp. -अयण: 1 an arrow. 2 an arrow's flight, bow-shot. 3 a peak, summit. 4 a saw. 5 a mad or intoxicated man. 6 an idler. 7 the Sarala or pine tree.

वातल: *a.* ( ली *f.* ) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Flatulent. -ल: 1 Wind. 2 The chick-pea ( चणक ).

वातापि: *N.* of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि *m.*, -सदन: -हन् *m.* epithets of Agastya..

वाति: 1 The sun. 2 Wind, air. 3 The moon. -Comp. -वा, -वन: the egg-plant; ( वातिवण: in the same sense ).

वातिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Gouty, rheumatic. 3 Mad. -क: Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. -ये Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. 2 Mad, crazy-headed; H. 2. 26. -ल: A whirl wind.

वातुलि: A large bat.

वातुल *a.* See वातुल.

वातु *m.* Air, wind.

वायु A storm, hurricane, whirl-wind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वायुपि: पक्षीकृता दश दिग्वायव्ये दुग्ध Bv. 1. 13; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21.

वायवक A herd of calves.

वायव्य 1 Affection ( towards one's offspring, ) affection or

tenderness in general; न पुन-वास्तव्यमाकोर्यति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवास्तव्यम् R. 15. 98; so वायव्यं प्रजा, वायव्यम्, &c. 2 Fond affection or partiality.

वास्ति-सी *f.* The daughter of a Śūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वास्त्यायन: 1 *N.* of the author of the Kāmasūtras ( a work on erotic subjects ). 2 *N.* of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वाद: 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रवृत्त दपिका: Si. 2. 55; so वदवाद Git. 8; साखवाद: &c. 3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादश्च बहून् वदिष्यति तवदित: Bg. 2. 36. 4 Narration, account; शाक्यनलादिमितिहास-वादान् Mā. 3. 3. 5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्तयोव: Subhāsh.; सीमा Ms. 8. 265. 6 A reply. 7 An exposition, explanation. 8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाहकारणवादे निराकरोति S. B. ( and in diverse other places of the work ). 9 Sounding, sound. 10 Report, rumour. 11 A plaint ( in law ). -Comp. -अनुवादौ ( *m. du.* ) 1 assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. 2 dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृ *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute; वाद-ग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः. -वुक्षु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवाद: controversy. -युद्ध *a.* a dispute, controversy. -विवाद: disputation, discussion, debate..

वादक: A musician.

वादन 1 Sounding. 2 Instrumental music.

वादर *a.* ( री *f.* ) Made or consisting of cotton. -रा The cotton shrub. -र Cotton cloth.

वादरग: The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See वादरायण.

वादाल: The sheat-fish.

वादि *a.* Wise, learned, skilful.

वादिप *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. 2 Played, sounded.

वादित्र 1 A musical instrument; *N.* 22. 22. 2 Instrumental music.

वादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. 2 Asserting. 3 Disputing. -म. 1 A speaker. 2 A disputant, an antagonist; Mn. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. 3 An accuser, a plaintiff. 4 An expounder, a teacher.

वादिश: A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्य 1 A musical instrument. 2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 ( वाद्यध्वनि: Malli. ). -Comp.

-कर: a musician. -भाह 1 a band of music, a number of musical instruments. 2 a musical instrument.

वाध, वाय, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा See वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु( धु )न्य Marriage.

वाधीणस: A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. 2 Dried ( by wind ), dried up. 3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit ( -म. also ). 2 Blowing. 3 Living. 4 Rolling, moving. 5 A perfume, fragrance. 6 A number of groves or thickets. 7 Weaving. 8 A mat of straw. 9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वाचस्पत्य: 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. 2 An anchorite, a hermit. 3 The Madhūka tree. 4 The Palāsa tree.

वानर: A monkey, an ape. -Comp. -अक्ष: a wild goat. -आवात: the tree called Lodhra. -इन्: *N.* of Sugrīva or of Hanumat. -त्रिष: the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानल: A kind of holy basil ( the black variety ).

वानस्पत्य: A tree the fruit of which is produced from blossom; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना A quail.

वानातु: *N.* of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -ज: a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीर: A sort of cane or rattan; स्मरामि वानीरद्वयं हन: R. 13. 35; Me. 41; Mā. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21.

वानीरक: The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेय *N.* of a fragrant grass ( घुस्ता ).

वात *p. p.* 1 Vomited, spitted out. 2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अद: a dog.

वाति: *f.* 1 Vomiting. 2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -वृ *a.* emetic. वात्य A multitude of groves or woods.

वाय: 1 Sowing seed. 2 Weaving. 3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 108. -Comp. -द्वह: a weaver's loom.

वायन 1 Causing to sow. 2 Shaving.

वायित *p. p.* 1 Sown 2 Shaven. वायि: पी *f.* A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरुतशिलावद्वसोपाननाम् Me. 76. -Comp. -ह: the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left ( opp. दक्षिण ); विलोचनं दक्षिणमनेन संभाव्य तद्विचितवाममेवा R. 7. 8; Me. 78, 96. 2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्रायं नदति मधुरं वातकस्ते मयः Me. 9; ( वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ); *e. g.* वामेनाव बटस्तमभवजगनः सवामेन सवते K. P. 10 ). 3 ( *a.* ) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वहो कामस्य वामा गति: Gīt. 12; Mā. 9. 8, Ek. 6. 17. ( *b.* ) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; S. 4. 18. ( *c.* ) Perverse,

crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -नः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -नं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -नार्मः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उरु, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दृष्टा f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विल्लासस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्त्रिये वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -शील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Māl. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामन Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिर्वि दृष्यमानं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); Si. 13. 12. 3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; शङ्खलम्बे फले मोहपुद्गलविव वामनः R. 1. 3. 10. 60. 2 N. of Viṣṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयसि विक्कमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पदवन्धनीरजितजनपावन । केशव धुनवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāikāvṛtti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill. वामा 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gauri 4 Of Lakshmi. 5 Of Sarasvati.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामी 1 A mare; अश्वोद्वासीशतवह्नितार्थ R. 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वायः Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap; multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव्य a. (वा. f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a Relating to the wind, aerial Comp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; बलिभिव परिमोक्तं वायसामकैर्यति Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. 3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, अरिः an owl. -आहारः a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विद्युतयति चंपक-पुरिष्ठे K. R. (for its production, see Ms. 1. 75. (There are seven courses of wind:--आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहः चोद्गहस्तथा : विद्युतास्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated:-- वाण, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -क्रोणः the north-west. -भङ्गः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -शूलः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool. -नोचः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -जातः, -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -वृद्धः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -दारुः a cloud. -निहन a affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -फलं 1 hail. 2 the rainbow. -भक्षः; -भक्षणः, भुज्ज m. 1 one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. प्रवनाशन. -रोषा night. -रुण्ण a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -चः a goose, gander. -दः a cloud. -द्वरं 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -सिः the ocean. भवं a kind of salt. -पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. -भृजः an alligator. -भुज्ज m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सद्वनं (वाःसद्वनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वायुवति. 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock, Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. 6 Time, turn; शशङ्क्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the

English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times, कतिवारान् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -शुबदि f. -योषित् f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Rāta. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1 a wife's brother (according to Trika). 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb. 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medinī). -बु (बू) वा the plantain tree. -सुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. -चर(वा)णः-जं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वाणि a harlot. -सेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (वाल or खविर).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारणः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारदं 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -रा A goose.

वारण a. (वा. f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -जं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विस-तंतुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसंतुवारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -बुधा-सा, -बुद्धा the plantain tree. -साहय N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावत m. n. N. of a town.

वारजं A leather thong.

वारवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारवारं तिरपति दुःशोकदग्धं वाणपुरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares. वारानिधिः The ocean.

वारह a. (वा. f.) Relating to a war; Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A war. 2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः कल्पः of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living). -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

वाल्मीकिः, वाल्मीकिः N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyaṇa. [ He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his child-hood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing ( where necessary ) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and asked his wife and children if they were ready to be-

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *marā* (which is *Ramā* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmiki* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god *Brahma* he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When *Sita* was abandoned by *Rama*, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to *Rama*. ]

वाङ्मय Being beloved or favourite.  
वाचदूत a. 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाचयः A kind of basil.

वायुदः A boat, raft.

वाचु 4 A. (वाचुन्) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वाचुमामासी रामश्चातो न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve, वाचुः a. Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाञ्छ 1. 4 A. (वाञ्छते, वाञ्छन्) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (विष्णुः) हा भिताः प्रतिमन् वाञ्छिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाञ्छक a. Roaring, sounding.

वाञ्छन् 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाञ्छिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाञ्छित The cry of birds.

वाञ्छिता 1 A female elephant; अन्धपथतः स वाञ्छितासकः पुञ्जिताः कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written वाञ्छिता in this sense). 2 A woman.

वायुः A day. -अ 1 A dwelling, house, 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Spring.

वायुः, वा See वायु.

वायु 1. 10 U. (वासयति-त) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासितान्नविशेषिणं वा Ki. 9. 80; प्रकटितपटवसिचोसवद् वायनाति Glt. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season. -II. 4 A. See वायु.

वासः 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling; वासो यस्य तेः कं Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2 Bg. 1. 14. 3 An abode, a habitation, house. 4 Site, situation.

5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ (आ) -गरः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् n. the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; यमसिनाद्धिशति वासगृहं नन्दः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -कणी a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -वाङ्मलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -मन्दिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -वाटिः f. a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; Fr. 2. 3; Me. 79. -चोकः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक a. (का or लिका f.) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her: -कुर्वते मदनं वास्याः (वा तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्वादिदितप्रियममा 120; भवति विज्ञाने विगच्छितलज्जा विलसति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Glt. G.

वासतः An ass.

वासतेय a. (वी f.) Habitable. -वी Night.

वासन 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाभारस्तु संयुतादिकं समुद्रं ग्रन्थादि-यम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; ससारवासनादङ्गुलज्जा Glt. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (वासिणां) मयेन मम तु महती वासना वाचके Bv. 4. 17.

वासन्त a. (ती f.) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -तः 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसन्ते वासन्तीकुसुमकुम्भमिदमयः Glt. 1. 2 Long pepper. 3 The trumpet flower.

4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसन्तसप्त.

वासन्तिक a. (वी f.) Vernal. -कः 1 The *Vidishaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

वासरः, -रं A day (of the week). -Comp. -संगः morning.

वासन a. (वी f.) Belonging to Indra; वासनां वासवो विश्वसन्तः K.; वासवीनां चयना Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -Comp. -वृत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. 2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [ Different writers give different accounts of this lady According to Kathasaritsugara she was the daughter of king Chandraamaharsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa, Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and according to Malinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियवहिनः वसवपुत्रोऽयं प्रद्योतः she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Mal. 2) But the *Vasavadatta* of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name *Vasavadatta*. ] वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa. वासव n. A cloth, garment, clothes; वासवो जीर्णानि यथा बिहस्य नवानि युष्मानि नराः पराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59 वासिः m. f. An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासिः p. p. 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -तः 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिवा See वासिता.

वासि (सि) ष्ट (टी f.) a. Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) *Vasishtha*, as a *Mantra* of the *Rigveda*. -ष्टः A descendant of *Vasishtha*.

वासुः 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 N. of Vishnu.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of *Kasyapa*); Ku. 2. 33, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः 1 Any descendant of *Vasudeva*. 2 Particularly, *Krishna*.

वासुपु 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

वासुः f. A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवास्ति वासुः किरति गृहिता Mk. 1. 41; वासुः प्रसीद Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -*व* Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* ( *की. f.* ) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिक A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; *रुद्रस्य वास्तव्यकुर्विता ययुः* Si. 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -*व्यः* 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानाविधवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mā. 1. -*व्यं* 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence ( *वसति* ).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; स्वेतविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -*Comp.* -*यामः* a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्तव्य *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वास्तोष्मतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity ( supposed to preside over the foundation of a house. ) 2 N. of Indra.

वास्त्र *a.* Made of cloth. -*स्त्रः* A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्व See वास्व.

वास्त्येयः The tree called नागेश्वर.

वाह 1 *a.* ( *वाहे* ) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. ( at the end of comp. ); as *अनुवाहः* तय-वाह &c. -*वः* 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; वाहो मासतुल्यं. -*Comp.* -*द्विषत्* *m.* a buffalo. -*अष्टः* a horse.

वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach driver. 3 A horseman.

वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving ( as a horse ). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्पापयताः श्वपादश्वं श्रौतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

वाहीनः 1 A water-course, 2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

वाहित A heavy burden.

वाहिर्यः The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहिनी 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुजेन वाहिनी B. 11. 6, 13. 66. 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -*Comp.* -*निवेशः* the camp of an army. -*पतिः* 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean ( lord of rivers. )

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्मिः N. of a country ( the modern Balkh ). -*Comp.* -*जः* a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्मि ( ह्री ) कः 1 N. of a country ( the modern Balkh ). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -*कं* 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—( *a* ) separation, disjunction ( apart, asunder, away, off &c. ), as *विद्युत्*, *विह*, *विचल* &c.; ( *b* ) the reverse of an action; as *क्री* 'to buy', *विक्री* 'to sell'; *स्मृ* 'to remember'; *विस्मृ* 'to forget'; ( *c* ) division; as *विभृ* *विभाग*; ( *d* ) distinction; as *विशिष्ट*, *विशेष*, *विविच*, *विवेक*; ( *e* ) discrimination *अवच्छेद*; ( *f* ) order, arrangement, as *विधा*, *विस्व*; ( *g* ) opposition; as *विचर*, *विरोध*; privation; as *विनी*, *विनयन*; ( *i* ) deliberation, as *विचर*, *विचर*; ( *j* ) intensity; *विचर*. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots *वि* expresses ( *a* ) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as *अ* or *नि*, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., *विषया*; *व्यस* &c.; ( *b* ) intensity, greatness; as *विकराल*; ( *c* ) variety, as *विचित्र*; ( *d* ) difference; as *विलक्षण*; ( *e* ) manifoldness, as *विविध*; ( *f* ) contrariety, opposition, as *विलोम*; ( *g* ) change, as *विकार*; ( *h* ) impropriety, as *विजम्बन्*. *विः m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) Twentieth. -*शः* A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -*Comp.* -*ईशः*, *ईशिव* *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितम *a.* ( *सी. f.* ) Twentieth.

विंशति *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विंककटाः -*सः* A kind of tree ( of the wood of which ladles were made ); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened ( as a lotus flower &c. ); *विकच-किञ्चकसंहतिवर्कः* Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -*व्यः* 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 ( *a* ) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; *पुष्पललाटदण्डवदविकटदृक्कृतिना* V. 1. *विद्युमिव विकटविधुर्धनवर्तदलमलितसुतपारः* Gt. 4 ( *b* ) Fierce, savage. 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; *कुमा-विडोव विकटोद्गमस्तु चापे* U. 4. 29; *आवर्तिह विकटेन विवीहवसुसेव कुचमहलमाया* Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Mā. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; *विकटं परिक्रामति* U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5<sup>a</sup> Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -*ट* A boil, tumour.

विकृत्य *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; *विद्रांसोपवि-कृत्यना भवति* Mu. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -*नं* 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकृता 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony. *विक्रं* *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकारः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The *Arka* plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्त्त *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -*Comp.* -*क्रिया* an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -*स्व* *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -*यं* 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; *हृत्कृदि कलेदियाः* Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; Mā. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of ( in comp. ); *आरामाविपत्तिर्विकल्पिकलः* Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; *किञ्चित् विपदिषि रेदिषि विकला विहसति उवति-सभा तय सकला* Gt. 9; *विशेष विकलहृदया* Bv. 2. 71, 164. *श्रुति-युगले विकलविकले* Gt. 12; U. 3. 31; Mā. 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -*Comp.* -*अंग* *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -*हृदय* *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -*पाणि* *a.* a cripple.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kala* q. v.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; *सतिष्वे नियमेन स विकल्पपाङ्कदुदः* R. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion; Mu. 1. 3 Contrivance, art; *सायविकल्प-रुचिः* R. 13. 75. 4 Option, alternative



(ingram). 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. -उपहार; an optional offering. -जाले a netlike indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पने 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision. विकल्मय *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100

विकस्व (इ) *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुशैश्वर्यजलाशयेषिता सुदा स्मते कलमा विकस्वः Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्गीयन वैकुण्ठाकमहजास्य विकस्वस्वः N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकरं सलु परमायेताज्ञावासाभारः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; सुहृत्समी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमेषु S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); प्रमथ्यस्वविकारिहासयामास गृहं Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; लकादेही सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतासि तेषां जीवः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित *a.* Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व *a.* Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति ध्रुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Māl. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मारुतत्रा.

विकारः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकार in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाराक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकारण 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.)

विकाराक्षि (सि) *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Be-

coming, visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकारः Blowing, expanding; see विकारा above.

विकारणे Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीफलजपिमुग्धाविकिर्यादा-शितस्तद्वयो भागः Māl. 6. 19. 3 A well. 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हिंसन). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केशः, -मूर्धन *a.* tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -जं a kind of perfume.

विकुण्डः N. of Vishnu's heaven.

विकुर्वाण *a.* 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुसः The moon.

विकुञ्जने 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकुण्ण *a.* Side-glance, leer.

विकृणिका The nose.

विकृत *p. p.* 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -सं 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः *f.* 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुलिकं ध्वर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः सतीति विकृतिर्जा-वितसृज्यते ध्रुवैः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -नी 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Veni*.

विकोश -व *a.* 1 Without a husk. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; B. 7.

विकः A young elephant.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. विविक्रम. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुलेखः सलु विक्रमालकारः V. 1; R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of Pāṇḍyaint; See App. II. 6 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्म *n.* a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishnu); उलयति विक्रमण बलिमधुतवानम Git. 1.

विक्रमिन् *a.* Chivalrous, heroic. -m. 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुज्ञायः rescission of a sale. -पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor.

विकसः The moon.

विकत *p. p.* 1 Stopped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -वः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -सं 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांत *a.* Valiant, victorious. -m. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; रम्यप्रवृद्धिजनितानविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन विगृह्य विक्रियामभिज्ञः कल-मेतद्वन्मृत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; स शोः प्रकोपितस्त्वापि मनो नयति विक्रिया Subhāsh.; निर्दिष्टः हेतुविक्रियस्ते R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); ध्रुविक्रियायां विप्रतर्पणैः Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V. 1. 12. 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of, Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kāv. 2. 41.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -सं 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रोशन 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विकृष्ट *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आर-कृष्ट चतस्रध्विभुजा R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 8. 26. 5 Distressed, afflicted, grieved; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4.

विच् 3. 7. U. (वेकि, वेकि, विक्कि, विकि, विक) 1 To separate, divide, sever. 2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. 3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); Bk. 14. 103. -WITH वि 1 to separate, divide, remove from; विविनाच् विवः ह्यत् Bk. 6. 36. 2 to discern, discriminate. 3 to judge, ascertain, determine; रे खल तव खलु चरितं विदुषाम्ये विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 108. 4 to describe, treat of. 5 to tear up.

**विचकिलः** 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

**विचक्षण** *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. -*यः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्ता कस्यचित्कथां पुनर्दद्यादि-चक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

**विचक्षुः** *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

**विचयः** 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

**विचयनं** Searching, seeking &c.

**विचचिका** Itch, herpes, scab.

**विचचित** *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

**विचल** *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

**विचलनं** 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

**विचारः** 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गवित्तेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation तत्त्वार्थविचारः. 3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 48. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारबुद्धः प्रतिपत्तिर्मे त्वं R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*यः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्थलं* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

**विचारकः** An investigator, a judge.

**विचारणं** 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

**विचारणा** 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

**विचारित** *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

**विचिः** *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave.

**विचिकित्सा** 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Mistake, error.

**विचित** *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

**विचितिः** *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

**विचित्र** *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; कचिद्विचित्रं जलवर्णमतिरं Rs. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; हत-विचित्रचित्तावां ही विचित्रो विपाकः. Si. 11. 64. -*त्रं* 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*जय* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*यः*) 1 a peacock. 2 a tiger. -*द्व* *a.* having a lovely body. (-*द्वः*) a cloud. -*ख* *a.* diverse. -*वीर्यः* N. of a king of the lunar race.

[He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

**विचित्रकः** The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

**विचित्रकः** 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

**विचित्रं** *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

**विचेतन** *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

**विचेतम्** *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

**विचेष्टा** Effort, exertion

**विचेष्टित** *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated. 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*तं* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

**विच्छ** I. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छयति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

**विच्छदः**, **विच्छदकः** A palace, a large building having several stories.

**विच्छदकः** A palace; see विच्छद above.

**विच्छर्दनं** Vomiting, ejecting.

**विच्छर्दित** *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

**विच्छाय** *a.* Pale, dim; Ratn. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

**विच्छित्तिः** *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; Si. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); लोका व्याकल्पयन्ना विच्छित्तिः कतिपोषक्य S. D. 138.

**विच्छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अव्यविच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see छि with वि).

**विच्छुरित** *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Beamsmeared, anointed.

**विच्छेदः** 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Māl. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; Si. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance विच्छेदमात्रं युक्ति यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K.; विद्विच्छेद-दार्ढ्यः R. 1. 66. 4 Removal, prohibition. 5 Dissension. 6 A section, or division of a book. 7 Interval, space. विच्छेद्वत् Cutting off, breaking &c. see विच्छेद.

**विच्छुत** *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

**विच्छुतिः** *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्छुतिः.

**विच्छ** I. 3 U. (वेवेकि, वेवेकि, विच्छ) 1 To separate, divide. 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to वि with वि q. v.). -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विनक्ति, विच्छ) 1 To shake, tremble. 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रं विद्या कुरुते द्युः R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (विजयति) To terrify, frighten. -*With* अ to be afraid. -*उद्* 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with abl. sometimes also gen.); तद्विद्यावृद्धिजे Ms. 3. 5; यस्यावृद्धिजे लोको लोकावृद्धिजे च यः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry; न प्रवृत्तिर्वा प्राप्तिर्वा नोद्विज्यते च विच्छेदः Bg. 5. 20; 3 to be disgusted with (with abl.). जीवितावृद्धिजमानेन Māl. 3; ननो नोद्विजते तस्य द्रव्योऽर्थमवर्जितम् । उद्विजति तु संसारद्वारावत्त-वेदिनः ॥ K. R. 14 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*), 1 to trouble afflict; Ku. 1. 5, 14, 2 to frighten.

**विजन** *a.* Lonely, rehaed, solitary. -*नं* A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

**विजननं** Birth, procreation, delivery. **विजनम्** *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

**विजपिलं** Mud.

**विजयः** 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb thus explains the name: -अभिप्रायि संग्रामे यद्विदुर्मुखा नजित्वा विजयतांमि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अश्वपारः* a means of victory. -*कुजरः* a war-elephant -*कुञ्जः* a necklace of 500 strings. -*द्विजितः* a large military drum. -*नग* N. of a town. -*सर्वजितः* a large military drum. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* success, victory, triumph. **विजयंतः** N. of Indra.

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Visvā. mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -वृद्धमीः the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror; victor.

विजयः A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle, or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजलित p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Prated, babbled.

विजात p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -मा A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यज्ञे विजिगीषु R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -उः 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजिज्ञासा Desire to know clearly.

विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नः (लः -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्व a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. 2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भ 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; कनेषु सारतनमलिकानां विजृम्भोद्भवेषु कुम्भलेषु R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -तं 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भिते-त्तु. 4 An act, action, conduct; Mā. 10. 21.

विजृम्भं लं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. 2 An arrow.

विजुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञ a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञत p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

विज्ञातिः f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

विज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music.

-Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mīttāksharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vpāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञाधिक a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्तं तल्ल कार्यविद्भिर्विज्ञापना अर्चुषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

विज्ञाति See विज्ञाति.

विज्ञाप्य A request; U. 1.

विज्वर a. Free from fever, an anxiety or distress.

विजानरं The white of the eye.

विजोद्वि-ली f. A line, row.

विजु 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound. 2 To curse, rail.

विजु 1 A paramour; Mā. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Viddhāsaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. D. 78. 4 A rogue, cheat. 5 A catamite. 6 A rat. 7 The Khadira tree. 8 The orange tree. 9 A

branch together with its shoot. -Comp. -मासिकं a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

विदकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अयमेव महीधराविदकः Mā. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विदकक See विदक.

विदंकित a. Marked, stamped.

विदपः 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविदपादुकारिणो वादु S. 1. 21, 31; यदनेन तर्जनीयतिः क्षणितं तद्विदपाधिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A bush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the scrotum.

विदपिन् m. 1 A tree; परिते इह विदपिः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree. -Comp. -युगः a monkey, an ape.

विह (ह)लः N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विदक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विदरः N. of Vyāhaspati.

विदु 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

विदु A kind of artificial salt.

विदुः -नं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विदुषः 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विदुषनं -ना 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Paining, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेज्यापुत्री विदुषा Ku. 5. 70; अस्ति त्वमि वाक्यमिदं प्रमदना मनु विदुषा 4. 12.

विदुषित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

विदारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डिन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडुरजं Lapis lazuli.

विडो (डो) जम् m. N. of Indra; see विडोजत्.

वित्तः 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वित्तः 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितर्ता 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; त (जल्पः) प्रतिप्रत्यारम्भादीनां वितर्ता Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle. 4 Benzoin.

वित्त p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. 2 Elongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयत्: S. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused ( see तृ with वि ). -इ Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -चन्वत् a. one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः f. 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Māl. 9. 47.

वितथ a. 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न मयता वितथं किलोकं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रलम्ब.

वितथय a. False; see above.

विततुः f. N. of a river in the Panjab.

विततुः A good horse. -f. A widow.

वितरण 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकरी-कुमारिं बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -त्री, वितर्दिका f. 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः -त्री, वितर्दिका f. See वितर्दि &c.

वितर्ल The second of the seven lower regions under the earth; see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः A measure of length equal to 12 angulas ( being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger ).

वितान a. 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -च, -न 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. 2 An awning, a canopy; विद्वत्-साककचिरित्रीवितानं मगदः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Māl. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; वितानेव्यप्येवं त्वममं चोमे विविस्वत् Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -न Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 8. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्ण p. p. 1 Crossed or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted;

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcome ( see तृ with वि ).

विदुक् 1 The pot-herb called हृतिपण्णक. 2 The plant called वैवाल.

विदुक्क 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called वामलकी.

विदुष्ट p. p. Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

विदुष्ण a. Free from desire, content. विदु 10 U. ( विचयति-ते; विचायति-ते also according to some ) To give away, give as alms.

विदु p. p. 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -तं 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -Comp. -आयनः, -उपायनः acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -दुः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property.

विदुवत् a. Rich, wealthy.

विद्विः f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

विद्वानः Fear, alarm, terror.

विद्वानः An ox, a bull.

विदु 1 A. ( वेद्यते ) To beg, ask.

विदुरः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विदु 1. 2 P. ( वेचि or वेद, विदित; desid. विचिचिचि ) 1 To know, understand,

learn, find out, ascertain, discover; अवैद्वन्तोयस्य स्थिता दक्षिणतः कथं Bk. 8. 107; तं मोक्षायः कथमयमुं वेतु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 18. 1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; विद्वि व्याधिष्याल्यस्तं लोकं शोकहृत् च समस्तं Mōha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. ( वेद्यति-ते ) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. 2 To teach, expound; वेद्वि स्तानवेद्यत् Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13. -WITH आ ( Caus. ) 1 to announce, tell, declare, किमिति नावेद्यति अथवा किमवेदितेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku. 6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show, indicate; आवेद्यति अथवा सत्त्वमायं दममज्जातानि क्षुमानि निमिचानि K. 3 to offer, give. -नि ( Caus. ) 1 to tell, communicate, inform ( with dat. ); R. 2. 68. 2 to declare or announce oneself कथमात्मानं निवेद्यमि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show; दिग्भरत्वेन निवेदितं बहु Ku. 5. 72. 4 to offer, present, make an offering of; Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to -प्रति ( Caus. ) to communicate, inform. -तं ( Atm. ) 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to recognise. ( -Caus. ) to cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63. -II. 4 A. ( विद्यते, विच ) To be, to exist; असत्त्वानां

कृते जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नःते विद्यते भावो नामावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; ( of the root अद् ). -III. 6 U. ( विद्वि-ते, विच ) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्पदमवोविद्वते पलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover, recognise; यथा वेनुसहस्रेषु वस्ते, विद्वि मातरं Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -WITH अद् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to suffer, experience, feel; पाथ मन्दते किं वा सतामनुविद्वि Bv. 2. 112; Glt. 4. -IV. 7 A. ( विद्वि, विच or विच ) 1 To know, understand. 2 To consider, regard, take for; न तुषेहीति लोकोपे विचि मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To examine, inquire into; -V. 10 A. ( वेद्यते ) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. 2 To feel, experience. 3 To dwell. ( The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:—वेचि सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्व-स्तस्य न विद्यते। विचि धर्मं सदा सज्जितेभ्यः पूजं च विद्वति » ).

विदु a. ( At the end of comp. ) Knowing, conversant with; वेद्वि &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Understanding, intellect.

विदुः 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury. -वा 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Understanding.

विद्वन्ः Pungent food such as exotics thirst.

विद्वन् p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 Destroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -मः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -म्या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विद्वन्ः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2 An ascetic, a sage.

विद्वन्ः Breaking, bursting, rending. -इ The prickly pear.

विद्वन्ः ( m. pl. ) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विद्वन्ः नाम जन-पदः Dk.; अस्ति विद्वन्ः पदपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -ई 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -आ-तनया, -राजतनया -सुतः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विद्वत् a. 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown ( as a flower &c. ). -इ 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain chony. -इ 1 A basket of split bamboo or any vessel of wicker.

work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance.

**विद्वलन्** Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

**विद्वारः** 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing ( of a tank, river &c. ).

**विद्वारकः** 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream ( which divides its course ). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

**विद्वारणः** 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream ( to which a boat is fastened ). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karnikara tree. -**या** War, battle.

**-णं** 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; **युते** सखे श्रवणविद्वारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविद्वारणमनसिजनलक्षनिकेशुकजले Git. 1., Ki. 14. 54; ( where विद्वारण has the force of an adjective ). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

**विद्वारः** a lizard.

**विदित** *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; युवनविदिते वंशे Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -**तः** A learned man, scholar. -**ज्ञे** Knowledge, information.

**विदिश** *f.* An intermediate point of the compass.

**विदिशा** 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषां ( दशार्णानां ) दिशु मयितविदिशालक्षणं राजधानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3 = विदिश *q. v.*

**विदीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded ( see **दृ** with **वि** ).

**विदुः** The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead ( हस्तिकुंभमध्यभागः ).

**विदुर** *a.* Wise, intelligent. -**रः** 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇḍu. [ When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne. -Dhritarashtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers ].

**विदुलः** [ A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Gum-myrrh.

**विदुः** *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed ( see **दृ** with **वि** ).

**विदूर** *a.* Remote, distant; सरिद्विदूरतरभावन्ती R. 13. 48. -**रः** N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदूरभूमिर्निवेशशम्भुद्विजया रत्नशालाकवेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. ( The forms विदूर, विदूरण, विदूरतस् or विदूरत् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off' ). -**Comp.** -**न** *a.* spreading far and wide. -**जं** the lapis lazuli.

**विदूषक** *a.* ( **क्रौ** *f.* ) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -**कः** 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body ); the S. D. thus defines him:—कुमुदवसंतापभिः कर्मवृत्तेश्चाभाषाद्यैः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिविदूषकः स्यात्स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

**विदूषण** 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A abuse, reproach, detraction.

**विदूतिः** A seam.

**विदेशः** Another country, foreign land or country; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदुपदेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -**Comp.** -**ज** *a.* exotic, foreign.

**विदेशीय** Foreign, exotic.

**विदेहाः** ( *m. pl.* ) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā ( see App. III ); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -**हा** The district Videha. -**हा** The same as विदेह.

**विद्वे** *p. p.* 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, Directed, sent. 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -**जं** A wound. -**Comp.** -**कर्ण** *a.* having bored ears.

**विद्या** 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; ( **त** ) विद्यामयसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमादिकं प्रच्छन्नं यत्नं &c. Bh. 2. 20. ( According to some Vidyās are four:— आन्वीक्षिकी त्वरी वाती दूषणीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth ज्ञानविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyās is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas; the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mīmāṃsā*, *Tarka* or *Nyāya* and the *Purāṇas*; see चतुर्विंशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4 ). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U 6. 6; of. अविद्या. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddess Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -**Comp.** -**अनुप्राप्तिः**, **अनुप्राप्त** *a.* acquiring knowledge. -**अप्नास**, **अप्राप्ते**, **आगमः** acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learn-

ing, study. -**अर्थः** seeking for knowledge. -**अर्थिन** *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. -**आलयः** a school, college, any place of learning. -**उपाजने** = विद्याजने *q. v.* -**करः** a learned man. -**चण**, **चंचु** *a.* famous for one's learning. -**देवी** the goddess of learning. -**यने** wealth in the form of learning. -**धरः** ( **री** *f.* ) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -**प्राप्तिः** = विद्याजने *q. v.* -**लाभः** 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -**विहीन** *a.* illiterate, ignorant. -**वृद्ध** *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -**व्यसने**, **व्यवसायः** pursuit of knowledge.

**विद्युत्** *f.* 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिलविद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunderbolt. -**Comp.** -**उन्मेषः** a flash of lightning. -**जिह्वः** a kind of demon or Rākshasa. -**ज्वाला**, **-द्योतः** a flash or lustre of lightning. -**द्वामन्** *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -**पातः** falling or stroke of lightning. -**पिण** bell-metal. -**लता**, **-लेखा** ( **विद्यु** लता, **विद्युलेखा** ) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

**विद्युत्त** *a.* Having lightning: Me. 64. -**m.** A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

**विद्योतन** *a.* ( **नी** *f.* ) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

**विद्रः** 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

**विद्राधिः** An abscess.

**विद्रवः** 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

**विद्राण** *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

**विद्रावण** 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

**विद्रुनः** 1 The coral tree ( bearing reddish precious gems called corals ). 2 A coral; तवापरस्परविद्रुविद्रु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -**Comp.** -**लता** 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -**लतिका** a kind of perfume ( नलिका ).

**विद्वस** *a.* ( *Nom. sing. m.* विद्वान् *f.* विद्वसी; *n.* विद्वी ) 1 Knowing ( with *acc.* ); आनन्दं प्रहृष्टो विद्वान् न विभेति कदाचन; तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -**m.** A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वरु विद्वन् गृजे प्रयेय R. 5. 18. -**Comp.** -**वलपः**, **-वेशीय**, **-वेश्य** *a.* ( **विद्व** कल्प, **विद्व** वेशीय, **विद्व** वेश्य ) slightly learned, a little learned. -**जनः** ( **विद्व** जनः ) a learned or wise man, sage.

**विद्विह** *m.*, **विद्विहः** An enemy, a foe; विद्विहोऽनुग्रह Bh. 2. 77; R. 6. 69; Y. 1. 162.

**विद्विह** *p. p.* Hated, disliked; odious.

विर्धसिन् a. Being ruined, falling to pieces.



विचक्ष *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Eclipsed.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined, *S. 3. 11. 3* Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see नम with वि).

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गृह. 2 A kind of basket. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -सुतः. -सुतः epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विनति: *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. 2 N. of a tree.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping. विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki. 4. 2. 2* Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -यः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; *R. 1. 24*; *Mā. 10. 5. 2* Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; *S. 1. 29. 3* Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good; breeding or manners; *R. 6. 79*; *Mā. 1. 18. 4* Modesty, humility; सद्यः शोभते आश्रयः एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन *U. 1*; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि न विविनयाददश्यत *R. 3. 34*; *10. 71* (where Malli. renders विनय by इति यज्ज or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; *Si. 10. 42. 8* A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रही *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -वाच *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -स्य *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; *Me. 52. 2* Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनयानं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. *Ms. 2. 21*.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनस *a.* (सा-सी *f.*) Noseless; *Bk. 5. 8*.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.*; *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तानं विना रामो यथा मार्गं विना युधः । यथा दानं विना इत्सी तथा ज्ञानं विना वतिः *Br. 1. 119*; एकेर्विना सरो मांति सद्यः कलकलयेति । कटुपौर्विना काशं गालं विनोदिका 1 116; विना आन-

हस्तित्यः क्रियतां सर्वमेतः *Mn. 7*; *Si. 2. 9* (विनाक्तु means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्नेन विनाक्तुता रतिः *Ku. 4. 21* 'bereft of: Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विन is used in a poetically charming way; विनार्यसंवेद्य एव विनोक्तिः *R. G.*; see *K. P. 10* also.

विनादिः, विनाहिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 N. of Garuda. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विनाशः 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विषयेषु विनाशधर्मं विदित्वैत्यपि विःस्पृहोऽभवत् *R. 8. 10*.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; *Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16*; *Ms. 9. 263. 2* Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (*fig. also*); *R. 5. 65. 2* Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमन्दारजोरुण्डली *Ku. 5. 80*.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकप्रज्ञायां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः *Bh. 2. 10* (where it has sense 1 also); *Ki. 2. 34. 3* Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; *S. 5. 5* Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन *M. 1*; संपद्धिविनिमयेनो द्युतद्वयं बन्धुं *R. 1. 26. 2* A pledge, deposit, security.

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes). विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाक् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check. विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, use, application, disposal; यद्यु विनियोगः सायनीयेषु तस्तु *R. 17. 67*; प्राणावासे विनियोगः. 4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रविशन्त्यु *Ku. 6. 62. 5* An obstacle, impediment

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विनिर्णयः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्राण्यस्य विनिवृत्त्ये *R. 6. 74. 2* End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. 2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved. 4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Chastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि). -तः 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). 2 A carrier, bearer.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; *R. 8. 91. 3* A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दृष्टानां *Mv. 3. 46. 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23*.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अवविनोदः. 2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते तमवविरोधं गन्तव्यं विनोदाः *Me. 87*; *S. 2. 5. 3* Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यनुभूतः *U. 3. 30*; जनशु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरितरस-भाविनोदं *Gīt. 12. 6* A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Liberal. -दुः A drop; see विदु.

विचः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustān proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see *Ms. 2. 21*.

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (became according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru].  
**2** A hunter. -*Comp.* -*अस्य* the great Vindhya forest. -*कृतः, कृतः* epithets of the sage Agastya. -*वासिष्* *m.* an epithet of the grammarian ऋषिः. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

**विष्** *p. p.* 1 Known. 2 Got, obtained. 3 Discussed, investigated. 4 Placed, fixed. 5 Married. (See *वि*).  
**विष्कः** *N.* of Agastya.

**विष्णु** *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. 2 Inlaid, paved. 3 Fixed. 4 Arranged. 5 Delivered. 6 Presented, offered. 7 Deposited.

**विष्णु** 1 Entrusting, depositing, 2 A deposit. 3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; *अक्षरविष्णुः* inscribing letters; *सत्यसुरकेनमनसवपविष्णुर्वेदमन्त्रिः* Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 A site or receptacle.

**विष्णु** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

**विष्णु** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled; *Ki.* 6. 16. 3 Cooked.

**विष्णु** *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -*सः* 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; *R.* 17. 75, *Si.* 11. 59. 2 A rival or fellow wife; *R.* 19. 20. 3 A disputant; *Ki.* 17. 43. 4. (In *logie*) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (i. e. that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); *निमित्तसाधनमन्त्राद् विष्णुः* *T.* 8.; *Mu.* 5. 10.

**विष्णु** 1 A lute. 2 Play, sport, pastime.

**विष्णु**; **विष्णु** 1 Sale; *Ma.* 3. 152. 2 Petty trade.

**विष्णु**; -*नी* *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; *हा हा नृपति नम्यस्य विष्णुः* *दीनान्तरापरः* *Mk.* 8. 39; *Si.* 5. 24; *R.* 16. 41. 2 An article or commodity for sale. 3 Trade, traffic; *Ms.* 10. 116.

**विष्णु** *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; *Si.* 5. 24.

**विष्णु** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; *संपत्तौ च विष्णौ च महामेकरूपता* *Subhāsh.* 2 Death, destruction; *अदिरमसकृतानां कर्मणामविषदेर्भ-* *वति हृदयवाही शल्यतुल्यो विष्णुः* *Bh.* 2. 99; *R.* 19. 56; *Ve.* 4. 6; *हिंसकविष्णुः* *बलिनी* *R.* 8. 45. 3 Agony, torment (यातना). -*सिः* (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; *Ki.* 15. 16.

**विष्णु** *A* wrong road, bad way (*lit.* and *fig.*).

**विष्णु** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress, तत्कालिकप्राणा नृ देवा (विष्णो) *विष्णु* *H.* 1. 210. 2 Death; *सिंहद्वाराद्विषं नृसिंहः* *R.* 18. 35. -*Comp.* -*उद्धारणी, उद्धारः* relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -*कालः* times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -*युक्त* *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

**विष्णु** See *विष्*.

**विष्णु** *p. p.* 1 Dead. 2 Lost, destroyed. 3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. 4 Declined. 5 Disabled, incapacitated. (see *पद्* with *वि*). -*सः* A snake.

**विष्णु** 1 A change, an alteration. 2 Change of form, transformation.

**विष्णु** Turning about, rolling.

**विष्णु** *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; *R.* 2. 53. 3 Wrong, contrary to rule. 4 False, untrue; *Bv.* 2. 177. 5 Unfavourable, adverse. 6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. 7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. -*सः* A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -*सः* 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. 2 A perverse woman. -*Comp.* -*हर, -कारकः, -कारि, -कृत्* *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; *Si.* 14. 66. -*चेतसः, -मति* *a.* having a perverted mind. -*सः* inverted sexual intercourse; *of.* *पुष्पावित*.

**विष्णु** The Palāsa tree.

**विष्णु** 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; *आदिता जपविषयोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परदेहिना त्वरा* *R.* 11. 86, 8. 89; *नमः* *सुखात्स रतेरि विषयः* ( न जायते ); *Ki.* 11. 44; *विषये तु* *S.* 5. 'if it be otherwise'; 'if contrary be the case.' 2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); *कथमेव मतिर्विषयं करिणी पकलियावसीदति* *Ki.* 2. 6; *so* *विषयः* *Pt.* 1. 3 Absence or non-existence; *सुखात्स विषयविषयि* *Ku.* 7. 42; *त्वमेव श्लाघाविषयः* *R.* 1. 22. 4 Loss; *सिंह उन्नाविषयः* *Ku.* 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. 6 Exchange, barter. 7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. 8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. 9 Hostility, enmity.

**विष्णु** *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; *हेतु विषयस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकाः* *U.* 1. 2 Opposite, contrary. 3 Wrongly considered to be real.

**विष्णु** Reverse, contrariety; see *विषय*.

**विष्णु** 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; *विषयसिं गतो वनविरलभाषः* *हितिरुह* *U.* 2. 27. 2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in *द्वैविषयसंज्ञा*. 3 Interchange, exchange; *प्रवृत्तविषयसिं गता* *Mk.* 8. 4 An error, a mistake.

**विष्णु** A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

**विष्णु** Running away, fleeing in different directions.

**विष्णु** *a.* Learned, wise; *विष्णु* *विनिर्मुक्तं हरो हृदयं* *R.* 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; *भवति ते सन्तना विष्णुता मनोयत वाचि निवेशयति ये* *Ki.* 14. 4.

**विष्णु** 1 Cooking, dressing. 2 Digestion. 3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (*fig.* also); *अनी पुष्टसम्पन्नः विष्णुता यदा विष्णुता फलस्य शालयः* *Ki.* 4. 26; *वाचा विष्णुता मम* *Bv.* 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. 4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अतो मे दातव्यतः कर्मणा विष्णुः *K.* 354; *ममैव जन्मंतरात्पातकां विष्णुविस्तृष्टयुत्तरसहः* *R.* 14. 62; *Bh.* 2. 99; *Mv.* 5. 56. 5 (*a*) Change of state; *U.* 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; *U.* 3. 3, 4 12. 6 Difficulty, embarrassment. 7 Flavour, taste.

**विष्णु** 1 Splitting, tearing open 2 Eradication. 3 Spoliation.

**विष्णु** A kind of large arrow.

**विष्णु** *a.* Pale, pallid; *Ki.* 5. 6; *Si.* 9. 3; *so* *विष्णु* *Si.* 4. 5; *Bata.* 2. 4.

**विष्णु** 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. 2 An enigma, a riddle.

**विष्णु**; **विष्णु** *f.* *N.* of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

**विष्णु** A wood, forest, grove, thicket; *वृक्षावनिविधिं ललितं विष्णुं वृक्षानि वृक्षं* *Gt.* 1.; *विष्णुना वृक्षाणां वृक्षमन्त्रा-वकारः* *R.* 4. 31.

**विष्णु** *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; *विष्णुं विष्णुं* *M.* 3. 7; *विष्णुं तद्विष्णुं नम्यते* *Mk.* 3. 22; *so* *विष्णुं, विष्णुं* *कुः* &c. 2 Much, ample, copious, abundant; *Ki.* 18. 14. 3 Deep, profound; *Mv.* 1. 2. 4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; *Si.* 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -*सः* 1 *N.* of the mountain Meru. 2 Of Himalaya. 3 A respectable man. -*Comp.* -*अप* *a.*

shady, umbrageous. -जयना a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talent or understanding. -रसः the sugar-cane.

विद्युला The earth.

विद्युः The *Munja* grass.

विद्युः 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The *Asvattha* tree. -Comp. -वृषिः = ब्राह्मणं q. v. -काष्ठं the cotton plant. -मिथः the *Palāsa* tree. -समावसः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. -रसं the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विमर्कः Distance, remoteness.

विमर्कारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विमर्कणं p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विमर्कत p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requitted; (see कृ with वि).

विमर्कतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विमर्कत p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विमर्कत a. Remote, distant.

विमर्तिकाः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विमर्तिसिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विमर्तिस्य p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विमर्तिस्येवः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; इतिविमर्तिस्येव तमाचक्षे विमर्तिस्येवः Si. 2. 6; (ग्रन्थवत्-विमर्तिस्येव विमर्तिस्येव Malli.). 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विमर्तिस्येव परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2; see Kāśikā or Mbh. thereon). 4 Prohibition.

विमर्ति (ही)सारः 1 Repentance; Si. 10. 20. 2 Anger, rage, wrath. 3 Wickedness, evil.

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, discoloured. 2 Corrupt.

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.)

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विमर्दुष्टः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as विमर्दुष्टः. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, ना स्तुये क्षममपि च ते विद्युता विमर्दुष्टः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured. -वत् A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :-विमर्दुष्टः कृत्यापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संविधिम् । विमर्दुष्टेति सा ज्ञेया नितात्मममिता ॥ 118.

विमर्दुष्टः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; सुखे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विमर्दुष्ट-परिहृतिं च वत् R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of वृत्तिर (opp. संयोग); अपरः (विमर्दुष्टः) अभिलाषविरेह-परिवासासदापिहेतुः इति पञ्चविधः K. P. 4; दूरेणरुक्थोर्मावो रुक्थोर्मावयिवा विद्युः । अमीहा-लिङ्गनादीनामनवावो प्रवृत्तिः । विमर्दुष्टः विमर्दुष्टः-उज्ज्वलमपिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विमर्दुष्टः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, glibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विमर्दुष्टः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विमर्दुष्टेन मरुता भेषानां भूयसानपि । ब्रह्मजीव विमर्तानां क्वापि विमर्दुष्टः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विमर्दुष्टिः m. N. of two trees; विमर्दुष्टात and अक्षोक्.

विमर्दुष्टः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विमर्दुष्टिका A female fortune-teller.

विमर्दुष्ट a. Deprived or destitute of.

विमर्दुष्ट a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. -च Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act;

मनसापि न विमर्दुष्टं मया कृतपूर्वं त्वं किं जहासि वा R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11.

विमर्दुष्ट f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); इतरं नवजलविमर्दुष्टो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वद्विभुः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विमर्दुष्टिः p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -वत्का a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विमर्दुष्टः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray, M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction; स्वविमर्दुष्ट R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्यविमर्दुष्ट R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितमिदं सुषो-मतिरादर्श इवाभिरुपयते Ki. 2. 26 (where विमर्दुष्ट also means प्रमादभावः absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विमर्दुष्टः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, prodigate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विमर्दुष्ट See विमर्दुष्ट.

विमर्दुष्ट a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विमर्दुष्ट-दुस्समपि यौवनं Gt. 7; जगता वा विमर्दुष्टं किं कलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विमर्दुष्टः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विमर्दुष्ट Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विमर्दुष्ट p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विमर्दुष्टः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सर्वं सामप्रदीनं मे शब्दविमर्दुष्टा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अमुन्मो विमर्दुष्टः सः परतपः Bk. 1. 1; गोमार्तं न विमर्दुष्टां म्-सति मोक्षं विमर्दुष्टाः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -विमर्दुष्टः, -राहुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विमर्दुष्टानः 1 A learned man. 2 A teacher.

**विशेषः** 1 A wakening, being awake  
2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or च्यविचारमिव) in Rhetoric; विज्ञानाशोचरं ज्ञानमनो बोधो विशेषः B G.  
**विशेषक** See विशेषक.

**विभक्त** p. p. 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भ्रातरः. 3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See मन्त्र with वि). -**क**: N. of Kārtikeya.

**विभाति**: f. 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

**विभ्रं**: 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage, Bg. 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); सूत्रिभ्रंशकृदिलं च विभ्रं R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; विविधविकारविभ्रं Git. 11.

**विभवः** 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतयुर् विभवेः ज्ञातयः सन्तु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; स्वतन्त्रमनसि विभवः V. 2; वाविभवः Māl. 1. 20, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absolution.

**विभा** 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -**Comp.** -**करः** 1 the sun; वत् वत् लसते ननु जी विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. 2 the arka plant. 3 the moon. -**वहः** 1 the sun. 2 fire; रविधियाति तनुं विभावसे Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 83; Bg. 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

**विभागः** 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्त विभागः स्वात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guna); Ku. 24; Bg. 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -**Comp.** -**कल्प**-**न**: allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -**वर्गः** the law of inheritance. -**पत्रिका** a deed of partition. -**भाज** m. one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

**विभाजनं** Dividing, distributing.

**विभाज्य** α. 1 Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

**विभात** Day-break, dawn.

**विभावः** 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of *Bhāṣas* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यावहारिकभाव q. q. v. v.); रघुपट्टो-  
धका लोके विभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 61; its chief subdivisions are आलम्बन and उदीपक; see आलम्बन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

**विभावनं**-ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -**न** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिपक्षेति फलव्याक्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

**विभावरी** 1 Night; अपर्वाणि ग्रहकटुर्षेदु-  
मेडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. 2 Turmeric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (शुसरस्त्री).

**विभावित** p. p. 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -**Comp.** -**एकदेश** α. 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितेक-  
देशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

**विभाषा** 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

**विभासा** Light, lustre.

**विभिक्ष** p. p. 1 Broken asunder, di-  
vided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिक्षणो गरुडायजेन स्वस्य रघ्वाः परितः स्फुरन्त्या Si. 4. 14; (see निवृत्ति with वि). -**ज**: N. of Siva.

**विभीतः**, -**त्**, विभीतकः -**कं**, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Be-  
lerica, one of the three myrobalans.

**विभीषक** α. Frightening, terrify-  
ing.

**विभीषिका** 1 Terror. 2 A means of  
terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यदिते संति संलेख केयमया विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

**विभु** α. (हु -**म्भी** f.) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with inf.), (वज्रः) पूरायुर्भवति विभवः विश्वरामचरितः Ki. 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; कनकरमवर्तं न विभुर्दुर्विभु-  
मति तं वदमी सृजति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. 5 (In Nyāya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -**सु**: 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 14; 10. 12. 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahma. 9 Of Siva; Ku. 7. 31 10 Of Vishnu.

**विभुज** α. Curved, bent, crooked.

**विभूतिः** f. 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5, Ku. 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमणिषो विभूतिः Mu. 3-  
R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties; अणिमन्, लविमन्, प्रावि, प्राकाश्यं, महिमन्, हिसिता, बहिना and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

**विभूषणं** Ornament, decoration; विशेषतः सर्वविधं समाजे विभूषणं जीवनपरिहासां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

**विभूषा** 1 Ornament, decoration; संवेदे अमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, B. 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

**विभूषित** p. p. Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

**विभूत** p. p. Upheld, supported, maintained.

**विभ्रंशः** 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

**विभ्रंशित** p. p. 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

**विभ्रमः** 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; विभ्रमस्तत्परां प्रणामा-  
दिभ्रमो भवेत्. 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्वरसाङ्कले दृष्टास्थान-  
विरस्यः; see Ku. 1. 4 and Malli. thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9. 38. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64. 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

**विभ्रमा** Old age.

**विभ्रष्ट** p. p. 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

**विभ्राज** α. Shining, splendid, luminous.

**विभ्रंश** p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -**Comp.** -**नयन** α. with rolling eyes. -**शील** α. 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. (-**सु**;) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

**विभ्रंशितः** f. 1 Whirling going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

**विमत** p. p. 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, in consistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -**सु**: An enemy.

**विमति** α. Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -**ति**: f. 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. 2 Dislike. 3 Stupidity.

विमलरं *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विमह *a.* 1 Free from intoxication. 2 Devoid of joy, jealous.

विमनसः, विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. 2 Absent-minded. 3 Perplexed, bewildered. 4 Displeased. 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. 2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. 2 Rubbing together, friction; विमर्दयामिवकुलवलिता खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65. 3 Touch. 4 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. 5 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दस्मां सुमिवतरावः U. 5. 6 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. 7 Conjunction of the sun and moon. 8 An eclipse.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. 2 The trituration of perfumes. 3 An eclipse. 4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, tramping. 2 Rubbing together, friction. 3 Destruction, killing. 4 Trituration of perfumes. 5 An eclipse.

विमर्शः 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. 2 Reasoning. 3 A conflicting judgment. 4 Hesitation, doubt. 5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमर्शः 1 Thought, deliberation. 2 Impatience, non-forbearance. 3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. 4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S.D.; यत्र सुखफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः। सापद्यैः सौताराश्च स विमर्श इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses.)

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). 2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. 2 Talc. -Comp. -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal.

विमलसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs.).

विमातुः *f.* A step-mother. -Comp. -जा a step-mother's son.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. 2 A measure. 3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); वरं विमानेन विगाहमावः R. 13. 1, 7. 51;

12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40, V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. 4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. 5 A hall, splendid room or assembly-hall; R. 17. 9. 6 A palace (with seven stories); वेजा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाश्चरुः Me. 69. 7 A horse. -Comp. -चारिन् -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. 2 the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमाननां सुमु कृतः पितृर्दे Ku. 5. 43; अमवधारस्य विमानना कचित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. 2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. 3 A broom. -Comp. -ना an unchaste woman; विमार्गायाश्च रुचिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125. -गामिन्, -यस्थित *a.* following evil courses; S. 5. 8.

विमार्गेण Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); दुग्धमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb.; द्यत्योहि को न को न तमसि ब्रीहिविमिश्रो रसः Gt. 5.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. 2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. 3 Freed from. 4 Hurling, discharged. 5 Given vent to. -Comp. -कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Released, liberation. 2 Separation. 3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. 2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न मुद्रोपि प्रथममुक्तापिमुखा संशयाय प्राप्ते भिजे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तयोर्ज्ञे Me. 17, 27; (रघुणां) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखमवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. 3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. 4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); ककुणाविमुखेन सखुना हस्ता त्वां वदं किं न मे हतं R. 8. 67.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद्ग *a.* 1 Unsealed. 2 Opened, budded, blown.

विमुद्ग *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. 2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. 3 Stupid.

विमुक्ष *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, wiped, cleansed. 2 Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. 2 Discharging, shooting. 3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षनं-ना 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. 2 Discharging. 3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. 4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. 2 Release, freedom. 3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -नः-नी N. of a division of Hell. -नं Seducing, tempting, fascinating.

विषः-नं See विष.

विषकः See विषक.

विषदः The mustard plant.

विषिकाः See विषिका.

विषा-नी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विषित See विषित.

विषुः The betel-nut tree.

विषुत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पर्योदयप्रतयादिवर्षति बहुतरं सौकुक्ष्मं प्रयाति S.

1. 7; R. 13. 40. -Comp. -बन्ग 1 the heavenly Ganges. 2 the galaxy.

-चारिन् (विष्वक्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. -चूतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (विष्वक्मणिः) the sun.

विषतिः A bird.

विषमः 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Distress, pain, affliction. 3 Cessation, stop.

विषात *a.* 1 Bold (वृद्ध). 2 Audacious, shameless, impudent.

विषाम See विषम.

विषुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. 2 Separated from, deserted by. 3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.).

विषुत् *p. p.* Separated from, being deprived of; V. 4. 18.

विषोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तथा विषोगः सहसा चोपगतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वयोपस्थितविषोगस्य तपोनस्यापि समनस्था दृश्यते S. 4; सैषचे भूयमर्षति हि सद्भिः योगः Ki. 5. 41; R. 12. 10; Me. 83, 88; Si. 12. 63. 2 Absence, loss. 3 Subtraction.

विषोगिन् *a.* Separated. -म. The ruddy goose.

विषोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; युक्तविषयसिद्धेः कविर्मनीषी निरेषोपदिष्टा विषोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. 2 N. of a metre; (see App. I.)

विषोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. 2 Separated from, deprived of.

विषोभिः-नी 1 Manifold birth. 2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). 3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; R. 13. 64, 2 Discoloured. 3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. 4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. 5 Impassioned.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. 2 Estrangement. 3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation, creation. 4 Composition, compilation.

**विरचित** *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

**विरज** *a.* Free from dust or passion. -**जः** An epithet of Vishnu.

**विरजस्क**, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80. 3 From menstrual excretion.

**विरजस्का** A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

**विरञ्जः**, **विः** N. of Brahman.

**विराटः** A kind of black agalloohum.

**विरण** A kind of fragrant grass; cf. *शाय*.

**विरस्त** *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; *वित्तं मेवस्तुर्विरस्तः* R. 8. 66.

**विरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

**विरतः** 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

**विरल** *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; *विषयसंयतो घनविरलः भावः क्षितिर्वा* U. 2. 27; *भवति विरलभक्ति-स्थानमुष्णोपहारः* R. 5. 74. 2 Fine delicate. 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); *तत्त्वं किमपि वाच्यतां जनाति विरलो ह्यपि* B. v. 1. 117; *विर-लोकतपस्विः* *Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -**लं** Curds, coagulated milk. -**लं ind.** Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** -**जालुक** *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -**द्रवा** a kind of gruel.

**विरस** *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; *तावत्कोकिल विरसात् वायव्य दिवसात् वनांतरे निवसन्* Bv. 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -**सः** Pain.

**विरहः** 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; *सा विरहे तव दीना* *Gt.* 4; *सुखमपि विरलः दुरा न हरे* *ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -**Comp.** -**अनलः** the fire of separation. -**अवस्था** the state of separation. -**आर्त**, -**उत्कंड**, -**उत्सुक** *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -**उत्कंडिता** a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -**उपरो** the fever or anguish of separation.

**विरहिणी** 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. 2 Wagen, hire.

**विरहित** *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

**विरहिन्** *a.* (जी *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; *मुच्यति युवतिर्जनेन तमं सखि विरहि-जनस्य वृत्ते* *Gt.* 1.

**विरागः** 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; *विरागकारणं परिहृत्वा* *Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disinclination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

**विराज** *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; *तस्मात् विराजयत* *Rv.* 10. 90. 5. (where *विराज* is represented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

**विराज** See *विराज*.

**विराजित** *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

**विराटः** 1 N. of a district in India. 2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttara was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhishthira to the throne of Hastināpura. -**Comp.** -**जः** a sort of inferior diamond. -**पर्वन्** *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

**विराटकः** A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

**विराजन्** *m.* An elephant.

**विराज्** *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under *राज्* with *वि*.

**विराघः** 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 N. of a powerful Rākshas slain by Rāma.

**विराघन्** 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

**विरामः** 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; *रजनिर्दिनानिमिकमपि याति विरामं* *Gt.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Mā.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voices; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 N. of Vishnu.

**विराल** See *विराल*.

**विराव** Clamour, noise, sound; *आलोकश्च यथा विरविः* R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

**विराविन्** *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -**जी** 1 Weeping, crying. 2 A broom.

**विरिचः**, **विरिचनः** N. of Brahman,

**विरिचिः** 1 N. of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46.; *N.* 3. 44; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva.

**विरुज** *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

**विरुत** *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -**ह** 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; *परम-विरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमिन्द्रो* *S.* 4. 9.

**विरुवः** -**ह** 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A paenegyric laudatory poem; *मयपयमवी राजस्तुतिर्विरुवच्यते* *S.* U. 570; *नदंति मयदंतिनः परिलक्षिता वाजिरजाः पठंति विरु-दावलीमदिनंदिरे वीदिनः* R. G.

**विरुदितं** Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 3. 30. v. 1.

**विरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible. 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); e. g. शत्रो विरुदः कृतकत्वात् T. S. 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food.) 10 Wrong, improper -**ह** 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

**विरुद्धं** 1 Roughening. 2 Acting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

**विरुद** *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Bud- ded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

**विरूप** *a.* (या or वी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse. -**यं** 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, nature or character. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* having deformed eyes, *वदुर्विरूपाक्षः* *Ku.* 5. 72. (-**क्षः**) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); *इतो दग्धं मनसिजं जीवयंति इदं यथा विरूपाक्षस्य जयि-नीस्ताः सुवे वामलोचनाः* *Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -**कारणं** 1 disfiguring. 2 injuring. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**रूप** *a.* deformed.

**विरुपिह** *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

**विरेकः** 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

**विरेचनं** See *विरेक*.

**विरिचित** *a.* Purged, evacuated.

**विरिहः** 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter *g*.

**विरोकः** -**क** A hole, pit, chasm, -**कः** A ray of light.

**विरोचनः** 1 The sun. 2 The moon. 3 Fire. 4 N. of the son of Pradhāna

and father of Pali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

**विरोधः** 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधी विभक्तः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Khet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; प्रपञ्चस्य पवित्रा, कृष्णस्य सुदृशनः, अतोऽपि सुदृशः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—**विरोधः** सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.*, -उच्यते contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. -कृत् *a.* opposing. (-*m.*) an enemy.

**विरोधनं** 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

**विरोधिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवनं S. 1. 4. Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसन्धोऽपि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -*m.* An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

**विरोध (ह) णं** Healing (as a sore); गणविरोधं वैद S. 4. 14.

**विह I.** 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (विलतिने) To throw, send forth.

**विले** See विल.

**विलस** *a.* 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेऽस्वलितस्तदा भवति च श्रीगणिलक्ष्मिणः S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

**विलक्षण** *a.* 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -णं A vain or useless state.

**विलसित** *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

**विलस** *a.* 1 Clinging or sticking to, setting on, fastened on; S. 7. 25;

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलस्यन्त्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -प्र 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

**विलस्यन्** 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

**विलसित** *p. p.* 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 3 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

**विलस्य** *a.* Shameless, unabashed. **विलस्यन्** 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलस्यन्विनोऽप्युल्लसः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

**विलसितं** 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

**विलस्यः** 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

**विलस्यन्** 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु निर्विनि गमनविलस्यन् Gt. 5; or तन्मये विकले विलस्यन्मयी रम्योऽमिसारहणः *ibid.*

**विलसिका** Constipation.

**विलसित** *p. p.* 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लं with वि. -तं Delay.

**विलसिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवावुभिः शिरविलसिनो वनाः S. 5. 12; अलवुविलसिन्वयोऽपेरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29. 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलसिनि विगलितलज्जा विलसति रोदिति वाकसज्जा Gt. 6.

**विलसः** 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

**विलसः** 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलस्य गम्य to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुदिनवगमद्विलस्य Si. 9. 17).

**विलस्यन्** 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attenuant.

**विलसत्** *pres. a.* (स्ती *f.*) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

**विलसन्** 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

**विलसित** *p. p.* 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -तं 1 Glittering, gleaming. 2 A gleam, flash; रोषोद्धवां युद्धयुन हिरण्यैर्धनं भासत-

द्विद्विलासितानि विदम्बन्ति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture.

**विलापः** Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकाराणां पुनश्चके विलापाचार्यके चरैः R. 12. 78.

**विलासः** 1 A cat (for विलास). 2 An instrument, a machine.

**विलासः** 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासनन्दिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 13; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

**विलासन्** 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

**विलासवती** A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

**विलासिका** A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—कुण्डलकान् दशलास्यनयनयता। विदुषकविदाभ्यां च शीतमन्दैः विता। शीता गर्भ-विमर्शायां संविद्यां शीतनायिकां स्तल्पवृषा हुनेत्येता विलसिता सा विलासिका 552.

**विलासिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -*m.* 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उन्मानमसुद्विलासिनं कर्णं यवव कतिमस्त्रा Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

**विलासिनी** 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिदि हृदयवृषिकरे विलासिनी विलसति केलिरे Gt. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

**विलिखानं** Scratching, scraping, writing.

**विलस** *p. p.* Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

**विलीन** *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

**विलुच्यन्** Tearing off, peeling.

**विलुठनं** Robbing, plundering.

**विलुप्त** *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

**विलुपकः** A thief, robber, ravisher. **विलुलित** *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमवद्विलुलितकेकां Gt. 7.



**विलुप्त** *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, elipt, cut asunder.

**विलेखन** 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. 2 Digging. 3 Uprooting.

**विलेपः** 1 Unguent, an ointment. 2 Mortar. 3 Plaster (in general).

**विलेपन** 1 Smearing, anointing. 2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.), शय्येव सुभिक्तुम-धूपविलेपनादीनि K.

**विलेपनी** 1 A woman scented with perfumes. 2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired. (सुवेष्टा). 3 Rice-gruel.

**विलेपिका**, **विलेपी**, **विलेप्यः** Rice-gruel. **विलोकन** 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. 2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

**विलोकित** *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. 2, Examined, thought about. -त् A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

**विलोचन** The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 2. 3. 67. -Comp. -अश्रु *n.* tears.

**विलोचन** Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

**विलोहित** *p. p.* Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -श्च Buttermilk.

**विलोपः** 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. 2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

**विलोपन** 1 Cutting off. 2 Carrying away. 3 Destroying, destruction.

**विलोभः** Attraction, seduction, allurements.

**विलोभन** 1 Enticing, alluring. 2 An allurements, temptation, seduction. 3 Praise, flattering.

**विलोम** *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. 2 Produced in the reverse order. 3 Backward. -म् 1 Reverse order, inversion. 2 A dog. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Varuna. -म् 1 A waterwheel, a machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. -उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; i. e. 'born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's; cf. प्रतिविलोम also. -क्रिया, -विधिः 1 a reverse action. 2 A rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वः an elephant.

**विलोमी** The emblic myrobalan.

**विलोल** *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृथिवीव विलोल-मोहित R. 8. 59; Si. 9. 8, 15. 62; 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. 2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); U 5. 4.

**विलोहिता** N. of Rudra.

**विल्ल** See वि.

**विल्य** See विल.

**विषया** 1 A desire to speak. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Meaning, sense. 4 Intention, purpose.

**विषयित** *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विषयितं सुकुममुत्तरं जनयति S. 3. 2 Meant, intended, purposed. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Favourite. -श्च 1 Purpose, intention. 2 Sense, meaning.

**विषयु** *a.* Wishing or about to speak; Ku. 5. 83.

**विषयता** A calfess cow.

**विषयः** 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. 2 A road, highway. 3 A load, burden. 4 Storing grain. 5 A pitcher

**विषयिकः** 1 A carrier of loads, porter. 2 A pedlar, hawker.

**विषर** 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यन्कार विषरं शिलायने तादृकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7. 2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. 3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 27. 4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. 5 A breach, wound. 6 The number 'nine'. -Comp. -मालिका a flute, fife, pipe.

**विषरण** 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. 2 Exposing, laying bare or open. 3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation.

**विषर्जन** Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

**विषर्जित** *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. 2 Shunned. 3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.). 4 Given, distributed.

**विषर्ण** *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नरेन्द्रमार्गश्च इव प्रवेष्टे विषर्णमायं स सैश्वर्यालः R. 6. 67. 2 Discoloured, deprived of water; S. 3. 14. 3 Low, vile. 4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -र्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

**विषर्तः** 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. 2 Rolling onward. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Dancing. 5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दव्यञ्जनस्तादृशं विषर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रजिनाय U. 2; रको रसः कण्ठ एव विमिश्रमेवाज्ञिषः पृथक् पृथग्विषयवर्तते विषर्तो U. 3. 47; Mv. 5. 57. 6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is

removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti; विद्याकलेन मरुता मेघानां ह्यपसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्षापि वि-प्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6. 7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

**विषर्तन** 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. 2 Rolling about, turning round; S. 5. 6. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Rolling down, descending. 5 Existing, abiding. 6 Reverential salutation. 7 Passing through various states or existences. 8 An altered condition; U. 4. 15; Mā. 4. 7.

**विषर्धन** 1 Increasing. 2 Increase, augmentation, growth. 3 Enlargement, aggrandisement.

**विषर्धित** *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. 3 Gratified, satisfied.

**विषज्ञ** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unsubdued. 2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless; परिता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विषज्ञा कामपि दृष्टा Bv. 1. 83, Mu. 6. 18; Si. 20. 58, H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. 3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विषज्ञा जगन्वृ-विशेषिता Ku. 4. 1. 4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती दिव्यव्युत्तं विषज्ञा श्वापनिवृत्तिकारणं R. 8. 82. 5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

**विषज्ञन** *a.* Naked, unclothed. -म्; A Jaina mendicant.

**विषस्वत्** *m.* 1 The sun; त्वहा विषस्वत्-निरोहितश्च Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. 2 N. of Aruna. 3 N. of the present Manu. 4 A god. 5 The *Arka* plant.

**विषहः** N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

**विषाकः** A judge; cf. प्राद्विषाक.

**विषादः** 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विषादन Ku. 5. 83; पतयोर्विषाद एव मे न रोषते M. 1; एकात्सरः-प्रार्थितयोर्विषादः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. 2 Contradiction; एव विषाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. 3 A litigation, lawsuit, contest at law; सीमाविषादः, विषादपदं &c.; it is thus defined :—क्षणाद्विषादक-ल्ले द्वयोर्बहुतरस्य वा विषादो व्यवहारश्च; see व्यव-हार also. 4 Crying aloud, sounding. 5 An order, command; R. 18. 43. -Comp. -अधिग *m.* 1 a litigant. 2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पदं a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

**विषादिवि** *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling. 2

**Litigating.** -m. A litigant, party in a law-suit.

**विचारः** 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the Abhyantara Prayatnas, opp. संचार, see Sk. on P. I. 1. 9).

**विवासः, विवासनं** Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य मात्रमसि दुर्वहर्गमस्त्रिवर्षात्ताविवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

**विवाहित** p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

**विवाहः** Marriage; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्मणे देवस्तथैवार्थः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः। गार्ग्यो राक्षसश्चैव शेषश्चाष्टमोऽथमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.) -**Comp.** -चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. -दीक्षा the marriage ceremony or rite.

**विवाहित** p. p. Married.

**विवाहः** 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

**विविक्त** p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; Ratn. 1. 21. -**क्त** 1 A lonely or solitary place; Si. 8. 70. 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -**क्ता** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (कुम्भा).

**विविग्रह** a. Very much agitated or terrified; R. 18. 13.

**विविध** a. Various, diverse, manifold, multifarious, sundry; Ms. 1. 8, 39.

**विधीतः** An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

**विद्वक्त** p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

**विद्वक्ता** A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विद्वक्ता.

**विद्वत्** p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. **त** Open articulation. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** a. large-eyed. (-**क्षः**) a cock. -**हार** a. with the gates thrown open Ku. 4. 26.

**विद्वत्तिः** f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Expansion. 3 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

**विद्वत्** p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling whirling.

**विद्वत्तिः** f. 1 Turning round, whirling; revolution. 2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

**विद्वत्** p. p. 1 Grown up. 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

**विद्वद्धिः** f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विद्वद्धि R. 18. 49; विद्वद्धिमशानुवृत्ते वृत्ति 13. 4; 80 शोक, हर्ष &c. 2 Prosperity.

**विवेकः** 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यातस्तथापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोयं जलपरं तावको विवेकः 96. 2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्चूगारविवेक-तत्त्वमपि यथाप्येषु लीलासितं Git. 12, 80 हूतं, धर्मः. 3 Distinction, difference, discriminating, (between two things); गीत-शीतविवेके हेमालस्य त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 53; Bk. 17. 60. 4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. 5 True knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ** a judicious, discriminative. -**ज्ञानं** the faculty of discrimination. -**दृशन्** m. a discerning man. -**पदवी** reflection, consideration.

**विवेकिनः** a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious. -m. 1 A judge, discriminator. 2 A philosopher.

**विवेक्** m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage, philosopher.

**विवेचनं-ना** 1 Discrimination. 2 Discussion, consideration. 3 Settlement, decision.

**विवाह** m. A bridegroom, husband. **विध्वोक** See विध्वोक; विध्वोकस्ते सुविज-यिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

**विशू** 6 P. (विशति, वि) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशेऽक्षिजडिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, 12; Me. 102; Bg. 11. 29. 2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विशुः शम्भोऽस्त्रिकाः कोश-लेखरं R. 4. 70. 3 To sit or settle down upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To enter upon, undertake. -**Caus.** (वेश-यति-ने) To cause to enter. -**Desid.** (विशितुं) To wish to enter. -**With** अनु 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after some one else, follow in entering. -**अनुप** to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or accommodate oneself to the will of; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावतस्य तस्य हि तं नरः। अनु-प्रविश्य मेवाधि क्षिप्रमात्मनः नयेत् Pt. 1. 68.

-**अभिनि** (Atm.) 1 to enter into, occupy. 2 to resort to, take possession of; अभिनिविशते सन्मार्गं Sk.; भयं तावत्क्षेप्याद्-भिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Bk. 8. 80. -**आ** 1 to enter; R. 2. 26. 2 to possess, occupy, take possession of. 3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a particular state. -**उप** 1 to sit down, take a seat; Bg. 1. 46. 2 to encamp.

3 to enter upon, practise; प्राक्प्राक्प्रविशति. 4 to abstain from food; Bk. 7. 7. 5.

-**नि** (Atm.) 1 to sit down, take a seat; नवावुदस्यामवपुर्नविशत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. 2 to halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. 3 to enter; रामशालां नविशत Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7, L. 9. 82. 4 to be fixed on, be directed towards; स्योनितिवि-द्विः R. 14. 66. 5 to be devoted or attached to, be intent on, practise; अतिग्रामागच्छते विद्यामन्त्रधर्मे निविशत वै Ms. 2. 8. 6 to marry (for निर्विश) (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix or direct upon, apply to (as thoughts, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. 2 to put, place, keep; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. 3 to seat, install; R. 15. 97. 4 to cause to settle in life, get married; S. 4. 19. 5 to encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. 6 to draw, paint, portray; विशे निवेद्य परिकल्पितस्त्वयोऽस्य S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. 7 to commit to (writing), inscribe on; V. 2. 14. 8 to entrust or commit to; R. 19. 4.

-**निश्** 1 to enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदीपान् R. 6. 34; निर्विशद्विषयस्तेऽहः स दशात-सुवेविवाद् R. 12. 1, 4. 51, 6. 50, 9. 35, 13. 60, 14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47; Me. 110. 2 to adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. -**न** 1 to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin. (-**Caus.**) to introduce, usher. -**नि** to be placed in, be seated in. (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix, place; Ku. 1. 49, R. 6. 63; मधुरते कुचकलशं निविशेऽक्ष Gt. 12. 2 to populate; colonize; Ku. 6. 37. -**सं** 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशस्यने निशां निनाद R. 1. 95; Ms. 4. 55, 7. 225. 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; रोहश-तुनिशाः क्षीणां तस्मिन् युग्माह संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. 4 to enjoy. -**समा** 1 to enter; Bk. 8. 27. 2 to approach. 3 to be devoted to, be intent on. -**संनि** (-**Caus.**) 1 to place, put. 2 to install or place on; R. 12. 53.

**विशू** m. 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. 2 A man in general. 3 People. -**f.** 1 People, subjects. 2 A daughter. -**Comp.** -**पद** goods, merchandise. -**पतिः** (also विशोपतिः) a king, lord of subjects.

**विशू** The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. विशू. -**Comp.** -**आकरः** a kind of plant (मद्रुड). -**कंठा** a crane. **विशूकट** a. (टा-टी f.) 1 Great, large, big; विशूकटो वक्षसि बाणपातिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. 2 Strong, vehement, powerful.

**विशूका** Fear, suspicion.

**विशू** a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रातविशूः पार्वनेर-लोकनं R. 10. 14, 19. 39; Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. 2 White, of a pure, white colour; निशैतहास्यलिकाविशूदं हिमानः R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 28, Ki. 4. 23. 3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; Si. 8. 70. 4 Clear, evi-

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; ज्ञातो ममायं विशदः प्रज्ञानं (अंतर्ज्ञानं) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarana, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशरव्य a. Free from trouble or anxiety, secure

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Rude, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्त m. 1 An immolator. 2 A Channāla.

विशक्त a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशक्तः 1 N. of Kārtikeya; Mv. 2. 33. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशक्तल See विशक्त (2).

विशक्ता (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र विचं यदि विशक्ते शशकोलखानमुपवर्तेते S. 3.

विशायः sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मनुजान-विशारदाः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident -दः The Bakula tree.

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; वृद्धिः शालतेति विशालः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशाला विशाला Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -लः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -लम् 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; वृद्धिः शालतेति विशालम् Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्ष a. large-eyed. (-क्षः) an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशाल a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. -क्षः 1 An arrow; मधुसू-सिन्धुविशालमयादिषु भावयन्तः पविरीना Gīt. 4; R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशाला 1 A spade, 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway. 6 A barber's wife.

विशाल a. Sharp, acute.

विशाल 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशाल p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -Comp. अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. -बुद्धिः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशाल p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -Comp. -पत्रः the Nimba tree. -सृति a. having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशुद्ध a. 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; Māl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशुद्धिः f. 1 Purification, sanctification; तद्व्यसंस्मरणमात्रेण कल्पते ध्रुवं चित्ता-मस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Me. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशुल a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear; R. 15. 5.

विशुल a. 1 Without fetters (lit.) 2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7, Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशेष a. 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -वः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; त्रयोष लक्ष्मणस्य विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूविशेषः U. 4; परमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कर्त्तव्यविशेषः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various particulars, (pl.); Me. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice' &c. अनुपमविशेषान् R. 1. 37; अनुविशेष

Ku. 5. 31, R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषः 'excellent forms'; अतिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas*. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:— विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः । एकारणा युगपद्विचित्रिकस्यानेकगोचरा । अन्यलक्ष्यवत् कार्यमेशक्यान्वयस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव कारणे चेति विशेषणत्रयविधः स्तुतः ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरलङ्कारो कारणेषु कलापः K. P. 10; e. g. हृदि स्नेहस्यो नाधुस्मरस्यैव लक्ष्यवि. -ज्ञ, -विद् a. 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिंगं a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. -विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशेषक a. Distinguishing, distinctive -कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्नेहोदयः किङ्क-पुष्पागमनां चके पदं पञ्चविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां दुरगमिति शोकं त्रिभिः श्लोकोर्विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदर्थं कुलकं स्तुतम् ॥

विशेषण a. Attributive. -णं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य). (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विधेय and हेतुगम) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind.

विशेषतस् ind. Especially, particularly.

विशेषित p. p. 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य a. 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior. -वत् The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par-

ticularized by another word; a noun; विशोभ्य नामिषा गच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिर्विशोषणे K. P. 2.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. -कः The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विशोधने 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राज्यकंदकविशोधनोच्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विशोष्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -ञ्च A debt.

विशोषणं Drying up, desiccation. विश्रान्तं, विश्रान्तं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्रान्तानाञ्चान्यथस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रब्ध *p. p.* (Also written विश्रब्ध) 1 Confined in, confided to, entrusted. 2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mn. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -ञ्च *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां बराहततिभिर्मु-त्तासतिः पल्ले S. 2. 6.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रमः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रमावुरसि निपत्य लब्धविद्वां U. 1. 49, Māl. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रमेण्यन्तरीकणीया K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -Comp. -आलापः. -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रवः A shelter, an asylum. विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Śūrapākṣa by his wife Keikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idāvidā.

विश्राणित *p. p.* Given away, bestowed; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातः R. 5. 1. विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो ह्यवस्य स्य U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रामः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राप q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* Fame, celebrity.

विश्रुथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied: R. 6. 73. 2 Languid.

विश्रुत *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्लेषः 1 Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्लेषदुःखेः S. 4. 5; चरणरविद्विश्लेष R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -*m.* pl. N. of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:—वसुः सत्यः क्रतुर्दसः कालः कामो वृतिः कुरुः । पुरुषो मादृषश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -ञ्च 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन् अधुनाः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Śiva; अथ विश्वात्मने गीरी संविदेश मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu.

-ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -कद्रु *a.* wicked low, vile. (-द्रुः) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्म्मन् *m.* 1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वष्ट्र. 2 an epithet of the sun. °जा, °सुता an epithet of सज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Viśvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -कंजः an onion. (-कं) myrrh. -कंथा the earth. -जन्मं mankind.

जनीन, -जन्य *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuṇa. -देव See under विश्व *m.* -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Śiva. -पा *m.* 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -पत्न्य *m.* 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -सुख *a.* all-enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -श्वेजं dry ginger. -सृति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Māl. 1. 3. -शेनिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Viṣṇu. -राजः, -राज्ञः a universal sovereign. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-वं) agallochum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

-वाद् *a.* (विश्वोद्दी *f.*) all-sustaining. -सह्य the earth. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामान्य-विधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रदूषिः Ku. 3. 28, 1. 49.

विश्वकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -सुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वंभर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 3 of Indra. -रा The earth; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9; विश्वंभरापतिलङ्घनं राधे तवातिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वाधवस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वावरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kṣatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Viśvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsi*, *Rishi*, *Maharsi*, and *Brahmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*—which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Viśvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trishanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]

विश्वाधवः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः विश्वादीति नेतृद्विषासकारणः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -घातः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विस् 1. 3 U. (वेदि, वेदि, विद) 1 To surround. 2 To spread through, ex.

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णाति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वैषति) To sprinkle, pour out. विष्. 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विष्ति. -Comp. कारिका (विदकारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विदग्रहः constipation. -चरः, चराहः (विदचरः, विदचराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -लवणं (विदलवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. -संगः (विदसंगः) constipation. -सारिका. (विदसारिका) a kind of bird.

विष 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense; विषं भवतु मा धृष्ट कटांतिं भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water; विषं जलधरेः पतिं सृजतां पयिकामनाः Chandr. 5. 82. (where both senses are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक, -विषय a. poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1 a spear, 2 a poisoned arrow. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अपह, -अ a. repelling poison, antidote. -आननः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वाद a. tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. -न्याय see under न्याय. -उच्चरः a buffalo. -दुः (दुः) green vitriol. -द्वैतकः a snake. -दर्शनदुष्टकः -मृत्पुः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. -निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -पुष्पं the blue lotus. -प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -विषय m. -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विष-वैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मेषः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षेति संबध्य स्वयं हेतुमसात्रं Ku. 2. 55. -न्याय see under न्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -सारकः the root of the lotus. -शूकः, -शुमिद, -सक m. a wasp. -द्वेष a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषय p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषय The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषय p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -मुख, -वदन a. looking sad. -स्व a. in a sad mood.

विषय a. 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पश्य विषयमपचलता Mu. 3. 3; Pt. 1. 64, Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal; Mā. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique; Mā. 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome; Bh. 3. 105. 9 Very strong, vehement; Mā. 3. 9.

10 Dangerous, fearful; Mk. 8. 1 27. Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparallelled. 13 Dishonest, astful. -अ 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty; misfortune; सुतं वमत् विषयस्थितं वा रक्षति दुग्धानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127. -नः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अक unusual or irregular food. -आयुधः, -इधुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरस्रः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -लघुः the tree लघुर्लघुः q. v. -उच्चरः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -स्थ a. 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषयित a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूपा, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear); श्रुतिविषयतया वा स्थिता व्याप्य विषयः S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.); शेषे विषयोपेक्षा R. 1. 8; निर्दिष्टविषयस्तेः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19, 49; V. 1. 9; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter; नाली न जम्बुविषयान्तराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; श्रुतिमन्यविषया न ह दृष्टिस्तथाः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्ररवि पविणामविषये तव विदे क्षासि भोः U. 3. 45; सकलवचनामविषयः Mā. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वभौदिकस्याम्यवहायमेव विषयः V. 3. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; Bv. 1. 10; so सुयारविषयको ग्रन्थः 'treating of love'. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikarana. q. v. 10 A place, spot; परिसरविषये लीढकः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile. 16 A religious observance. (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect

of,' 'in the case of,' 'regarding,' 'concerning'; वा तत्रास्ते सुवर्तिविषये कृष्टि-सद्येव वातुः Me. 82; क्रीणां विषये; पनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so -अमितायः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f., -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयायिन m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, v. upuary; Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषय a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषयव्यवसेन धूमिता Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible. विषा 1 Ordure, feces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाणः-धौ, -धी 1 A horn; सहिय-संभीतकलाविहीनः साक्षारमृदुः पृच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्वटश्च शशविषाणमासाद्येत 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; ततानासुप्यपिरे विषाणमिन्नाः प्रहीदं सुकरिणां वनाः क्षतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; महाणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्मणि विदधति जराः प्रकृत मुदं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादलुपप्रतिपत्तिरेवं R. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेतसो भेग उपशमाभावनाशयोः). 3 Languor, drooping state; Mā. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility. विषादिन् a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like.

विषुर् The equinox.

विषुर् The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -रात्रिः the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा

the equinoctial line. —संक्रांति: *f.* the sun's equinoctial passage.

विश्विका Cholera.

विष्क 10 U. (विष्कयति-ते): 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). 2 To see, perceive.

विष्कट: 1 Dispersing. 2 Going away. विष्कम: 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. 2 The bolt or bar of a door. 3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. 5 A tree. 6 (In dramas). An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters—maddling or inferior—who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on:—S. D. thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कमः आदावं कस्य दर्शितः। मयेन मध्यमायां वा पात्राभ्यां संयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचप्रथम-कल्पितः 3 8. 7 The diameter of a circle. 8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. 9 Extension, length.

विष्कमक See विष्कम.

विष्कमिष्ठ *a.* Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कमिन् *m.* The bolt of a door.

विष्कमि: 1 Scattering about, tearing up. 2 A cock. 3 A bird, gallinaceous-bird, हास्यप्रसिद्धा (विष्कमिस्तु स्यात्कृत्वा) कृत्वा: U. 2. 9.

विष्कप: —ये A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. विष्कप. —Comp. —हारिन् *a.* one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्कप *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. 2 Propped up, supported. 3 Obstructed; hindered. 4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्कप: 1 Fixing firmly. 2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. 3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. 4 Paralysis. 5 Stopping, staying.

विष्कप: 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. 2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). 3 A handful of Kusa grass. 4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. 5 A tree. —Comp. —मात्र *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. —अवस्त्र *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्कप: *f.* 1 Pervading. 2 An act, occupation. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Unpaid labour. 5 Sending. 6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्कल A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्कल 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 31. 2 The belly.

विष्कल: 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the

preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for, their descriptions see the several avatāras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:—यस्याद्विष्कपि सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः। तस्माद्विष्कप्यते विष्कलविष्कपातिः प्रवेशनात् 11. 2 N. of Agni. 3 A pious man. 4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्कलस्मृति. —Comp. —कांची *N.* of a town. —क्रमः the step or stride of Vishnu. —गुप्तः *N.* of Chānakya. —वैल a kind of medicinal oil. —वैलस्या *N.* of the eleventh and twelfth day of each fortnight (of a lunar month). —पदं 1 the sky, atmosphere. 2 the sea of milk. 3 a lotus. —पदी an epithet of the Ganges. —पुराण *N.* of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. —प्रीति: *f.* land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas to maintain Vishnu's worship. —रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. —रिणी a quail. —लोकः Vishnu's world. —बहुभा 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 the holy basil. —बाहनः, —बाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa.

विष्कप: Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्कप: 1 The twang of a bow. 2 Vibration.

विष्कप *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्कप: Flowing, trickling.

विष्कप *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्कप, विष्कप *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्कप, *f.* विष्कपी, *n.* विष्कप) 1 Going or being every where, all-pervading; विष्कप-मोहः स्थगयति कथं मंदभाग्यः कृतोऽसि U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. 2 Separating into parts. 3 Different. (विष्कप is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki. 15. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4, 9. 25) —Comp. —सेनः (विष्कप-सेनः or विष्कप-सेनः) an epithet of Vishnu; सत्यनाथ कमलासक्तविष्कपसेनसेवित-युगांतयोदे: Si. 10. 55; विष्कपसेनः स्वयमुप-विशतसर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठा R. 15. 103. —प्रिया *N.* of Lakshmi.

विष्कपणं, विष्कपायः Eating.

विष्कप (अं च *a.* (विष्कपि च *f.*) Going everywhere, all pervading; विष्कपिचिर्विष्कपि चैव्यपी: Si. 18. 25; विष्कपिचिः भुवनमभितो भासते वस्य माता Bv. 4. 18.

विष्क I. 4 P. (विष्कति) To cast, throw, send. —II. 1 P. (वेष्कति) To go, move.

विष्क See विष्क.

विष्कयुक्त *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विष्कयोनः Disjunction, separation.

विष्कपादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. 2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. 3 Contradiction.

विष्कपादिव: *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. 2 Inconsistent, contradictory. 3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. 4 Fraudulent, crafty.

विष्कपल *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated. 2 Uneven.

विष्कट *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Māl. 5. 13; cf. विष्कट. —ट: 1 A lion. 2 The Ingudi tree.

विष्कत *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विष्कपि: Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7.

विष्कप: 1 Going forth. 2 Spreading, extending. 3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. 4 A large quantity, heap; Māl. 1. 37.

विष्कप: 1 Sending forth, emission. 2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. 3 Casting, discharge. 4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदावं हि विष्कर्ण सता वरिष्कपा-सिख R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Abandonment, relinquishment. 7 Voiding, evacuation; as in पुरोषविष्कप. 8 Departure, separation. 9 Final beatitude. 10 Light, splendour. 11 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:) 12 The southern course of the sun. 13 The penis.

विष्कर्जन् 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; सततया वदद्विष्कर्जन्ते: R. 9. 6. 2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. 3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 18. 4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; R. 8. 25. 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). 7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विष्कर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. —य: = विष्कपे. (11) q. v.

विष्कर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Given away. 3 Left, quitted, abandoned. 4 Sent, dispatched. 5 Dismissed.

विष्कर्ज: 1 Creeping about, gliding. 2 Moving to and fro. 3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 35. 4 An unexpected or unwished for consequence of an act. 5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. —Comp. —मं wax.

विष्कर्ष 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. 2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विष्कर्षि: विष्कर्षिका See विष्कर्ष (5) above.

विष्कल See विष्कल.

विष्कर्: 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. 2 Creeping, gliding. 3 A fish. —र 1 A wood. 2 Timber.

**विस्तारिन्** *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. 2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

**विस्तिनी** See **विस्तिनी**.

**विस्तिल** See **विस्तिल**.

**विस्तिलिका** Cholera.

**विस्तरण-गा** Distress, sorrow.

**विस्मृति** Repentance, distress. -*त* Fever.

**विस्तृत** *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. 2 Extended, stretched. 3 Uttered.

**विस्तृत्वर** *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; **विस्तृत्वरिण** रजोभिः *Si.* 3. 11. 2 Creeping, gliding.

**विस्तर** *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; **विस्तरा** वेदः *Ve.* 4.

**विस्तृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth.

2 Created, emanated. 3 Shed, cast.

4 Sent, dispatched; *R.* 5. 39. 5 Dis-

missed, let go, discharged; *R.* 2. 9.

6 Discharged, hurled. 7 Given, be-

stowed, granted; **ग्रामेष्वात्मविस्तृष्ट** *R.*

1. 44. 8 A. abandoned, quitted,

removed. (See **सू** with **वि**.)

**विस्त** See **विस्त**.

**विस्तरः** 1 Extension, expansion. 2

Minute details, detailed description,

minute particulars; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव

वाक्यस्यायमविवृतः। **विस्तरता** बाघो भाष्यभूता

मध्वे *Si.* 2. 24; ( **विस्तरण**, **विस्तरतः**,

**विस्तरतः** 'in detail, at length, fully,

with minute details, with full partic-

ulars'; **अंशलिखितविषयं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमि-**

**च्छानि** *Mu.* 1, *Bg.* 10. 18. ) 3 Prolix-

ity, diffuseness; **अले** **विस्तरण**. 4 Abund-

ance, quantity, multitude, number 5

A bed, layer. 6 A seat, stool.

**विस्तरः** 1 Spreading, extension,

expansion; **प्रतविस्तरमात्रं** *Māl.* 1. 27.

2 Amplitude, breadth; **विस्तारकाले** **बुरागु-**

**रस्या** **प्रकामविस्तारकाले** **हरिणः** *R.* 2. 11; *Bg.*

13. 30. 3 Expanse, vastness, magni-

tude; **मध्वः** **व्यासः** **स्वन इव सुधः** **शेषविस्तारपादुः**

*Me.* 18. 4 Details, full particulars;

**कण्ठोऽपि तावद्वृत्तविस्तारः** **क्रियतां** *S.* 7. 5 The

diameter of a circle. 6 A shrub. 7

The branch of a tree with new shoots.

**विस्तीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expand-

ed, extended. 2 Wide, broad. 3

Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -**पू** **ए**

a kind of root ( **मातृ** ).

**विस्तृत** *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, ex-

tended. 2 Broad, expanded. 3 Ample.

4 Diffuse, prolix.

**विस्तृतिः** *f.* 1 Extension, expansion.

2 Breadth, width, magnitude. 3 The

diameter of a circle.

**विस्तृष्ट** *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligi-

ble. 2 Manifest, evident, obvious,

open, apparent.

**विस्तारः** 1 Vibration, trembling,

throbbing. 2 The twang of a bow.

**विस्तारि** *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate

2 Trembling, tremulous. 3 Twanged

4 Dilated, expanded. 5 Manifested, displayed.

**विस्तृति** *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. 2 Swollen, enlarged.

**विस्तृलिगः** 1 A spark of fire; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो **विस्तृलिग** **विमतिरेत्** *S. B.* 2 A kind of poison.

**विस्तृजयः** 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. 2 A clap or peal of thunder. 3 (Hence) A thunder-like

manifestation or rise, any sudden

appearance or stroke; **ममेव जन्मांतरपात-**

**कामां विपाकाविस्तृजयसद्वः** *R.* 14. 62. 4

Rolling (as of waves); swell surg-

ing appearance; **महोर्मिर्विस्तृजयनिर्विशेषः**

*R.* 13. 12.

**विस्तृजितं** 1 Roar, shout. 2 Rolling.

3 Fruit, result; *Bh.* 2. 125, 3. 148

**विस्तृकोटः** **वा** 1 A boil, tumour. 2

Small-pox.

**विस्मयः** 1 Wonder, surprise, astonish-

ment, amazement; **पुरुषः प्रब्रूयाद्विस्मयेन**

**सहाविर्जा** *R.* 10. 51. 2 Astonishment or

wonder, being the feeling which

produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; *S.*

*D.* thus defines it.—**विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोक-**

**सीमातिवर्तिषु। विस्तारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदा-**

**हृतः** *||* 207. 3 Pride; arrogance; **तपः**

**धरति विस्मयात्** *Ms.* 4. 237. 4 Uncertain-

ty, doubt. -*Comp.* -**आकुल**, -**आविष्ट** *a.*

astonished, struck with wonder.

**विस्मयमान** *a.* Astonishing, produc-

ing wonder.

**विस्मरण** Forgetting, forgetfulness,

oblivion; *S.* 5. 23.

**विस्मापन** *a.* (नी. *f.*) Astonishing.

-*n.* 1 The god of love. 2 Trick, de-

ceit, illusion. -*n.* 1 Causing wonder.

2 Anything causing wonder. 3 A

city of the Gandharvas (said to be

*m.* also).

**विस्मिन** *p. p.* 1 Astonished, sur-

prised, amazed, wonder-struck. 2

Disconcerted. 3 Proud.

**विस्मृत** *p. p.* Forgotten.

**विस्मृतिः** *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion,

loss of memory.

**विस्मरे** *a.* Surprised, struck with

wonder, astonished.

**विस्त्रं** A smell like that of raw meat.

-*Comp.* -**गंधिः** yellow orpiment.

**विस्त्रतः** *सा* 1 Falling down. 2 De-

cay, laxness, weakness, debility.

**विस्त्रसन** *a.* 1 Causing to fall or

drop down; **अंतर्माहर्षमौलिदृष्टेनचलमंशुवारवि-**

**क्षसनः** *Gtt.* 3. 2 Untying, loosening;

**मीविस्त्रसनः** **करः** *K. P.* 7. -*n.* 1 Falling

down. 2 Flowing, dropping. 3 Un-

tying, loosening. 4 A laxative,

purgative.

**विस्त्रय**, **विस्त्रय** See **विस्त्रय**, **विस्त्रय**.

**विस्त्रय** Decay, debility, decrepitude.

**विस्त्रय** *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Weak,

infirm.

**विस्त्रयः**, **विस्त्रयः**, Flowing, dropping,

trickling.

**विस्त्रयण** Bleeding.

**विस्त्रतिः** *f.* Flowing forth, trickling,

oozing.

**विस्त्र** *a.* Discordant.

**विहगः** 1 bird; *Me.* 28; *Rs.* 1. 23.

2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun.

5 The moon. 6 A planet in general.

**विहगः** 1 A bird; *R.* 1. 51, *Ms.* 9.

55. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The

sun. 5 The moon. -*Comp.* **हं**, **हं**, **हं**, **हं**,

**हं**; epithets of Garuda.

**विहंगमः** A bird; ( **गृहीर्विकाः** ) **मयकलो-**

**रकलोविहंगमाः** *R.* 9. 37; *Ms.* 1. 39, *H.*

1. 37.

**विहंगमा**, **विहंगिका** A pole for carry-

ing burdens.

**विहत** *p. p.* 1 Struck completely,

killed. 2 Hurt. 3 Opposed, imped-

ed, resisted.

**विहतिः** A friend, companion. -*f.* 1

killing, striking. 2 Failure. 3 De-

feat, rout.

**विहननं** 1 Killing, striking. 2 Hurt,

injury. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, im-

pediment. 4 A bow for cleaning

cotton.

**विहरः** 1 Taking away, removing.

2 Separation, disunion.

**विहरणं** 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Taking a walk, airing, going about

or rambling for pleasure. 3 Pleasure,

pastime.

**विहर्तृ** *m.* 1 A roamer. 2 A robber.

**विहर्षः** Great joy, rapture.

**विहसनं**, **विहसितं**, **विहासः** A gentle

laugh, smile.

**विहस्त** *a.* 1 Handless. 2 Confound-

ed, bewildered, overpowered, made

powerless; *Māl.* 1, *R.* 5. 49. 3 Dis-

abled, incapacitated (for doing the

proper work); **इजा विहस्तकरणं** *M.* 4. 4

Learned, wise.

**विहा ind.** Heaven, paradise.

**विहापित** *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon.

2 Extorted, caused to be given up.

-*त* A gift, donation.

**विहायस्** *m. n.* Sky, atmosphere;

*Ki.* 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; *N.* 3. 99.

**विहायस** See **विहा सू**.

**विहारः** 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Roaming or walking for pleasure,

airing, a stroll, taking a walk. 3

Sport, play, pastime, recreation, di-

version, pleasure; **विहारोऽनुमेव नद्ये**

*R.* 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38,

19. 37. 4 Tread, stepping; **दमयन्तरण-**

**विहारं** *Gtt.* 11; *Ki.* 4. 15. 5 A park,

garden; especially a pleasure-gar-

den. 6 The shoulder. 7 A Jaina or

Buddhist temple, convent, monastery.

8 A temple in general. 9 Great ex-

pansion of the organs of speech.

-*Comp.* -**गृहं** a pleasure-house. -**वासी**

a nun.

**विहारिका** A convent.



विहारिन् *a.* Diverting or amusing oneself by; स्वगविहारिणः S. 1.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. 2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. 3 Orderd, prescribed, decreed. 4 Framed, constructed. 5 Placed, deposited. 6 Furnished with, possessed of. 7 Fit to be done. 8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि.) -त An order, a command.

विहितः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. 2 Arrangement.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहीनः पद्यः Bh. 2. 20. 3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. 2 Expanded. -त One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विहृत also in this sense).

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. 2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. 3 Expansion.

विहेतकः An injurer.

विहेतनं 1 Injuring, hurting. 2 Rubbing, grinding. 3 Afflicting. 4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. 2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. 3 Delirious, beside oneself. 4 Afflicted, distressed; Ku. 4. 4. 5 Desponding. 6 Fused, liquid.

वी 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. 2 To approach. 3 To prevail. 4 To bring, convey. 5 To throw, cast. 6 To eat, consume. 7 To obtain. 8 To conceive, bring forth. 9 To be born or produced. 10 To shine, be beautiful.

वीकः 1 Wind. 2 A bird. 3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. 2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्ष-क्षा Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षण-या Seeing, looking at, sight. वीक्षिते A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. 2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. 2 A horse. -क्ष्य 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. 2 Wonder, surprise.

वीक्षा 1 Going, moving, progress. 2 One of the paces of a horse. 3 Dancing. 4 Junction, union.

वीक्षिः *m. f.* वीक्षी 1 A wave; सद्यः वीक्षी चलत्प्रवाहाः Pt. 1. 194, R. 6 56, 12. 100. Me. 28. 2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. 3 Pleasure, delight. 4 Rest, leisure. 5 A ray of light. 6 Little. -Comp. -नारिन् *m.* the ocean.

वीची =वीचे q. v.

वीक्ष I. 1 A (वीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (वीजयति ते) To fan, cool by fanning; वं वीजते मणिभयिरि तालयुते: Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

वीज

वीजक

वीजल

वीजिक

वीजिन्

वीज्य

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. 2 A sort of pheasant. -तं 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. 2 A fan.

वीडा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhi विडीझुचा खेल).

वीदिः, वीडिका, वीडि *f.* 1 The betel-plant. 2 A preparation of betel (Mar. विडा=ताडूल q. v.). 3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). 4 The knot of a bodice; Amaru. 23.

वीणा 1 The (Indian) lute; वृन्-वृतायां वीणायां K.; Me. 86. 2 Lightning. -Comp. -आस्यः an epithet of Nārada. -द्वजः the neck of a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -वाद्ः, -वाक्काः a lutanist.

वीत *p. p.* 1 Gone, disappeared. 2 Gone away, departed. 3 Let go, loosed, set free. 4 Excepted, exempt. 5 Approved, liked. 6 Unfit for war. 7 Tame, quiet. 8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); वीतचिन्, वीतसह, वीतभी, वीतशोक &c. -तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; वीतकीतप्रया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon); Si. 5. 47. -Comp. -द्वेन *a.* humble, lowly. -भय *a.* fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Vishnu. -मल *a.* pure. -राग *a.* 1 free from desire; Ku. 6. 43. 2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. 3 colourless. (-गः) a sage who has subdued his passions. -शोकः (= अशोकः) the Asoka tree.

वीतसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. 2 An aviary. 3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः A horse. -तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Producing, production. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Bating. 5 Light, lustre. -Comp. -होत्रः 1 fire. 2 the sun.

वीथिः-थी *f.* 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17. 2 A row, line. 3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. 4 A variety of drama; it is thus defined in S. D.:—वीथ्यामेका भवेदंकाः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्पते । आकाशमागितैरुक्थिना प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । वृत्तैश्चरि चरारं किंचिद्व्याज् रसानापि । सुखनिर्व-रणे सवी अर्थवृत्तयोऽखिलाः ॥ 520.

वीथिका 1 A road &c. 2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्या वीथिका-यामालिखितं U. 1.

वीथ्य *a.* Pure, clean. -तं 1 The sky. 2 Wind, air. 3 Fire.

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well. वीण Lightning.

वीपता 1 Pervasion. 2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृत्तं वृत्तं लिखति; वीपतायां द्विरुक्तिः. 3 Repetition in general.

वीर्य 1 A (वमिते) To boast, brag.

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. 2 Mighty, powerful. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोव्येय संवति नरः पुरुषवताते वीरि न यस्य भगवान् सुसुन्दरोऽपि U. 5. 34. 2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and युद्धवीर, for explanations see these words s. v.). 3 An actor. 4 Fire. 5 The sacrificial fire. 6 A son. 7 A husband. 8 The tree Arjuna. 9 N. of Vishnu. -तं 1 A reed. 2 Pepper. 3 Rice-gruel. 4 The root of Usira q. v. -Comp. -आशंसनं 1 keeping watch. 2 the post of danger in battle. 3 a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see वृक् (3). 2 kneeling on one knee. 3 a field of battle. 4 the station of a sentinel. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 epithets of Siva. 2 a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंति 1 a war-dance. 2 war, battle. -हस्तः the Arjuna tree. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet or the god of love. -पानं (जं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -मन्त्रः 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair, see वृक्ष. 2 a distinguished hero. 3 a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. -मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजश्च *n.* red lead. -रस 1 the sentiment of heroism. 2 a warlike feeling. -रेखः N. of Bhīmasena. -विश्रवकः =विश्रवः q. v. -वृक्षः 1 the Arjuna tree. 2 the marking-nut plant. -सुः *f.* the mother of a hero; (so वीरप्रसवा, -मन्त्रः, -यस-चिनी). -सैन्धवः garlic. -स्वधः a buffalo. -द्वन् *m.* 1 a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. 2 N. of Vishnu.

वीरण N. of a fragrant grass (the root of which is used as a refrigerant.)

वीरणी 1 A side-look. 2 A deep place.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero 2 An arrow-  
-र 1 A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरचरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting  
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् α. Full of heroes. -री A  
woman whose husband and sons are  
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A  
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind  
of perfume (called Murā). 5  
Spiritous liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The  
plantain tree.

वीरिणं See वीरिण.

वीरिष्-आ f. 1 A spreading creeper;  
मृता प्रदायिनी वीरिष् Bk; अहिरेवित्तस्यैव ममाप-  
चरितिविभितो वीरिष् S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.  
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant  
which grows after being cut. 4 A  
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki  
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;  
वीर्यवान् कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,  
3. 62, 11. 78, Ve. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,  
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,  
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;  
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);  
अतिवीर्यवान् भेषजे बहुलविषादि दृश्यते गुणः Ki.  
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.  
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.  
9 Dignity, consequence. -Oomp. -जः  
a son. -वपतः seminal effusion,  
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् α. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.  
2 Efficacious.

वीरयः 1 A yoke for carrying  
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing  
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीरयिकः A man who carries loads  
by means of a yoke.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina  
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृक्ष 1 P. (वृणति) To leave, abandon.

वृद्ध 10 U. (वृद्धयति) 1 To hurt,  
kill. 2 To perish.

वृद्धु α. Desirous of choosing.

वृष्ट See वृष्ट.

वृण α. Chosen, selected.

वृ. I. 1. 5. 9 U. (वरयति, वृणोति-वृणते,  
वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत्; pass. व्रियते) 1 To  
choose, select, select as a boon; वृते  
तेनेवमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-  
प्रवाणे Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-  
self (Atm.); वृणते हि विदुष्यकारिणे गुण  
हृद्याः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3  
To choose in marriage, woo, court;  
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42 4 To beg,  
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,  
hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृतः श्रमाः  
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;  
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,  
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To  
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.  
(वरयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. 2  
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To  
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,  
check, hinder; शक्यो कारयितुं जलेन वृत्तश्च

Rh. 2. 11. -Desid. वृष्टुर्धिति-ते, विवरयति-ते,  
विवरयति-ते) To wish to choose.

WITH अप् to open. (-Caus.) to  
cover, conceal. -अप्रा to open. -आ 1  
to cover, conceal, hide; अवृणोद्गामनो  
रं श्रेष्ठ प्रहन् रिपू R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.  
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,  
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to  
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,  
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;  
Bk. 14. 109. -नि to surround, en-  
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward  
off, keep away from, avert from  
(with abl.); पापनिवारयति योजयते हिताय  
Bh. 2. 72. -निष् (usually in p. p.  
only) to feel happy, be pleased or  
satisfied; विवरयत मधुनाद्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3,  
see निवृत्त. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to  
cover, envelop; प्रावारिष्ठुरिव क्षोणं क्षिताय  
वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put  
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्र to wear,  
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to  
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-  
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;  
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to  
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.  
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.

-विनि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,  
suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.  
-सं 1 to hide, cover, conceal; मधुरंलि-  
संभवाचरोष्ठं S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,  
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;  
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.  
(वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select;  
वरं वरयति कन्या मता विवं पिता पुन  
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.  
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृक्ष, वृद्धि See वृक्ष, वृद्धि.

वृक्ष 1 A. (वर्कते) To seize, take,  
grasp.

वृक्षः 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A  
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A  
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.  
9 A compound perfume, a mixture  
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.  
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree  
(वक्रवृक्ष). 12 N. of a fire in the  
stomach. -Oomp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a  
dog. -उद्वरः 1 an epithet of Brahman.  
2 of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava  
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृक्षः a  
dog. -धूपः 1 turpentine. 2 a  
compound perfume. -धूर्तः a jackal.  
वृक्षाः-क्षा 1 The heart. 2 A kidney  
(in dual in this sense).

वृक्षण p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.  
3 Broken.

वृक्ष p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-  
fied.

वृक्ष 1 A. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept,  
select. 2 To cover.

वृक्षः A tree; आत्मापरायवृक्षाणां कलायैतानि  
देहिनाम्. -Oomp. -अवृक्षः 1 a carpenter's  
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4  
the Piyāla tree. -अवृक्षः the hog-  
plum. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1 a

brid. 2 an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् m. a  
kind of small owl. -कुक्षरः a wild  
cock. -खड्ग a grove or clump of trees.

-चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a  
tree. (-चं) thick shade; the shade of  
many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नायः  
the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin.  
-पार्कः the fig-tree. -निद्र f. an axe.  
-मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a  
garden, grove of trees. -शः a  
lizard. -शाविका a squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 15. 14. 2  
A tree (in general).

वृक्ष 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृक्ष I. 2, A. (वृकते) To avoid, shun,  
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To  
avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To  
choose; आसम्भितमां वृक्षि सर्वान् स्वर्गद्वेषां  
Bhāg. 3 To tone for, efface, purify;  
तन्मे रेतः पिता वृक्षातित्यस्त्वेन निद्रुक्षं Ms. 9.  
20. 4 To turn away, avert.  
-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वृजति, वृजयति-ते,  
वृजित) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give  
up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set  
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut  
to pieces. (The following verse  
from K. R. illustrates the root  
in its different conjugations:—  
वृणक्ति वृजितेः सर्वं वृकते वृक्षेः सहाजं जयनाजं वृजितेः  
स वृजयति वृजितेः ॥. -With अप्  
to destroy. 2 to finish. 3 to leave, quit;  
R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,  
throw; Si. 13. 37. -आ 1 to bend,  
incline; आवृक्षे शाखाः सद्यं च शाखा R. 16.  
19, 13. 17; आवृक्षं वृक्षः Me. 46. 2 to  
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.  
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to  
avoid, shun. -रि 1 to shun, avoid. 2  
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृजनः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -नं 1  
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An  
enclosed piece of ground, an  
enclosure; especially a field cleared  
for pasture or agriculture.

वृजिन α. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2  
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled  
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृणक्ति वृजितेः  
सर्ग K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानपुष्पैव वृजिन  
संतरिष्यति Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2  
Pain, distress (said be m. also in  
this sense).

वृक्ष 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat,  
consume.

वृक्ष I. 4 A. (वृषते) To choose, like;  
cf. वाप्तु. 2 To distribute, divide.  
-II. 10 U. (वर्कयति-ते) To shine. -III.  
1 A. (वर्कते, but Paras. also in the  
Aorist, the two Futures and the  
Conditional, also in the Desider-  
ative; वृक्ष) 1 To be, exist, abide, re-  
main, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्कते  
S. 1; अत्र विवर्कस्यार्कं महाकुवृक्षं वर्कते Pt.  
1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्कतां Bv. 1.  
3; often used merely as a copula;  
अतीव इतिती इति वर्कते वाजिनः S. 1. 2  
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances; पश्चिमे वयमि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादि &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सतिदिश्याः किं वृत्तमित्यसि काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सार्धं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक २ स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh, 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्याजनिष्ठा ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलसुखवार्तिभिर्यतमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; सवदिशं लोचयामा वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दृष्टे स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयं ब्रह्मिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्याश्चिन्तनं विचिन्तनं वर्तन् U. 6; कविर्विचिन्तनं सौहृदेन भतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदसीचिन्तनं वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वी वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; गुण्यसमीपस्ये चंद्रमसि गुण्यशब्दो वर्तते Mhbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); प्रेये किं फलं यो वै पितृदुःखाय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ने) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोवि-कारमधिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तयति). -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रवृत्तिमेव हि जने-दुवर्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra (intransitive). (-Caus.) 1 to turn round. 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मादपवर्तते द्रुकुटा नयिव लक्ष्मीः प्रतिकूलदैवान् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवामि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्बुधः क इहम् उखावः पर्या Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; न-च निष्पादिव सलिलं विवर्तते ने तते हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्व-सांसत्य भक्षणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accomplished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -वर्त 1 to return, turn back. -वर्ति 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -य 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.); रतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रवृत्तिद्विषय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with; S. 1; Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do;

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजाह ते कश्चि-द्वयवारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 21, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रतिनि 1 to turn back, return; गत्वेन पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्तः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59; Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्बुधत्, &c. -विपरि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -व्यप 1 to return, turn back; चेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते ने Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्या 1 to turn back, turn away from; सदयुवा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुल्यम् पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अथवाद् इत्योसर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -सं 1 to be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर. a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विंशकत.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:—(See वृत्). -वृत्तः A tortoise. -वृत्तं 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account; R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमवृत्तिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1, 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सवृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage. law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. 8 A circle;

वीरतरः 1 A great hero 2 An arrow-  
-र A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरवरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting  
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् a. Full of heroes. -ती A  
woman whose husband and sons are  
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A  
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind  
of perfume (called Murā). 5  
Spirituuous liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The  
plantain tree.

वीरिण See ईरिण.

वीरधृ-आ f. 1 A spreading creeper;  
मृता प्रतानिनी वीरधृ Bk; अहेरिषलसंवे ममाप-  
चरितेविभूषितो वीरधा S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.  
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant  
which grows after being cut. 4 A  
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki  
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;  
वीर्यवान् इति कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,  
3. 62, 11. 78, V. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,  
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,  
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;  
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);  
अतिवीर्यवतीष भेषजे बहुलप्राप्तिर दृश्यते उपः Ki.  
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.  
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.  
9 Dignity, consequence. -Oomp. -जः  
a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion,  
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.  
2 Efficacious.

वीरयः 1 A yoke for carrying  
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing  
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीरयधिका A man who carries loads  
by means of a yoke.

वीरहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina  
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 P. (वृत्ति) To leave, abandon.

वृत् 10 U. (वृत्तयति-ने) 1 To hurt,  
kill. 2 To perish.

वृत्तु a. Desirous of choosing.

वृत् See वृत्.

वृत् 1 A. Chosen, selected.

वृ. I. 1. 5. 9 U. (वृत्ति-ने, वृत्तयति-वृत्ते,  
वृत्तादि-वृत्ति, वृत्; pass. विवृते) 1 To  
choose, select, select as a boon; वृत्ते  
तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-  
प्रयागे Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-  
self (Atm.); वृत्ते हि विवृत्तयकारिणं उप  
लब्ध्वाः स्वमेव संवत् Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3  
To choose in marriage, woo, court;  
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42. 4 To beg,  
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,  
hide, screen, envelop; मेमेवृत्तयैवमाः  
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;  
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,  
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To  
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.  
(वृत्तयति-ने) 1 To cover, conceal. 2  
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To  
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,  
check, hinder; उक्तो वारयितुं जलेन वृत्तयत्

Bh. 2. 11. -Desid. वृत्तयति-ने, विवृत्तयति-ने,  
विवृत्तयति-ने) To wish to choose.

WITH अप to open. (-Caus.) to  
cover, conceal. -अप to open. -आ 1  
to cover, conceal, hide; आवृत्तयामनो  
रंते जिह्वं वृत्तयत् R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.  
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,  
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to  
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,  
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;  
Bk. 14. 109. -ति to surround, en-  
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward  
off, keep away from, avert from  
(with abl.); वारयितव्यमपि वोजयते हिताय  
Bh. 2. 72. -निवृत् (usually in p. p.  
only) to feel happy, be pleased or  
satisfied; विवृत्तय मनुजान्निवृत्तयः Si. 10. 3,  
see निवृत्त. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to  
cover, envelop; प्रावारिज्जुतिव श्लोणी क्षिप्त  
वृक्षाः समंततः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put  
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्रा to wear,  
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to  
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-  
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;  
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to  
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.  
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.  
-विनि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,  
suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.  
-सं 1 to hide, cover, conceal; सुहृत्सुलि-  
संवृत्तावरोधं S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,  
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;  
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.  
(वृत्तयति-ने) 1 To choose, select;  
वरे वरयते कन्या माता वितं पिता धन  
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.  
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृत्, वृत्तित See वृत्, वृत्तित.

वृत् 1 A. (वृत्ते) To seize, take,  
grasp.

वृत् 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A  
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A  
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.  
9 A compound perfume, a mixture  
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.  
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree  
(वृत्तवृत्). 12 N. of a fire in the  
stomach. -Oomp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a  
dog. -उत्तरः 1 an epithet of Brahman.  
2 of Bhima, the second Pāṇḍava  
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृत्तः a  
dog. -वृत्तः 1 turpentine. 2 a  
compound perfume. -वृत्तः a jackal.

वृत्तः-क्षा 1 The heart. 2 A kidney  
(in dual in this sense).

वृत्तय p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.  
3 Broken.

वृत्तय p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-  
fied.

वृत्तय 1 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To accept,  
select. 2 To cover.

वृत्तयः A tree; आनामप्रावृत्तयानां फलाभ्येतानि  
देहिनाम्. -Oomp. -अवृत्तयः 1 a carpenter's  
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4  
the Piyāla tree. -अवृत्तयः the hog-  
plum. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1 a

brid. 2 an ascetic. -आवास्य m. a  
kind of small owl. -कुलवृत्तः a wild  
cock. -खड्ग a grove or clump of trees.  
-चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a  
tree. (-यं) thick shade; the shade of  
many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नारः  
the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin.  
-पार्कः the fig-tree. -निद्रा f. an axe.  
-मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a  
garden, grove of trees. -शः a  
lizard. -सायिका a squirrel.

वृत्तयः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. 2  
A tree (in general).

वृत् 7 P. (वृत्ति) To choose.

वृत् 1. 2, A. (वृत्ते) To avoid, shun,  
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृत्ति) 1 To  
avoid, shun, give up, abandon. 2 To  
choose; असमिक्तमपि वृत्तिं सर्वान् सर्वश्रुपणं  
Bhāg. 3 To atone for, efface, purify;  
तमे रेतः पिता वृत्तामिवस्येन निवृत्तयेन Ms. 9.  
20. 4 To turn away, avert.  
-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वृत्तयति, वृत्तयति-ने,  
वृत्तयति) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give  
up, abandon. 3 To exclude, set  
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut  
to pieces. (The following verse from  
K. R. illustrates the root in  
its different conjugations:—  
वृत्तयति वृत्तयतिः संगं वृत्तेन वृत्तयतिः सहा वृत्तयतिः वृत्तयतिः  
स वृत्तयति वृत्तयतिः II. -With अप to  
destroy. 2 to finish. 3 to leave, quit;  
R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,  
throw; Si. 13. 37. -अ 1 to bend,  
incline; आवृत्तय शस्त्राः सर्वं च वाता R. 16.  
19, 13. 17; आवृत्तय दूरीः Ms. 45. 2 to  
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.  
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to  
avoid, shun. -वृत् 1 to shun, avoid. 2  
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृत्तयः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -न 1  
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An  
enclosed piece of ground, an  
enclosure; especially a field cleared  
for pasture or agriculture.

वृत्तय a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2  
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled  
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृत्तय वृत्तयः  
संम K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं तान् वृत्तयैव वृत्तयं  
संनिरूपयति Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2  
Pain, distress (said be m. also in  
this sense).

वृत् 8 U. (वृत्तयति, वृत्ते) To eat,  
consume.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्ते) To choose, like;  
cf. वृत्तय. 2 To distribute, divide.  
-II. 10 U. (वृत्तयति-ने) To shine. -III.  
1 A. (वृत्ते, but Paras. also in the  
Aorist, the two Futures and the  
Conditional, also in the Desidera-  
tive, subjunctive, stay; इदं ने मनसि वृत्ते  
S. 1; अत्र विवृत्तयः मयः वृत्तयः वृत्ते Pt. 1;  
मया वृत्तयः कथं रे कथं वृत्तयः Bv. 1.  
3; often used merely as a copula;  
अतीव हस्तिः इतीव वृत्ते वृत्तयः S. 1. 2  
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; so दुःखे, दुर्घे, विपद्दि &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; स्तितादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सारं सन्नति वर्तते पश्चिम रे स्थानादरे गन्तव्यं Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निष्ठाजमिन्ना ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); कलमुत्पत्तिमिधर्ममाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यवद्वये लोचयाना वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शशधने ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरे दत्ते स्वकर्मणा ववृते ज्ञानमयेन बह्मिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विचयेन वर्तना U. 6; कर्वातसम-सौद्रेन भवतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; ओदृष्टिचयेन वर्तते R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; सार्धं वृत्ति वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्पसमीपस्थे चद्रमसि पुष्पचन्द्रो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं कथं वे विदुःसाय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोषि-कारमभिः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयसमाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तयते). -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16. 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; यदुचितमेव हि जने-मुच्यते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra (intransi- tive). (-Caus.) 1 to turn round. 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मादपवर्तत दुःखं नालिख लक्ष्मीः प्रतिकूलदैवत R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवामि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्भवः क इव, एवावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18; Mv. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; नच विन्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते ने तते हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते यन्-मांसस्य भक्षणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accom- plished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -पर 1 to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -य 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.); एतं यदुप संगतं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; यतते प्रकृतिद्विताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with; S. 1; Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do;

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजाह ते कश्चि- द्यवहारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 21, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, con- tinue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रतिनि 1 to turn back, return; गन्तेव पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्तः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -त्वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विति 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59; Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्भात्, &c. -विरपि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -स्वप 1 to return, turn back; चेतः कथं कथमपि व्यववर्तते मे Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्या 1 to turn back, turn away from; सहस्रधा व्यावर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकोटिहलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुषावः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अथवा इतोऽस्मै व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. सं 1 to be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत् p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर्त्ता. a. Surrounding, encom- passing. -र. The tree called विंङ्कत.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:—(See वृत्). -तः A tortoise. -त् 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account; R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सता वृत्तवृत्तिताः Ms. 10. 127, v. 1. 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सवृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. 8 A circle;

circumference of a circle. 9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains ( opp. जाति ), see App. I. -Comp. -अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round; Ku. 1. 35. -अनुसारः 1 conformity to prescribed rules, 2 conformity to metre. -अन्तः 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनाप्यवकृत्वादिने पर्याकुलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. 2 news, tidings, intelligence; को बु सल्लु वृत्तः V. 4; R. 14. 87. 3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. 4 a subject, topic. 5 kind, sort. 6 mode, manner. 7 state, condition. 8 the whole, totality. 9 rest, leisure. 10 property, nature. -इर्वाकः, -कर्कडी the water-melon. -जधि *n.* N. of a kind of prose ( having only the name of metre ). -चूड, -चौल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. -पुणः 1 a cane ( शरीर ). 2 the *Siri'sha* tree. 3 the *kadamba* tree. -कलः 1 the jujube tree. 2 the pomegranate tree. -नख *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. 3 State, condition. 4 Action, movement, function, operation; वृत्तिसम्प्रदाननिमित्तवृत्तिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 15. 5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 18, Me. 8; वैनीवृत्तिः, वक्रवृत्तिः &c. 7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life ( often at the end of comp. ); वारं वृत्तिवृत्ति R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. 8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; ( for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6 ). 9 Wages, hire. 10 Cause of activity. 11 Respectful treatment. 12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्गतिः सन्नि- रंधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. 13 Revolving, turning round. 14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. 15 ( In gram. ) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. 16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates or suggests a meaning; ( these are three अभिप्रा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना q. q. v. v. ) 17 A style in composition ( these are four; कैशिकी, मातली, सावती and आरभटी q. q. v. v. ) -Comp. -अनुमासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपायः a means of subsistence. -कर्मित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of

livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. -वर्तते the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -भंगः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. ( -स्थः ) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; ( he is supposed to be a personification of darkness ); see इंद्र. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -द्विष्ट *m.*, -शत्रुः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra; कृतेऽपि पक्षादिदि वृत्रस्यो Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरि वृत्रहणे हितेन 7. 46.

वृथा *ind.* 1 Tono purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; अर्थं वृत्र कपीन्द्र- सत्यमपि मे शीर्षं हरीणा वृथा U. 3. 45, दिवं यदि प्रार्थयं वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. ( At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by ' vain, useless, improper, false, idle ' &c. ). -Comp. -अव्यग्रः strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथ्य idle talk. -जन्मद *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -मति *a.* foolish-minded. -मांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन *a.* speaking falsely. -अमः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध *a.* ( compar. ज्यम् or वर्यिष्ठ *superl.* ज्येष्ठः or वर्यिष्ठः ) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old; aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up ( at the end of comp. ), cf. वयोवृद्ध, वर्यवृद्ध, जलवृद्ध, आमवृद्ध &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -वृजः 1 An old man; हेमवर्णी- मादाय वीषवृद्धास्तुपस्थितात् R. 1. 45, P. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -वृद्धं Benzoin. -Comp. -अंगुलिः, *f.* great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उग्रः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -मायः old age. -मन्त्रं the precept of ancient sages. -वाहनः the mango tree. -अवध *m.* an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -सूचकं a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुत्रो वृद्धि हरिश्चरीवितेष्टुमवेवादिप वालचन्द्रा R. 3. 22; तपोवृद्धिः ज्ञानवृद्धिः &c. 2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon;

पर्यपतित्यमुरेहिरासोः कलाशयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 15, Ku. 7. 1. 3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. 4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिः परवृद्धिः मनीषि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 5 Wealth, property. 6 A heap, quantity, multitude. 7 Interest; सखा वृद्धिः and वक्रवृद्धिः 8 Usury. 9 Profit, gain. 10 Enlargement of the scrotum. 11 Extension of power or revenue. 12 ( In gram. ) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and लृ to आ, ऐ, औ, आर् and और् respectively. 13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family ( called जननाशौच q. v. ). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन *m.* a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जी- विका the profession of usury. -वृ *a.* promoting prosperity. -वृत्रं a kind of razor. -आर्द्रं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृत् 1. 1 A. ( but Paras. also in the two Futures, the Aorist and the Conditional, also in the Desiderative ( वधेते, वृद्ध; desid. विवृत्तति or विवर्धिते ) ) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger or greater, thrive, prosper अन्योन्यत्रयसंयोगे वृद्धे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; वृत्तये वर्यति जातराष्ट्रिः Subhash. ; Bk. 14 13, 19. 26. 2 To continue, last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमु- द्दनेन चायुज्यन्त वर्यते S. 7. ' your honour is to be congratulated upon your union ' &c. -Caus. ( वर्यति-ते, also वर्यपयति-ते ) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्ययतिव तत्कृदावृद्धयेवर्धयति R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. 3 To congratulate, felicitate ( वर्यपयति in this sense ). -WITH अभि to grow, increase; क्षीणः क्षीणीषि वर्यो वर्यो- भिवर्यते तिल्यं K. P. 10. -परि-, -व-, -वि to grow, increase, prosper &c. -त्ते to increase. ( -Caus. ) to rear, bring up; R. 5. 6. -II. 10 U. ( वर्यपयति-ते ) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

वृत्तानः A man.

वृत्तासक्तः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An act or action.

वृत्तं 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्तासक्तं इति पुण्यमो- हना R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A teat, nipple.

वृत्ताकः की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृद्धं 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमसिद्धं वृद्धं- हार R. 12. 102; Me. 99; so अन्व. 2 A heap, quantity.

वृद्धा 1 The holy basil. 2 N. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अन्व,

-वनं N. of a forest near Gokula: हुंकारणे वनविष्णुवन्दनं हुंकारः Pad. D. 38, 41, R. 6. 60. -<sup>३</sup> the holy basil.

हुंकार *a.*: 1 Much, great, large. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

हुंकारक *a.* (कार or रिकार *f.*) 1 Much, great, many. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. 4 Respectable, venerable. -<sup>३</sup>कः 1 A god, deity; त्रिभिः हुंकार्य नतनिखिलहुंकारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) see (2) above.

हुंदिह *a.* 1 Very great or large. 2 Very handsome (superl. of हुंकारक, q. v.).

हुंदीय *a.* 1 Greater, larger. 2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of हुंकारक, q. v.).

हुश्च 4 P. (हुश्चि) To choose, select.

हुश्चः A rat. -<sup>३</sup>श A drug. -<sup>३</sup>ङ्गिङ्गः A scorpion. 2 The sign

scorpio of the zodiac. 3 A crab. 4 A centipede. 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A hairy caterpillar.

हुश्च I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्टि) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); हुश्चश्च वर्षति नववर्षं दशशतांशः Dk. ; काले वर्षतु मेघाः ; गर्जं वा वर्षं वा शुक Mk. 5. 31 ; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु हुंभवश्च निवेद्य वा 5. 16. 2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीतिवाजं नमः Mk. 1. 34 ; so शरद्वर्ष, -कुसुम-वृष्टि-वर्षति &c., 3 To pour forth, shed. 4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten. 6 To produce, engender. 7 To have supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt.

-WITH अभि 1 to shower, rain or pour down, sprinkle ; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. 2 to give, bestow. -<sup>३</sup>य to rain, shower ; यस्यायमभितः पुष्पैः शृष्ट इव केसरः Rām. (=U. 6. 36). -II. 10 A. (वर्षति) 1 To be powerful or eminent. 2 To have the power of production.

हुश्चः 1 A bull ; असपदस्तस्य हुश्चं गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80, Me. 52, R. 2. 35, Ms. 9. 123. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind ; (at the end of comp.) ; हुश्चिबुधः, कविबुधः &c. 4 The god of love. 5 A strong or athletic man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works ; see Ratimanjari 31. 7 An enemy, adversary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of Siva. 10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act ; न वृष्टिः स्याद् वृषवर्जिता Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). 12 N. of Kapa. 13 N. of Vishnu. 14 N. of a particular drug. -<sup>३</sup>ई A peacock's

plumage. -<sup>३</sup>कः 1 an epithet of Siva ; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtuous man. 3 the marketing-nut plant. 4 a cunuch. 5 a small drum. -<sup>३</sup>कः an epithet of Siva. -<sup>३</sup>कः an epithet of Vishnu. -<sup>३</sup>कः a cat. -<sup>३</sup>कः 1 an epithet of Siva ; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 a pious or virtuous man. -<sup>३</sup>कः an epithet of Siva. -<sup>३</sup>कः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Samai shbhi was married by Yayāti ; see Yayāti and Devayānti. 3 a wasp. -<sup>३</sup>कः the residence of Indra and the gods ; i. e. Amarāvati. -<sup>३</sup>कः a cat. -<sup>३</sup>कः an epithet of Siva.

हुश्चः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.

हुश्चः A horse of Indra.

हुश्च *m.* 1 A bull. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief of a class ; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse. 5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to pain. 7 N. of Indra ; वृषं सीतां तद्वद्वत् Ku. 5. 61, 80 ; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. 8 N. of Karna. 9 of Agni.

हुश्चः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal. 3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.) ; हुश्चः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. 4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug ; cf. कृष्ण. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. -<sup>३</sup>कः, -<sup>३</sup>कः epithets of Siva ; R. 2. 36 ; Ku. 3. 62.

हुश्चि *f.* 1 A widow. 2 Coward.

हुश्चः 1 A Sūdra. 2 A horse. 3 Garlic. 4 A sinner, wicked, or irreligious man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1 and 3).

हुश्चकः A contemptible Sūdra.

हुश्चली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old ; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced ; तिर्हि च क नारी रजः पश्यत्य-संस्कृता । वृणुष्या विदुस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृश्चली स्मृता ॥ 2 A woman during menstruation. 3 A barren woman. 4 The mother of a still born child. 5 A Sūdra female or the wife of a Sūdra. -Comp. -<sup>३</sup>कः the husband of a Sūdra woman -<sup>३</sup>कः intercourse with a Sūdra female.

हुश्चली A wasp.

हुश्चली 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male ; रज्ज्वदनं हुश्चलीं शृणुष्या तता Mv. 5 ;

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12. 34. 2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat. हुश्चली 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 Of Gauri. 3 Of Sachi. 4 Of Svāhā wife of Agni. 5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.

हुश्चः 1 An epithet of the sun. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Indra. 5 Of Agni.

हुश्चः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 A sparrow.

हुश्च *m.* A peacock.

हुश्चः The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

हुश्च *p. p.* 1 Rained, 2 Raining. 3 Showering, pouring down.

हुश्च *f.* 1 Rain, a shower of rain ; अग्निं ज्वायते वृष्टिर्देव ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. 2 A shower (of anything) ; अन्तः ३ R. 3. 58 ; वृषवृष्टि 2. 60 ; so शर, 'वन', उपल' &c. -Comp. -<sup>३</sup>कः the rainy season. -<sup>३</sup>कः a. nourished or watered by rain (as a country) ; cf. देवमातृक. -<sup>३</sup>कः a frog.

हुश्चि *a.* Raining, rainy. -*m.* A cloud.

हुश्चि *a.* 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2 Angry, passionate. -*m.* 1 A cloud. 2 A ram. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of an ancestor of Krishna. 5 N. of Krishna. 6 Of Indra. 7 Of Agni. -Comp. -<sup>३</sup>कः an epithet of Krishna.

हुश्च *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. 2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -<sup>३</sup>कः A kind of kidney-bean.

हुश्च } See हुश्च, वृष्टि, and वृष्टि.

हुश्चली 1 The lute of Nārada. 2 The number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A reservoir (as of water) ; see वृष्टि also. -Comp. -<sup>३</sup>कः an epithet of Brihaspati.

हुश्चपति See वृष्टपति.

हुश्च U. (वृणाति, वृणति, वृणः, pass. वृणते ; desid. वृणति-ते or विवर्तिवति-ते or विवर्तिवति-ते) To choose, select ; (see वृ I.).

वे 1 U. (वयति, उदः, caus. वयति-ते) 1 To weave ; सितांशुवयति-ते स्म तद्वेगः N. 1. 12. 2 To braid, plant. 3 To sew. 4 To make, compose, string together. -WITH व 1 to weave. 2 to tie, fasten. 3 to set, fix. 4 to interweave ; interlace ; see वेत.

वेकः 1 A butoon. 2 A jeweller. 3 A youth.

वेगः 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A stream, current ; as in अंगुवेगः. 6 Energy, activity, determination. 7 Power, strength ; नवनगरस्य वेगात् K. 8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison) ;



U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The light of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen virile. -Comp. -आनेलः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind. -आपातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed, 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -वातलः the phlegmatic humour, -वादिन् a swift. -विचारम् checking of speed. -सरः a mule.

वेदिम् ०. (नी f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. -m. A courier. 3 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेदः N. of a mountain.

वेत्तः Hire, wages.

वेष्टः A kind of sandal.

वेष्टा A boat.

वेत्, वेत् 1 U. (वेणिते, वेनिते ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणोर्नामोऽङ्गादन् 10. 49. 2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jain heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.].

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Krishna).

वेणः -णी f. 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तस्मिन् वेणिरावता युवः Si. 12. 75; Ms. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनादिभिरुत्तरेण मुक्ता स्वयं वेणिरावतामोः R. 14. 12; अत्रलोपि मोक्षोऽनुकूलिनि Ms. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous flow, current, stream; अलेखिरन्ता रता यदि वेणिरुमास्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Ms. 29; cf. the word वेणेष्ठी also. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. 6 N. of a river. -Comp. -वधः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. -वेधनी a leech. -वेधिनी a comb. -संहारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid; Ve. 6. 2 N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेधुः 1 A bamboo; मलवेष्टि स्थितो वेधुर्बुधो न चन्द्रं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; गुणधनेन हृतेनकेन वादयेन स्यु वेधुः Git. 5. -Comp. -जः bamboo seed. -जः a flute-player, piper. -निष्ठः the sugar-cane. -जः bamboo-seed. -वदिः f. a bamboo stick. -वादः, -वादकः a piper, flute-player. -जीनं bamboo-seed.

वेधुलं A goad with a bamboo handle.

वेधुनं Black pepper.

वेतं (वृं) ०: An elephant; Bv. 1. 62. वेतनं 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; R. 17. 60. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनपार्कनम्, -अनपार्कित्वा 1 non-payment of wages 2 sanction for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतनः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अपिलोविन्देति वेतनस्तत्त्वमात्रं नास्ति मज्जयाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron.

वेतनी The ratan; वेतनीतकले K. P. 1. वेतस्वरूपा (ती f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Māl. 5. 22, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तु m. 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an exposuer.

वेत्तः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामपक्षेऽपि वेत्तः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेत्तवीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्तवती 1 A female door-keeper. 2 N. of a river; Ms. 24.

वेत्तिन् m. 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेत् 1 A (वेत्ते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhita* and the *Brahmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called *Sruti* i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguish-

ed from *Smṛiti*, i. e. what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see त्रयी, स्मृति also; and the several saṃgās to which the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed are, therefore, called वेदः 'sages', and not वेदः or वेदः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Māl. 4. 36. 4 N. of Vichitr. -Comp. -अर्थः a member of the Veda. 'N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonies; (the *Upanyaṣas* are six in number:— 1 *Śikṣā* 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 *Śikṣā* 'the science of prosody'; 3 *Śikṣā* 'grammar'; 4 *Śikṣā* 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 *Śikṣā* 'astronomy'; and 6 *Śikṣā* 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अध्यायः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's *मीमांसा*, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see *मीमांसा*. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see अद्वैत also). ०. ३. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अन्तिन् m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि n., -आदिर्जनः, -आदिर्जीनः the sacred syllable om. -उक्त a. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -कौलिकः 'an epithet of Śiva. -वर्गः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 a Brāhmana versed in the Vedas. -ज्ञः a Brāhmana versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -निन्दकः an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -निन्द्यः unbelief, heresy. -पारयः a Brāhmana skilled in the Vedas. -सार्ज f. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called

*Gāyatrī* q. v. -वचन, -वचनं a Vedic text. -यद्वं grammar. -वचनः a Brāhmana. -वचनं a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -वचि m. a Brāhmana versed in the Veda. -वचिन् a. enjoined by the Veda. -वचनः an epithet of Veda who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see वाच. -वचनः giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

वेदः, वेदः 1 Knowledge, perception. 2 Healing, sanitation. 3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवैदः क्लिष्टः Ku. 1. 23. B. 8. 50. 4 Acquisition, wealth, property. 5 Marriage; Ma. 3. 42, S. 61; Y. 1. 62.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः A learned man, sage, Rishi. -विः दी f. 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. 2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मधेन वा वेदिद्वयम् Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a sealing'). 3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. 4 A seal-ring. 5 N. of Samsvāt. 6 A tract or region. -Comp. -ज an epithet of Draupadi who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. 2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सत्यवेदि S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. 3 A seat in general. 4 An altar, heap, mound; मद्रास्मिन् वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. 5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. 6 An harbour, a bower.

वेदिन् a. 1 Knowing; as इंद्रवेदिन्. 2 Marrying. -m. 1 A knower. 2 A teacher. 3 A learned Brāhmana. 4 An epithet of Brāhman.

वेदी see वेदि f.

वेद्य a. 1 To be known. 2 To be taught or explained. 3 To be married.

वेद्यः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. 2 Wounding, a wound. 3 A hole, an excavation. 4 The depth (of an excavation). 5 A particular measure of time.

वेद्यकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. 2 Camphor. -कं Rice in the ear.

वेद्यन् 1 The act of piercing, perforating. 2 Penetration. 3 Evacuation. 4 Pricking, wounding. 5 Depth (of an excavation).

वेद्यिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यो 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. 2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यम् m. 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 23. 2 N. of Brāhman, the creator; तं वेद्यं विदधे पुनः महासूक्तम् R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. 3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brāhman); Ku. 2. 14. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 Of Viṣṇu. 6 The sun. 7 The Arka plant. 8 A learned man.

वेद्यः The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेद्यि p. p. Pierced, perforated.

वेद्य 1 U. (वेद्यि-ने) see वेद्य.

वेद्य 300 वेद्य (2).

वेद्यः वेद्यम्.

वेद्य 1 A (वेद्ये, वेद्यि) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कुन्तलिवेद्यः किरिटी Pg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -With -न to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 5. 27, 74.

वेद्यः Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अयमपि सन्नेवर्षं जनयति व्यासः प्रजापतिः S. 1. 20, Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेद्यन् Tremor, trembling.

वेद्यः, वेद्यम् m. n. A loom; महाविद्यः सहकुलरी बहू N. 1. 12; तुर्विनादि T. S.

वेद्यः 1 The body. 2 Saffron. 3 The egg-plant.

वेद्यः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -ट The fruit of the jujube.

वेद्य 1. 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेद्यति-ने) To count the times.

वेद्यः A garden, grove.

वेद्यः 1 Time; वेद्योपसर्गार्थनादिहोमि S. 4. 2 Season, opportunity. 3 Interval of repose, leisure. 4 Tide, flow, current. 5 The sea-coast, seashore; वेद्यनिलाय प्रसूता मुजेग. R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17, 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. 6 Limit, boundary. 7 Speech. 8 Sickness. 9 Easy death. 10 The gums. -Comp. -कुल N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -कुल the seashore. -वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

वेद्य 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble, move about; Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

वेद्यः, वेद्यन् 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेद्यहलः f. A libertine.

वेद्यि f. A creeper; cf. वलि.

वेद्यि p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. 2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. 2 Shaking.

वेद्य 2 A. (वेद्यति) 1 To go. 2 To obtain. 3 To conceive, be pregnant. 4 To pervade. 5 To cast, throw. 6

To ent. 7 To wish, desire; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेद्यः 1 Entrance. 2 Ingress, access. 3 A house, dwelling. 4 A house or residence of prostitutes; अरण्यवसतिस्थिता वेद्यकाः Mā. 1. 31. 5 Dress, apparel (also written वेद्य in this sense); द्युतवेद्ये वेद्यः 11. -Comp. -कुल the sun-flower. -करिन् c. disgraced. -कानि-कानि a harlot; Mā. 9. 10. -कुल the residence of harlots.

वेद्यः A house.

वेद्यः 1 Entering, entrance. 2 A house.

वेद्यः 1 A small pond, pool. 2 Fire. वेद्यः A male.

वेद्यम् m. A house, dwelling, as a lodge, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15; Mā. 25, Mā. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -वनम् n. house-building. -वादिनः a kind of sparrow. -वहः the mark-st. -वहः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground.

वेद्यः The habitation of harlots.

वेद्यः A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mā. 1. 32; Mā. 33, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -वादिनः 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes. 2 a pimp. 3 a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots. -मनः debauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -वयः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेद्यः A male.

वेद्यः See वेद्य.

वेद्यन् Occupation, possession.

वेद्य 1 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. 2 To wind or twist round. 3 To dress. -Caus. (वेद्यते-ने) 1 To surround. &c. 2 To blockade. -With -आ to fold. -परि-तं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेद्यः 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 An enclosure, a fence. 3 A turban. 4 Gum, resin, exudation. 5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वयः a kind of bamboo. -सरः turpentine.

वेद्यः 1 An enclosure, a fence. 2 A pumpkin-gourd. कं 1 A turban. 2 A wrapper, mantle. 3 Gum, exudation. 4 Turpentine.

वेद्यन् 1 Encompassing, encircling surrounding; अङ्गुलिद्यन् a finger-ring. 2 Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. 3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. 4 A turban, tiara; अस्पृष्टालकवेद्यो R. 1. 42; शिरसि वेद्यनामिना 8. 12. 5 An enclosure, a fence; श्रीकौशिलः कनककुलीपिण्डवेद्यनीनः Mā. 77. 6 A girdle, zone. 7 A bandage. 8 The outer ear. 9 Bdellium. 10 A particular attitude in dancing.

वेद्यकः A particular position in copulation.

वेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blocked.

वेष्टः, वेष्टः Water.

वेष्ट्या See वेष्ट्या.

वेष्टरः A mule; *Si.* 12. 19.

वेष्ट(का)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेष्ट 1 *A.* (वेष्टे) See वेष्ट.

वेष्ट *f.* A barren cow.

वेष्टरः *N.* of a country (Behâr).

वेष्ट 1 *P.* (वेष्टे) To go, move.

वेष्ट 1 *P.* (वेष्टे) 1 To dry, be dried

2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वेष्ट *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; *अथो वे नस्तुतः Ms.* 1. 10; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वेष्टक 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वेष्टकक, वेष्टिकक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत *q. v.*).

वेष्टिकः A jeweller.

वेष्टिकः *N.* of Karpâ.

वेष्टिक 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वेष्टिक 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वेष्टिकः Afternoon, evening.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*), वेष्टिकी *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वेष्टिक 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -*उ* 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Talc. -*Comp.* -*चतुर्दशी* the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. -*लोकः* the world of Vishnu.

वेष्टिक *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -*त* 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; *N.* 4. 5. 4 A portent, any event foreboding evil; *तत्पतीष्यमादि वेष्टिके श्रेय R.* 11. 62.

-*Comp.* -*विवर्तः* a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; *वेष्टविवर्त-द्वारणः Mâl.* 1. 39.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti *q. v.* (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वेष्टिक 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disgust.

वेष्टिक A kind of gem.

वेष्टिक, वेष्टिक 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult.

3 Affliction, distress, grief; *S.* 4. 3, *Ve.* 5; *Mk.* 3.

वेष्टिक 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see *Mâl.* on *Ku.* 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; *वेष्टिक* किमन्वा व्रतमा प्रदान् व्यापारो वि मदनस्य निवेदितव्यं *S.* 1. 27. -*स्तः* An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ); a Brâhmana in the third order of his religious life; *R.* 14. 28; *Bk.* 3. 46.

वेष्टिक 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskillfulness.

वेष्टिक Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वेष्टिक Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; *Mâl.* 3. 1.

वेष्टिक 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifolddness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवेष्टिक *K. P.* 10. 5 Surprise.

वेष्टिक The last month of pregnancy.

वेष्टिक 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वेष्टिकः A standard-bearer.

वेष्टिकी 1 A banner, flag (*fig. also*); संचारिणी देवस्य मकरहेतोर्जगदिजयवेष्टिकी कात्यागतायती *Mâl.* 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वेष्टिकी 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाह-विद्यावेष्टिकी *Mâl.* 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 *N.* of a lexicon.

वेष्टिक 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वेष्टिक *a.* See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वेष्टिक See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टः A maker of bamboo-work.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or produced from, a bamboo. -*व* 1 A bamboo-staff. 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker-work. -*वी* Bamboo-*usana.* -*व* The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वेष्टिकः A piper, flute player.

वेष्टिक *m.* An epithet of Śiva.

वेष्टिकः A lutanist.

वेष्टिकः A piper, flute-player. -*क* A goat; See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टिकः A vendor of flesh.

वेष्टिकः A disputatious man, cap-tious person.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living on wages.

-*क* 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2 A stipendiary.

वेष्टिकः-*वी* *f.* *N.* of the river of hell. 2 *N.* of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a case. 2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; as in वेष्टिकी वृद्धिः *R.* 4. 35, *Pt.* 3. 19.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, sacred; वेष्टिकान्ता वृद्धिः यद्यर्थं *S.* 4. 7. -*न* 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial oblation.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टिकः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Veṭāla *q. v.*

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Cany, reedy.

वेष्टः A wise man, learned man.

वेष्टिक, वेष्टिकी, वेष्टिक 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अथ वेष्टिक *Mâl.* 1; अथ वेष्टिकसंज्ञकपरिचयः *Vas.* *Si.* 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; *Mâl.* 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; *Ratn.* 2. 4 Wit.

वेष्टिकः A king of Vidarbha. -*भी* 1 *N.* of Damayanti. 2 of Rakmini. 3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in *S. D.*:-माधुर्यं यजुर्वेदे रचना ललितारिका। अष्टादशवृत्तिर्वा वेष्टिकी रीतिरित्येते 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gauḍīya*; see *Kāv.* 1. 41-53.

वेष्टिक *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -*क* A kind of cake. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -*क* 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; *Ku.* 5. 73. -*क* A Brâhmana well-versed in the Vedas. -*Comp.* -*प्राज्ञः* a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वेष्टिकी *f.*, वेष्टिक Learning, wisdom.

वेष्टिक *a.* (री or री *f.*) Brought, from or produced in Vidāra. -*व* *Lapis lauli*; *Ku.* 7. 10, *Si.* 3. 45.

वेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -*क* A stranger, foreigner; *U.* 1.

वैदेश्य Foreignness.

वैदेहः 1 A king of Videha. 2 An inhabitant of Videha. 3 A trader by case. 4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmana woman; Ma. 10. 11. -हरः (m. pl.) The people of Videha. -हृ N. of Sita; वैदेहिवेदेह्यं विद्वे R. 14. 33 (The final vowel in वैदेही being shortened.)

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. 2 = वैदेह (4) q. 7.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वेद a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. 2 Relating to medicine, medical. -यः 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. 2 A medical man, physician; अयमल्पविभाविं न प्रदीप इव वायुमयगम् R. 19. 53; वेद्यानामातुरः श्रयान् Subhāsh. 2 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brāhmana by a Vaisya woman). -Comp. -क्रियः a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -मायः 1 N. of Dhanvantari. 2 of Siva.

वेद्यकः A doctor, physician. -ज्ञः The science of medicine.

वेद्युत a. (वी. f.) Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वेद्युत इवाग्निरुत्प्लितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अमलः, -चङ्किः the fire of lightning.

वेद्य a. (वी. f.), वेद्यिक a. (वी. f.) 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. 2 Legal, lawful.

वेद्यस्य 1 Dissimilarity, difference. 2 Difference of characteristic qualities. 3 Difference of duty or obligation. 4 Contrariety. 5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. 6 Heterodoxy.

वेद्येयः The son of a widow.

वेद्यस्य Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वेद्युर् 1 Bereavement. 2 Agitation, tremor.

वेद्येय a. (वी. f.) 1 According to rule, prescribed. 2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; अल्पव्यय वेद्येयः S. 2, V. 2.

वेद्येयः 1 N. of Garuda; वेद्येय इव विमानावहनः K; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg. 10. 30. 2 N. of Aruna.

वेद्यिक a. (वी. f.) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conductor or discipline. 2 Enforcing proper conduct. -कः A war-carriage.

वेद्यिक a. (वी. f.) Belonging to Ganesa; Mā. 1. 1.

वेद्यिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. 2 A follower of that school.

वेद्यिकः 1 A slave. 2 A spider. 3 An astrologer. 4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. 5 A follower of those doctrines.

वेनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्य 1 Contrariety, opposition. 2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. 2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness

वैचोधिकः 1 A watchman. 2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; Ki. 9. 74.

वैभव 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. 2 Power, might; Ki. 12. 3.

वैभक्ति a. (वी. f.) Optional.

वैभू The heaven of Vishnu.

वैभ्राज N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. 2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; S. 6. 2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (वी. f.) Borne in divine cars. -कः An aeronaut.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. 2 Aversion, disgust.

वैमेषः Exchange, barter.

वैयग्र्यं, वैयग्र्यं 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. 2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्थ्यं Uselessness, unproductiveness.

वैयधिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्याधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (वी. f.) Grammatical. -णः A grammarian; वैयाकरणाकिराताद्वय-शब्दस्याः क यान्तु संनस्ताः Subhāsh. -Comp. -प्राज्ञः a bad grammarian. भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैय्याग a. (वी. f.) 1 Tiger like. 2 Covered with a tiger's skin. -जः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैय्यास्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यथा यूप्यं पुंसं क्षमा लज्जयं योषितां। पराक्रमः परित्यजे वैय्यास्यं हस्तेभ्यः Si. 2. 44. 2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैरं 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; दूनेन वैराण्यपि याति नाशं Subhāsh.; अज्ञात-हृदयेन वैरिभक्तिं होहृदं S. 5. 23 'turns into enmity'; विषयं वैरं सामर्थ्यं नरोत्तमं उदासते। प्रसिद्धोद्विषं कथं शेरते तेषामाकृतं Si. 2. 42. 2 Hatred, revenge. 3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp. -अनुबन्धः commencement of hostilities. -अनु-बन्धित a. leading to enmity. -आतकः the Arjuna tree. -आमृष्यं, -उद्धारः, -निर्घातनं, -प्रसिद्धिः, -प्रतीकारः, -प्राप्त्या, -प्राप्तिः f., साधनं requital of enmity,

taking revenge, retaliation. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. an enemy. -कारः hostile attitude. -रक्षित a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरव्यं-कृत्यं 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. 2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरिणः One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. 2 Looseness. 3 Fineness.

वैराग्यं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् m. An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. 2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सयः सम्यक्त्वं पुनः B. 17. 55. 3 Aversion, dislike. 4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (वी. f.) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2.

वैराट a. (वी. f.) Belonging to Virāṭa. -टः A kind of 'earthworm' (इंद्रोप).

वैरिणः a. Hostile, inimical. -m. An enemy, शौर्यं वैरिणि वक्रमाङ्गु निपतत्वयास्तु नः केशवं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 27; R. 12. 104.

वैरुष्यं 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. 2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana.

वैरुष्यं 1 Strangeness. 2 Contrariety, opposition. 3 Difference, disparity.

वैरुष्यं 1 Embarrassment, confusion. 2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैरुष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. 3 Shame. 4 Contrariety, inversion.

वैरोचन्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैरुष्य a. See वैरुष्य.

वैराधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. 2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैरुष्यं 1 Change of colour or a complexion, paleness. 2 Difference, diversity. 3 Deviation from caste.

वैरुष्यतः 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age, see under Manu; वैरुष्यतो मनुर्नाम मानवीयो मनीषिणो R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. 2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. 3 The planet Saturn. -नं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh manu.

वैरुष्यती 1 The southern quarter. 2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7. 2. -कः -कः A marriage,

wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैश्व 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैश्व 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैश्व Mu. 2; Māl. 9. 35.

वैश्व 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैश्व 1 N. of the second luna. month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; द्रुतस्तद्वैश्वः शिववैश्वः...कलशमुदायिणीं बल्लवा लोडयति Si. 11. 8. -कः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विश्व. -स्त्री The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैश्विक a. Practised by harlots; वैश्विकी कला Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कः Harlotry arts of harlots.

वैश्विक 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैश्विकादन्वयं वा बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैश्विक a. (की f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaisesika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Vaisesika.

वैश्विक Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्वः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विश्वव्यास विष्णुश्च कृष्णादावरुचिः शुचिः वेदाध्ययनवंपरः स वैश्व इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्वः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विश्वानि वस्त्रा ललितालकाय मनोहरा वैश्वपत्न्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Kāvaṇa. -Comp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -द्रुवः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (वी f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -दः 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैश्वानरः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वः साहस्यतामनो दूरजु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. 2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः। प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचात्यहं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वानर a. (की f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैश्व 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैश्विक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैश्वः The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind.

वैश्वः A world, a division of the universe.

वैश्व a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to Vishnu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Vishnu. -वः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Sāiva and Śākta sects. -वः The ashes of a burnt offering.

-Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैश्वरिणः A fish.

वैश्वर्य a. (सी f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैश्वर्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैश्वर्यः A jester, buffoon.

वैश्वः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वैश्वः The fourth part of a Paṇa, q. v.

वैश्व m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-horse.

वैश्वः A stalk, stem.

वैश्व a. Moist, wet, damp.

वैश्वः The sheat-fish.

वैश्व (ल)कः A scribe, writer.

वैश्वः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वैश्वः Gum-myrrh.

वैश्वः A kind of horse.

वैश्व 2 See वीश्व.

वैश्व ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

वैश्वः A mountain.

वैश्व a. Undressed, naked, Ki. 9. 24.

वैश्वः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूषकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

वैश्वः Cheating, deceiving.

वैश्व p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed.

2 Developed, created; Ku. 2.

11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear,

plain, distinct, clearly visible. 4

Specified, known, distinguished. 5

Individual. 6 Wise, learned. -कः

ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणित arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राज्ञिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Vishnu. -विक्रम a. displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राजः समसमवायो-चरव्यक्तिर्विष्णोति M. 1, स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तस्यैव श्रोतुमर्हति सदस्यव्यक्ति रेतवः K. 1. 10. 4 Ideal form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram.) 8 Indecision.

व्यग्र a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

व्यग्र a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -वः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek.

व्यग्रुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यग्र्य a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (as sense). -व्यः Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तमतिशयिनि व्यग्र्ये वाच्याद् भविष्येति कथितः K. P. 1.

व्यग्र 6 P. (विश्रुति, pass. विच्यते) To cheat, deceive, trick

व्यग्रः A fan.

व्यग्रः A fan; निर्वर्ति व्यग्रं II. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. गालव्यग्रः.

व्यग्रज a. (जिका f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and आशयिक q. v. v.). -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol.

व्यग्रजं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Māl. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विभ्योजनोपायः &c. 5 A consonant. 6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard. 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजनम् (8) (written

व्यञ्जना also in this sense ). -Comp. -उद्य *a.* followed by a consonant. -संधि: the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना See व्यञ्ज ( 12 ) above.

व्यञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. 2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. 3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यङ्गवकः, व्यङ्ग्यनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकरः 1 Mixture, inter mixture, mixing or blending together; संघे तोयव्यतिकरमेव जलकन्यासंख्योः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तान्मो वेद्युतश्च U. 5. 12, Māl. 9. 52. 2 Contact, union, combination; M. 1. 4, Si. 4. 53. 7. 23. 3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. 4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. 5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' 6 An opportunity. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. 9 Exchange, interchange.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. 2 United.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. 2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संबिद्यतिक्रमः; li. 1. 79. 3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. 5 Sin, vice, crime. 6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Passed over transgressed, violated, neglected. 2 Inverted, reversed. 3 Elapsed, passed away ( as time ).

व्यतिरिक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्त्यमसच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. 2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. 3 Withdrawn, withheld. 4 Excepted.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Separation from. 3 Exclusion, exception. 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. 5 Contrast, dissimilarity. 6 ( In logic ) Logical discontinuance ( opp. अन्य *q. v.* ); *e. g.* यत्र बद्धिर्नस्ति तत्र बुद्धेर्नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेक-व्याधिः 7 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamāna* in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यद्वयस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10.

व्यतिरिक्त्य *a.* 1 Different. 2 Surpassing, excelling. 3 Excluding, excepting. 4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेके लिखं.

व्यतिरिक्त *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. 2 Intermixed. 3 Inter-marrying.

व्यतिरिक्त्यः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. 2 Intermixture. 3 Union, junction in general.

व्यति ( ती ) हारः 1 Exchange, barter. 2 Reciprocity, interchange; li. 12. 93.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. 2 Dead. 3 Left, abandoned, departed from. 4 Disregarded.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. 2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. 3 Disrespect, contempt.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Inverted order, inversion. 4 Interchange, transmutation. 5 Obstruction, hindrance.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite. 3 Incoherent; अव्यस्तं रूपति Bv. 2. 84. 4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. 2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 *अथ* ( व्यथते, व्यथित ) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted; विश्वं भरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितम्पल्यलेहेन U. 7, न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. 2 To be ruffled or agitated; Ki. 5. 11. 3 To tremble. 4 To be afraid. 5 To dry, become dry. -*Caus.* ( व्यथयति-ते ) To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -With *प्र* to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* ( थिका *f.* ) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं Giving pain, tormenting.

व्यथा 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतामवाच्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. 2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वतन्त्रित्वलक्ष्यत्वं तद्व्यथ R. 11. 62. 3 Agitation, disquietude. 4 Disease.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. 2 Alarmed. 3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ 4 *P.* ( विव्यथि, विद्ध ) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; आक्षिपतासु विव्यथ द्विषतः स तदुचिः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमानः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. 2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. 3 To pick. -With *अनु* 1 to pierce, hurt, wound. 2 to intertwine, surround. 3 to set, inlay; see अनु-विद्ध. -अप 1 to throw, cast, toss or throw away; Mv. 2. 23; R. 19. 44. 2 to pierce through; इदममहारणं मे वक्ष्यमाणः कंठद्वारपरिवृत्तमपि विद्ध पतिहृत्पुलितं च Māl. 1. 28. 3 to desert, abandon. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see आविद्ध. -परि, -सं to pierce through, wound.

व्यथः 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. 2 Smiting; wounding, striking. 3 Perforating.

व्यथिकार्यं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata; ( as in

व्यथिकार्यबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrīhi' compound, the first member of which is not in apposition or stands in a different case-relation to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; *e. g.* चक्रपाणिः, चंद्रनीलिः &c. ).

व्यथ्यः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यथः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being.

व्यथ 10 *U.* ( व्यथयति-ते ) 1 To throw. 2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यथकृत *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यथगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मद्ये ने व्यथगतः Bb. 2. 8; Me. 70. 2 Removed. 3 Fallen away from.

व्यथगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यथप्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यथदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. 2 Shown, represented, signified. 3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यथदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. 2 Designation by name, naming. 3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवंव्यथदेशमात्रः U. 6. 4 A family, race; अथ कोस व्यथदेशः S. 7; व्यथदेशमाविलगितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पात-विदुं S. 5. 20. 5 Fame, reputation, renown. 6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. 7 Fraud, craft.

व्यथदेशु *m.* A cheat.

व्यथोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. 2 Expelling, removing, driving away. 3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; उकोप तस्मै स पुरां हरा-क्षिपः प्रसक्तकेस्यव्यथोपणा दिव R. 3. 56. व्यथाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. 2 Denial.

व्यथापः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यथाप्रचः 1 Succession. 2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. 3 Depending on; वमो रामव्यथाप्रचः Rām.

व्यथेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. 2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. 3 Mutual relation, interdependence. 4 Mutual regard. 5 Application. 6 ( In gram. ) The Mutual application of two rules.

व्यथेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. 2 Gone away, departed, off. in comp.; व्यथेतकस्यः व्यथेतमी, व्यथेतर्हं &c.

व्यथोद् *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. 2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 16. 3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यथोद्गः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यथि ( भी ) हारः 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper course,

मंत्रज्ञमव्यसनिने व्यभिचारविवर्जिते H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. 2 Transgression, violation, Ma. 10. 24. 3 Error, crime, sin. 4 Separableness. 5 Infidelity, faithfulness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारान् भर्तुः स्त्री लोके प्राप्नोति गच्छता Ms. 5. 164; बाह्मनः कर्मभिः पत्नी व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 71. 6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) 7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sa'dhya*.

व्यभिचारिणी An; unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् a. 1 Straying or deviating from, going, astray, erring, trespassing. 2 Irregular, anomalous. 3 Untrue, false; अव्यभिचारिन्. 4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -m. -व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिभाव). (Though like the *Sthāyibhāvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *Rasa*, still they act as feeders to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 *Kārikās* 31-34, S. D. 169; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. निमग्न and स्वायिभाव also).  
व्यय I. 10 U. (व्यययिते) 1 To go, move. 2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययिते) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्यययिते, also व्यययिते) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To drive.

व्यय a. Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. -यः 1 (a) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतरायेः कश्चिन्मर्त्यं हि विविधं न प-स्तु B. 5. 12. 33. (b) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Māl. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 23. 2 Hindrance, obstacle, R. 15. 37. 3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. 4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); अये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रया Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12. 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. 5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -वर a. lavish in expenditure. -वराद्भुक्ष a. stingy, niggardly. -शील a. spendthrift, prodigal. -हृदिः f. defraying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. 2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित p. p. 1 Expended, spent. 2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ a. 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षिस्तस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. 2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यलीक a. 1 False, untrue, 2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing.

3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -कः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. -कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इत्थं गिरः श्रित्तमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः सुश्राव सुतनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. 2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; सुतनु हृदयात्तत्वादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24; Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. 3 A fault, a. offence, a. transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवर्तिवित्तिं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; Ratn. 3. 5. 4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1. 120, 242. 5 Falsehood. 6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्ययकलनं 1 Separation. 2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction.

व्ययकोशनं Wrangling, Mutual abuse.

व्ययच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut, off, rent, asunder, torn off. 2 Separated, divided. 3 Particularized, specified. 4 Marked, distinguished; हरिरे ताव-दिदृश्यव्यच्छिन्ना पद्मली Kāv. 1. 10. 5 Interrupted.

व्ययच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Dissection. 4 Particularizing. 5 Distinguishing. 6 Contrast, distinction. 7 Determination. 8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). 9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्ययथा 1 That which intervenes. 2 A cover, screen, partition. 3 Concealment.

व्ययधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. 2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विमानव्ययधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रांश्चि विनियते R. 13. 44. 3 Concealment, disappearance. 4 A screen, partition. 5 A cover, covering; Ku. 3. 44. 6 Interval, space. 7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्ययधायक a. (पिका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. 2 Obstructing, hiding. 3 Intermediate.

व्ययधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्ययसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्ययसायनितस्ततः H. 2. 14. 2 Resolve, resolution, determination; संदीपकार मरणव्ययसाययुद्धं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. 3 An act, action, performance; व्ययसायः प्रतिपत्तिविद्वः R. 8. 65. 4 Business, employment, trade. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Deceit, stratagem, artifice. 7 Boasting. 8 N. of Vishnu.

व्ययसायिन् a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent. 2 Resolute, persevering.

व्ययसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 9. 2 Undertaken.

3 Resolved, determined, settled. 4 Devised, planned. 5 Endeavouring, resolving. 6 Persevering, energetic. 7 Cheated, deceived. -त Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. 2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. 3 Fixity, firm basis; आज्ञानुस्तच्चरौ पृथिव्या स्थलारविदश्रेयमव्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. 4 Relative position. 5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). 6 An agreement, a contract. 7 State, condition.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. 2 A rule, statute, decision. 3 Steadiness, constancy. 4 Firmness, perseverance. 5 Separation.

व्यवस्थापक a. (पिका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting; settling, establishing, deciding. 2 One who gives a legal opinion. 3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. 2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding.

व्यवस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; वाच Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित p. p. 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. 2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. 3 Decided, determined, declared by law. 4 Stood aside, separated. 5 Extracted. 6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभागा a fixed option.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. 2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. 3 A judge. 4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. 2 Affair, business, work. 3 Profession, occupation. 4 Dealing, transaction. 5 Commerce, trade, traffic. 6 Dealing in money, usury. 7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. 8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. 9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्त-माह्वयति; अलं लघ्वया व्यवहारस्तौ पृच्छति Mk. 9. 10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं वात्स्य-मथलंभते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पदः, केन सह मन व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. 11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -श्रेय the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञात a. prosecuted, charged. -आसनं tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1 one who understands business. 2 a youth come of age, one who is no longer a



minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्र course of conduct; Māl. 4. -दर्शन trial, judicial investigation. -पदं= व्यवहार-विषय q. v. -पादः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -नायिका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदं, -मार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of names, see Ms. 8, 4-7).

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की. f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Inguet* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अङ्कुषाद्दुग्धव्यवायेऽपि. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Purity. -यं Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यदि f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point;

अनालयव्ययानं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15.

5 (a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातमर्त्यसना सुदुर्लभं कृतोपकारेण रतिवैभवं Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30, R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सुहृद्व्यसने यः स्वात् Pt. 1. 33.

'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c) तजोद्गमस्य युगपद् व्यसनोरयास्यां S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also).

7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति दुष्टायामिदं विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); सनानशूलव्यसनेषु सहस्रं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68.

अन्वित, -आर्त, -पीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress.

व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यसु a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3. व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispelled, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); यमिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तेः U. 5; तद्वत् किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिोचने Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifest, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed upset. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिद्धौ व्याकरणस्य कर्तुं हस्तं प्राधान्यं विद्यान् पाणिनिः Pt. 2. 33.

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्याकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, वायु. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; दृष्टिव्याकुलोऽकुल Git. 4. 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्ये ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकोश (व) a 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदता दधते नल्लयः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्यः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघटनं 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata:—तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपेक्षेण तद्व्याघातः। तथैव यद्विधीयते स व्याघात इति सूतः। K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विरुद्धाक्ष.

व्याघ्रः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -अग्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अटः a sky-lark. -आरव्यः a cat. -नखः-सं 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -नायकः a jackal.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; चानव्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसद्वर्तित-नेखलानि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. 2 covert allusion, insinuation. -निदा artful censure. -सुप्त a

'signing to be asleep. -स्तुतिः f. a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure ; व्याज-स्तुतिर्ह्येति मितानुतिर्या स्वदिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra ; cf. व्याह.

व्याहिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्याखुसी Mutual splashing and sporting in water.

व्याच p. p. Opened, spread, expanded.

व्यादानं Opening.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याधः 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -Comp. -भीतः a deer.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunder-bolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety') ; पितृकृतशरीरवैतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from अधि 'also') ; cf. अधि. 2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. unwholesome. -ग्रस्त a. seized with disease, or diseased.

व्याधित a. Diseased, sick.

व्याधुत p. p. Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

व्यायः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

व्यायनं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्यापक a. (पिका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything ; निर्देयव्यवसाय व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कः An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापतिः f. 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune ; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death ; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् f. 1 Calamity, misfortune ; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

व्यापनं Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

व्यापय p. p. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased ; as in अव्यापय q. v. 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापयः, व्यापयनं 1 Killing, slaying. 2 Ruin, destruction. 3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादित p. p. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation ; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारं शकुन्तला S. 1 ; Ku. 2. 54. 2 Application, employment ; Mu. 2. 4.

3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise ; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence ; ( श्रद्धे ) व्यापारोपि भद्रस्य निवेदिन्यं S. 1. 27 ; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमनुष्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93 ; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on ; M. 4.

14. 7 Exertion, effort ; आर्याप्यकृती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' ( व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle ; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21. )

व्यापारित p. p. 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed ; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set ; Ve. 3. 19

व्यापारिन् m. 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापिन् a. 1 Pervading, filling, occupying ( at the end of comp. ). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

व्यापृत p. p. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in ( with loc. ). 2 Placed, fixed. -m. An employé, a minister.

व्यापृतिः f. 1 Employment, engagement, business ; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमग्रमनसतया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice ; see व्यापार.

व्याप्त p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied ( in logic ). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः f. 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 ( In logic ) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major ; यत्र यत्र द्रुमस्तत्र तत्रास्तिरिति साहचर्यविशयो व्याप्तिः T. S. 3. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य a. To be pervaded, filled &c. -त्वे The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v. ), ( in logic ).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. -Comp

-असिद्धिः f. imperfect inference.

व्यायुसी = व्यायुसी q. v.

व्यायनः, व्यायनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामिश्र a. Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity ; कंसस्यालमधुजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Gīt. 10 ; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायत p. p. 1 Long, extended ; उवाङ्गव्यायनवाङ्मरुतः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep ; Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development ; S. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise ; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्यायम q. v. ).

व्यायामिक a. ( की f. ) Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act ; it is thus described by S. D. :—व्यायतिवृत्तौ व्यायोगः स्वस्वजीवनसमुत्तुः । शीनो गर्भविमर्शान् नरेवैवृत्तिराश्रितः । एकांक्षं भवेच्छान्तिमितसमोदयः । काशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः । राजावैद्य विद्यो वा भवेद्वैरोद्धतश्च सं । हास्यगुणारशतैश्च इतरेऽप्यभिगो रसाः ॥ 514.

व्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious ; व्याल-द्विपा यदुभिरुमद्विषयः Si. 12. 28 ; रंता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage ; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant ; व्याले बालदणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धे सद्युज्यते Bh. 2.

6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake ; H. 3. 29. 4 A tiger ; Māl. 3. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् m. a snake-catcher. -सृगः 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -खरः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालील a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled ; व्यालीलः केशपाशः Gīt. 11.

व्यायकलनं Subtraction.

व्यायक्रोशी, व्यायभासी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक a. ( र्तिता f. ) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding, excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तन 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. 3 A fold, band.

व्यावर्तित p. p. Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक a. ( की. f. ) 1 Relating to business, practical. 2 Legal, judicial. 3 Customary, usual. 4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक. -कः A counsellor, minister.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृत्तिः f. 1 Covering, screening. 2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्नस्तेष्वः अतो तस्मैत्या R. 1. 21; V. 1. 9. 2 Separated from, singled out. 3 Excluded, set aside. 4 Revolved, turned round. 5 Encompassed, surrounded. 6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. 7 Split asunder.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. 2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. 3 Severalty, distinction. 4 Diffusion, extension. 5 Width, breadth. 6 The diameter of a circle. 7 A fault in pronunciation. 8 Arrangement, compilation. 9 An arranger, a compiler. 10 N. of a celebrated sage. [ He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati ( born before her marriage with Santanu q. v. ); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishna-dvaipayana from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvīpa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विद्यासवेदान् यस्मात् तस्माद्व्यास इति सूतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahābhārata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Pūrāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven chīrajīvis or deathless persons; cf. विरजीविन्. ] 11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Pūrāṇas in public.

व्यासक p. p. 1 Closely adhering to. 2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with ( with loc. ). 3 Separated, detached, disjoined. 4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. 2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. 3 Diligent study. 4 Attention. 5 Detachment, separation.

व्यासिद्ध p. p. 1 Prohibited, forbidden. 2 Contraband ( said of goods &c. ).

व्याहत p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Repelled, repulsed, 3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3; 40. 4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -Comp. -अर्थत one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words U. 4. 18, 5. 29. 2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1.

व्याहृत p. p. Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः f. 1 Utterance, speech, words; न होष्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुण्यं लेके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. 2 Statement, expression; द्युतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 33. 3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily sandhyā-adoration; ( these Vyāhritis are three द्युः, द्युवत् and स्वम् or स्र् usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number ).

व्युत्थितिः f. व्युत्थेद्, 'Cutting off; extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. 2 Inverted order, contrariety. 3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत p. p. 1 Transgressed, overstepped. 2 Departed, left, gone forth.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः f. 1 Great activity. 2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. 3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. 4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation ( in Yoga phil. ). 5 A kind of dance. 6 Causing ( an elephant ) to rise; Si. 18. 26.

व्युत्पत्तिः f. 1 Origin, production. 2 Derivation, etymology. 3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. 4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिर्वर्जितकविदापि न रजनाय कृते जडानां Vikr. 1. 15, 18. 103.

व्युत्पन्न p. p. 1 Produced, begotten. 2 Formed by derivation. 3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word ( opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive' ). 4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. 5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त p. p. Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्स्त p. p. Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युत्सासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. 2 Exclusion ( in gram. ) 3 Prohibition. 4 Disregard, indifference. 5 Killing, destruction; Si. 15. 37.

व्युत्प्रेक्षः Pretext, pretence.

व्युत्परमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युत्पन्नमः 1 Non-cessation. 2 Inquietude. 3 Complete cessation ( where वि shows intensity ).

व्युत्त p. p. 1 Burnt. 2 Dawned, become day-light. 3 Become bright or

clear. 4 Dwelt. -ष्ट 1 Day-break dawn; Si. 12. 4. 2 Day. 3 Fruit.

व्युष्टिः f. 1 Dawn. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise. 4 Fruit, consequence.

व्यूह p. p. 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूहोत्सो वृषस्त्वः R. 1. 13. 2 Firm, compact. 3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled ( as an army ); Bg. 1. 3. 4 Disarranged, placed out of order. 5 Married. -Comp. -कण्ट a. mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूत a. Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः f. 1 Weaning, sewing. 2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. 2 An army, host, squadron; व्याहृद्व्यौ तवितरेतरस्मात् भगं जयं चापतुल्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. 3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. 4 A part, portion, sub-head. 5 The body. 6 Structure, formation. 7 Reasoning, logic. -Comp. -प्राणिः f. the rear of an army. -भगः, भेदः breaking an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. 2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यूद्धिः f. Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune ( विना वृद्धिव्यूद्धिः ); as in यवनात् व्यूद्धिदुर्वचनं Sk.

व्यू 1 U. ( व्यतिष्ठते, उत; caus. व्यापयति ते desid. व्यापयति ) 1 To cover. 2 To sew. व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमम् n. 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेवं जडयामना तु मवतो यद् व्योमि विस्फुज्जि K. P. 10, Ms. 51; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. 2 Water. 3 A temple sacred to the sun. 4 Talo. -Comp. -उद्धवं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -नगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् m. 1 a god, 2 a bird. 3 a saint. 4 a Brāhmaṇa. 5 a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -नाशिका a kind of quail. मंजर, मंडलं a flag, banner. -सुदूरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सद् m. 1 a deity, god 2 a Gandharva. 3 a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -सुद्धा a. 'sky-touching', very lofty.

वृक् 1 P. ( व्रजति ) 1 To go, walk, proceed; गान्तिर्विज्जि दुर्गैः Ms. 4. 67. 2 To go to, approach, visit; समिक् शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. 3 To depart, retire, withdraw. 4 To pass away ( as time ); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नन्द निवारं Vikr. 11. 74. ( This root is used much in the same way as गृ or ग q. v. ). -With अद् 1 to go after, follow. Ms. 11. 111, Ku. 7. 38. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -आ to come, approach. -परि to wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse. -व 1 to go into exile. 2 to renounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Saṃnyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -**गति** to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -**प्रत्युद्** to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

**व्रजः** 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेत्रव्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वात्मनोऽनितेः R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place. 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -**Comp.** -**अंगना**, युवतिः *f.* a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -**अजिरं** a cowpen. -**किशोरः**, -**नाथः**, -**मोहनः**, **वरः**, -**वल्लभः** epithets of Kṛishṇa.

**व्रजनं** 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

**व्रज्या** 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

**व्रज्** I. 1 P. ( व्रजति ) To sound. -II. 10 U. ( व्रजति-ते ) To hurt; wound.

**व्रणः-णं** 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer. -**Comp.** -**अरिः** gum-myrrh. -**कुत्** *a.* wounding. ( -*m.* ) the marking-nut tree. -**विरोपण** *a.* sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -**शोधनं** the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -**हः** the castor-oil plant.

**व्रणित** *a.* Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 3.

**व्रतः-सं** 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अन्यस्पर्शव्यं व्रतमासिषारं R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; ( there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones *e.g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day. ) 2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽर्द्धं मधुव्रतः शत्रून् दुष्टान् प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in प्रतिव्रता ( पातिव्रते यस्याः सा ); यति देवव्रता देशान् पिबन् यतिं पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्कव्रत q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -**Comp.** -**आचरणं** the observance of a vow. -**आदेशः** investiture of a youth ( of only one of the three classes ) with the sacred thread. -**उपवासः** a fast for a vow.

-**ब्रह्मणं** initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -**चर्यः** a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -**चर्या** observance or practice of a religious vow. -**पारणं**, -**ण** conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -**भंगः** 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -**भिक्षा** begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -**लोपनं** breaking a vow. -**वैकल्यं** the incompleteness of a religious vow. -**संग्रहः** initiation into a vow. -**स्नातकः** a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmacārin or religious student; see स्नातक.

**व्रततिः**, -**तो** *f.* 1 A creeper; पादाकृष्ट-व्रततिवलयार्थसंज्ञातपात्रः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. 2 Expansion, extension.

**व्रतिन्** *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -*m.* 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

**व्रध** See व्रध.

**व्रधन्** See व्रधन्.

**व्रध्** 6 P. ( वृधति, वृक्ण; *caus.* व्रधयति -ते; *desid.* विव्रधयति or विवृधति ) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

**व्रधन्** 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -**ने** Cutting, tearing, wounding.

**व्राजिः** *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

**व्रातः** A multitude, flock, an assembly; शपाकानां व्रातिः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -**रं** 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

**व्रातीन्** *a.* Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

**व्रात्यः** 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites ( especially investiture with the sacred thread ) over him, an outcast; यद्यथा हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरिषत्त्रिणाणस्तेः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe ( the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother ). -**Comp.** -**व्रवः** one who calls himself a Vratya. -**स्तोमः** N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskāras.

**व्री** I. 9 P. ( व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति ) To choose, select; cf. वृ.-II. 4 A. ( व्रीते, व्रीण ) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen.

**व्रीड्** 4 P. ( व्रीडयति ) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

**व्रीडः-डा** 1 Shame, योद्धादिवाग्यासगतेर्विल्लये Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स ( शब्दः ) संगति R. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18.

**व्रीडित** *p. p.* Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

**व्रीस्** 1 P., 10 U. ( व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते ) To injure, kill.

**व्रीहिः** 1 Rice; as in वृद्धीहि q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -**Comp.** -**अगारं** a granary. -**कांचनं** a kind of pulse. -**राजिकं** panic seed ( —*कं* q. v. ).

**व्रीड्** 6 P. ( वृडति ) 1 To cover. 2 To be heaped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

**व्रीस्** 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

**व्रीह्य** *a.* ( व्री. *f.* ) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -**यं** A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

**व्री** 9 P. ( व्रिणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, *caus.* व्रीणयति ) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

**व्रीड्** 10 U. ( वृडयति-ते ) To see,

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शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. -शं Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शंसु a. Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंसः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंसु 1 P. ( शंसति, शस्त ; pass. शस्यते ) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; सह साध्विति शंसन्तमनुष्ठितं शासनमयजाय R. 14. 83 ; न मे हि या शंसति किञ्चिदीप्सितं 3. 5. 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; यः ( अशोकः ) सायज्ञौ मायवश्रीनियोगे पुण्यैः शंसत्यर्चं त्वद्यत्ने M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce.

-WITH अभि 1 to curse. 2 to charge, defame, traduce ; Y. 3. 236. 3 to praise. -आ ( usually Atm. ) 1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसते Ku. 3. 57 ; संग्रामं चाशंसति Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसि किं वाहो स्पन्दसे वृथा S. 7. 13, 2. 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish, wish well ; एवं ते देवा आशंसतु Mk. 1 ; राज्ञः शिवं सायजस्य भूयादित्याशंसते करिणवाहिः R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate ( Paras. ) ; आशंसता वागवति वृथाके कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नं कुलं Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to repeat. -प्र to praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend ; हरिणा पुनति प्रशंसते Git. 1 ; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127 ; प्राशंसिन् निशाचरः Bk. 12. 65 ; R. 5. 25, 17. 36.

शंसनं 1 Praising. 2 Telling, relating. 3 Reciting.

शंसा 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire, hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.

शंसित p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained, established, determined. 5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसित्व a. ( Usually at the end of comp. ). 1 Praising. 2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावती दोहदशसिनी ते R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating, bespeaking ; सुवानः शंसद्विकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. 4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शक्त 1. 5 P. ( शक्नोति, शक्त ) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to, effect ( usually with an inf. and translatable by ' can ' ) ; अद्वयं

वक्तुमशक्नवत्यः शाखाभिरावर्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13.

24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 194. 2 To bear, endure. 3 To be powerful. -Pass. To be able, be possible or practicable ( giving a passive sense to a following infinitive ) ; तत्कर्तुं शक्यते ' it can be done '. -Desid. ( शिञ्शति ) 1 To wish to be able. 2 To learn. -II. 4 U. ( शक्यति ते, शक्त ) 1 To be able, have power to effect. 2 To bear, endure.

शक्तः 1 N. of a king ( especially applied to Śālivāhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word. ) 2 An epoch, era ( the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era ). -काः ( m. pl. ) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people ( mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paundrakas, &c. ). -Comp. -अंतकाः, -अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -अब्दः a year of the Saka era. -कर्तुं, कृत m. the founder of an era.

शक्तः-टं A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशक्तं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. -रः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. 2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a demon slain by Krishna when quite a boy. 4 N. of a tree ( विमिश्र ). -Comp. -अरिः, -हृद् m. epithets of Krishna. -आहार the lunar asterism Rohini ( so called because it is figured by a cart ). -बिलः a gallinule.

शक्तिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in सूक्ष्मशक्तिका.

शकन् n. Ordure, faeces, especially of animals ; ( this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकुन् after acc. dual ).

शकलः 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ( n. also in this sense ) ; उपलशकलभतद्वेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales ( of a fish. )

शकलित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलित n. A fish.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married ( अद्वाभ्रातृ ) ; ( he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly and vanity, of low

family and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mricchhakaṭika of Śūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but without cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire ; S. D. thus defines him:— मद्दृष्टेनाभिमानो दुष्कलैश्वर्यसंयुक्तः । सेवमद्वयाभ्राता रक्तः इयालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81 ॥

शकुनः 1 A bird ( in general ) ; शकुनोच्छिद्रं Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspicious omen. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing omens. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. -ज्ञानं ' the science of omens ', N. of a work.

शकुनिः 1 A bird ; U. 2. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhāri, wife of Dhritarāshtra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhan whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇdavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -Comp. -कुण्डः N. of Garuḍa. -प्रपा a trough for watering birds. -नादः 1 the cry or sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind of bird.

शकुनः 1 A bird in general ; अश्वपिशङ्कुतडिनिषितं विप्रजडाभंडलं S. 7. 11. 2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.

शकुन्तकः A bird.

शकुन्तला N. of the daughter of Visvāmītra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [ When Menakā went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by ' Sakuntas ' or birds, whence she was called Sakuntalā. ] She was afterwards found by the sage Kaṇva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandharva form of marriage ; ( see Dushyanta ). She bore to him a son named Bharata, who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुनिः A bird ; कलमविरले रत्नकुंठाः कर्णतु शकुनयः U. 3. 24.

शकुनिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः स्त्री A kind of fish. -Comp.

-अदनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अर्चकः a kind of fish.

शकुत् m. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f., -करि a calf ; शकुत्करिस्तः Sk. -द्वार the anus. -पिंडः, -पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung ; शकुत्पानि, प्रकिरति शकुत्पिंड-कानाम्नात् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकरिः A bull.

शकरी 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहुबोध्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतात्मन्या

ibid. 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवैर् नित्यं कुरु वीर्यमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; 80 यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्तिः or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good-counsel' ; and 3 उसाहशक्ति 'the power of energy' ; राज्यं नाम शक्तिप्रदायकं Dk. ; निराधना शक्ति-रिवायेतिच R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्नियुता लोकशास्त्रकाव्यपद्येषुणात् K. P. 1 ; see explanation ad. loc. 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिखंडामर्षितेन गौडीविशोकं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभेदं वीरलक्षः शक्त्या वदति लक्ष्मण R. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिप्रा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas -Comp. -अर्थः perspir-

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षित् a. having regard to strength. -कुंठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-ः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Śiva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -वर a strong, powerful. (-ः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वाणिः, -वृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वातः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śākta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śakti. -वेकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तिवत् ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्त, शक्त, शक्तु a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्य pol. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारविद्धु जलेन हुतमुद्गं Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 54. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिप्रायः ज्ञेयः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितं कृपितं M. 3. 22 ; शक्य...अविरलमालिङ्गितुं पवनः S. 3. 8 ; विशुद्धयः शक्यमवाप्त्यर्जुनाः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शक्रः 1 N. of Indra ; पकः कृती शकुनेषु संज्ञ्यं शक्राज्वाचते Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kūtāja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठ. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अज्ञः the Kūtāja tree. -आरुयः an owl. -आत्मजः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्थः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -जोषः a kind of red insect ; cf. इन्द्रोप-जः, -ज्ञातः a crow. -जित्, -भिद् m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Ilāvāya. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् m., -शरासनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -ध्वजिः the Kūtāja tree. -ध्वजः 1 the Kūtāja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थ-ध्वजस्थ q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. -भुवनं, n., -शिरस् m. an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -बाहनं a cloud. -शास्त्रिन् m. the Kūtāja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna. 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्र.

शक् 1 A. ( शक्ते, शक्ति ) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शकं जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशक्ति विस्वस्तः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशक्तिस्त्यः शकं शक्तिस्त्यः सत्यतः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वदेशिर्भवति हि शक्तिो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरि पदि शकं श्वाश्याः Me. 95 ; नादं पुनस्तथा त्ववि यथा हि मां शकसे भीरु V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अनेदं शक्येन (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणान्तरमन्वं शक्तिं शक्यं Sarva. S. -WITH अस्मि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -अस्मि 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; आशकसे यदग्निं तदिदं सशस्त्रमस्मि S. 1. 28 ; Si. 3. 72 ; Rk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend, be afraid of ; अज्ञेय R. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत एव न ब्रह्मशब्दस्य जात्याद्यधितरमाशङ्कित्यं S. B. (and in several other places) . -परि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; एवंविधिं संचारिणि प्राप त्वां परिशङ्कते Gīt. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -वि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicions about ; विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽजीरणा S. 3. 14 ; सतीमपि ज्ञाति-कुलकसंश्रयो ज्ञेयोऽन्यथा भर्तृमती विशङ्कते 5. 17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशङ्कमाना समितं कयापि जनादेन दृष्टदेतद्वाह Gīt. 7. शङ्कः A draught-ox.

शक्रः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्र.

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शक्ति *p. p.* 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. 2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. 3 Uncertain, doubtful. 4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed. (See शङ्क). -*Comp.*-*चित्*, -*मनस्* *a.* 1 timid, faint-hearted. 2 suspicious, distrustful. 3 doubtful.

शक्ति *a.* Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); खड्गपर्वतशक्ति मे मतः R. 8. 53; अतिलोहः पापशङ्की S. 4.

शङ्कुः 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief'; *i. e.* sharp, poignant, grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. 2 A stake, pillar, post, pole. 3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. 4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. 5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. 6 The pin of a dial. 7 A measure of twelve fingers. 8 A measuring-rod. 9 The sine or altitude (in astr.). 10 Ten billions. 11 The fibres of a leaf. 12 An ant-hill. 13 The penis. 14 The skate-fish. 15 A demon. 16 Poison. 17 Sin. 18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. 19 N. of Siva. 20 The Śāla tree. -*Comp.*-*कर्ण* *a.* spike-eared. (-*र्णः*) an ass. -*सहः*, -*द्वयः* The Śāla tree.

शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. 2 A pair of scissors. -*Comp.*-*सहः* a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -*खं* 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतमायुः शङ्खः शिखिपुङ्गवोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; शङ्खार्द्रश्च पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. 2 The bone on the forehead; Ku. 7. 33. 3 The temporal bone. 4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. 5 A hundred billions. 6 A military drum or other martial instrument. 7 A kind of perfume (नखी). 8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. 9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. 10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -*Comp.*-*सङ्क* the water poured into a conch-shell. -*कारकः* a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -*चरी*, -*चर्षी* a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). -*चूर्ण* powder produced from shells. -*घ्रातः*, -*घ्रातकः* a solvent for dissolving shells. -*घना*, -*घना m.* a shell-blower, conch-blower. -*घनाति* the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -*ग्रहः* a spot on the moon. -*धृत् m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -*ध्रुवः* an alligator. -*स्वनः* the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -*क* 1 A conch-shell. 2 The temporal bone. -*कः* A bracelet (made of conch-shell); St. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः (-*कः*) A small oar or shell.

शङ्खिन् *m.* 1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 A conch-blower. शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Rāmānjari thus describes her:—दीर्घादिदीर्घनयना वरसुन्दरीया कामोपभोगरसिका युग-शीलयुक्ता । रेखावर्णेन च विरूपितकण्ठदेशा संयोग-केलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी वा ॥ 6; cf. विविणी, हस्तिनी and पद्मिनी also. 2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्खते) To speak, say, tell. शङ्खिनी *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -*Comp.*-*सतिः*, -*भर्तृ m.* epithets of Indra.

शङ्ख 1 A. (शङ्खते) To go, move. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To be sick. 2 To divide, separate.

शङ्ख *a.* Sour, acid, astringent. शङ्खः The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटी.

शङ्खि *f.* The plant called zedoary. शङ्ख 1. 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. 2 To hurt, kill. 3 To suffer pain. -*HI.* 10: P. (शङ्खति) 1 To finish. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To be idle or lazy. 5 To deceive, cheat (शङ्खति in this sense).

शङ्ख *a.* 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. 2 Wicked, depraved. -*उः* 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. 2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुव-मसि शङ्खः युधिष्ठिरे विदितः केतवस्तसलव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; M. 3. 19; S. D. thus defines a शङ्खः—शङ्खोऽयमेकवचनं बहुभावो यः दृष्टित-बहिर्भूतो विविधमनस्य युद्धमाचरति ॥ 74. 3 A fool, blockhead. 4 A mediator, arbitrator. 5 The Dhattūra plant. 6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -*उः* 1 Iron. 2 Saffron.

शङ्ख Hemp. -*Comp.*-*सङ्ख* 1 a hempen cord or string 2 a net made of hemp. 3 cordage.

शङ्खः 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. 2 A bull. 3 A bull at liberty to move. -*सं* A collection, multitude; cf. संघ or संघ.

शङ्खः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. 2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). 3 A yd. 4 A bull at liberty to move. 5 A madman.

शङ्ख 1 A humored; लः श्वो बहि शत Sānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संखे प्राकारस्यो धनुः Pt. 1. 229; (शङ्ख is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शङ्खः शतः, शतः शङ्खः; or शङ्खं शतम्, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शङ्खे; दश शङ्खाणि &c. It is also used with a noun

in the genitive; शङ्खः शतं, वर्षाणां शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; नवः शङ्खः शतं, or may be changed into शतः; as in अर्थाशतशतः a work of Govardhanāchārya. ) 2 Any large number. -*Comp.*-*असी* 1 night. 2 the goddess Durgā. -*अनः* a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -*अनीकः* an old man, -*अरः*, -*आरः* the thunderbolt of Indra. -*आनन* a cemetery. -*आनन्दः* 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of the car of Vishnu. 4 of a son of Gotama and Abalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -*आशु* *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. -*आवर्तः* -*आवर्ति* *n.* N. of Vishnu. -*ईशः* 1 the ruler of a hundred. 2 the ruler of a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. -*कुम्भः* N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-*भं*) gold. -*कृत्स्न* *ind.* a hundred times. -*कोटि* *a.* hundred-edged. (-*ति*) Indra's thunderbolt. (-*सः*) a hundred crores. -*कद्रुः* an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -*संघ* gold. -*सु* *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. -*सुग*, -*सुगित* *a.* hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -*सुगि* *f.* the Dūryā grass. -*द्वी* 1 A kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतश्री च चतुस्तला लेह-कटकसंयिता; or अयःकटकसंयुता शतश्री भद्री शिला); R. 12. 95. 2 a female scorpion. 3 a disease of the throat. -*जिह्वः* an epithet of Siva. -*तारका*, -*सिधक*, -*सिधा* *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -*द्वला* the white rose. -*सुः* *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -*शान्त* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -*धार* *a.* having a hundred edges. (-*सं*) the thunderbolt of Indra. -*सुति* 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Brahman. 3 heaven or *Śvarga*. -*पक्षः* 1 a peacock. 2 the (Indian) crane. 3 a wood-pecker. 4 a parrot or a species of it. (-*त्रा*) a woman. (-*त्रं*) a lotus; आशुवृत्तशतपत्राणि (आननं) पद्मेषु Mā. 1. 29/° योनिः an epithet of Brahman; कर्णः सुशः शतपत्रयोनिः (संभव-यानस); Ku. 7. 46. -*पक्षकः* the wood-pecker. -*पद्म*, -*पद्म* *a.* having a hundred feet. -*पद्मी* a centipede. -*पद्म* 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. 2 the white lotus. -*पर्व* *m.* a bamboo. (-*सः*) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āsvin. 2 Dūryā-grass. 3 the plant *Kaṭukā*. °ईशः the planet Venus. -*भीरः* *f.* the Arabian jasmīn. -*नका*, -*नन्दः* 1 epithets of Indra; Kh. 2. 33; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 9.





Ku. 1. 45. 4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbb. introduction); वाः शब्दः सम्यगधीतः सम्यक् शब्दः सर्वो लोकैः सम्यगुच्यते; so शब्दार्थः. 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. 6 A title, an epithet; गत्यर्थपुत्रं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वन्ति वा. व्यजनेश्वरयः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; हृण चके युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35. 2. 53, 54, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 41; V. 1. 1. 7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. 8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). -Comp. -अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अव्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अधुशासनं the science of words; i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (यौ dual) a word and its meaning; अदोषी शब्दार्थः K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing (as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थलंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आख्येय a. to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. -आबन्धः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -वत् a. inherent or residing in a word. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. 2 the ear. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अयम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; यद्वा शम्भुपतिः क्षितिरहं स्वयं मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52. -पतिन् a. hitting an invisible mark, the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्म n. 1 the Vedas. 2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; U. 2. 7. 20. 3 a property of words called स्तोत्र q. v. -भेदित्व a. hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-म्.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the anus. 3 a kind of arrow. -भोनिः f. a root, radical word. -विद्या, शासन, शास्त्रं the science of words; i. e. grammar; अनेतपरं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; Si. 2. 112, 14. 24. -विरोधः opposition of

words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -शक्तिः f. the function of a word (in Rhet.). -शेरित्व a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपति. (-म्.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 a kind of arrow. -शक्तिः f. the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -शुद्धिः f. 1 purity of words. 2 correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिदुष्टिस्तु-स्वर्णश्लेषः). -नैमलः a vocabulary, lexicon -सौन्दर्यं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन a. Sounding, making a sound. -नं 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. 2 A sound, noise. 3 Calling out, calling. 4 Naming.

शब्दायति Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः प्रयमाणाः Me. 56. 2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. 3 To call, call out to; येन शक्तिनापुण्यमिह शब्दायते S. 4. Mu. L; Mk. 1; Ve. 3.

शब्दित्व p. p. 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). 2 Uttered, articulated. 3 Called, called out to. 4 Named; designated.

शब्द ind. A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish; (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य, often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शब्दः). -Comp. -कर see s. v. -कृति n. conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पकः 1 lac, red dye. 2 cooking, maturing. -यु see s. v.

शब्द I. 4 P. (शामयति, शात) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शास्त्रिलक्ष्यकरणेन नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; R. 7. 3; शांतिं लब्धः U. 6. 7. 2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चित्तं शांताय सकलाऽपि सरोक्षणा Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपवर्गेन शांयति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. 3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशांग वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14. U. 5. 7. 4 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense) -Caus. (शामयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'soothing' see शब्द II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलैः शामयिता वचनैः स्वपतिं Bv. 3. 1; S. 5. 7. 2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. 3 To re-

move, avert; शमितुं येन शामयितुं S. 1. 4 to subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; हनयति वज्रमन्त्राय शमितुः ऋग्वेदेति शब्दः V. 3. 12; B. 9. 12, 11. 59. 5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. 6 To quench, extinguish; Me. 53; H. 1. 32. 7 To leave off, desist, cease. -WITH शब् 1 to be calm or tranquil; Bk. 20. 5. 2 to cease, stop, be extinguished. 3 to cease, cease off speaking. -शित् to hear, listen to, come to know; विश्रुतं येन शते कुतोऽयम् Ku. 5. 3; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; S. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9. -श 1 to become calm or tranquil. 2 to be soothed or appeased. 3 to stop, cease. 4 to be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशान्तिं पावकाय U. 6. 5 to decay, wither away. (-Caus.) 1 to soothe, appease, pacify; Me. 8. 391. 2 to allay, extinguish, quench, put down; तामासा-प्रशमित्वेनोपयुन Me. 17. 3 to remove, put an end to; श्ते (अप्यारं) अश्विष्य प्रशमयेः R. 15. 47. 4 to conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. 5 to settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयति विवादं कल्पते रत्ननाय S. 5. 8. -श 1 to claim. 2 to be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशम्यतीति मे Bk. 18. 28. 3 to be removed. -II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. 2 To show, display. -WITH शि 1 to see, observe. 2 to hear, listen; निश्रामय त्रिवसलि Mā. 7. शमः 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. 2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. 3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमलोऽमरतेजसि पाथिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; S. 2. 7; Bg. 10. 4. 4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शममुपायु ममापि चित्ताहः U. 6. 8; शमोऽप्यस्ति भव शोकः कथं नु वसे S. 4. 20. 5 Peace; as in शोकपरिहारात् Ve. 5. 6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). 7 The hand. -Comp. -अन्तकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -वर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical.

शमयः 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. 2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन a. (नी f.) Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -नं 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. 2 Calmness, tranquillity. 3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. 6 Swallowing, chewing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. 2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वयं f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

शमनी Night. -Comp. -सह ( -वहः ) a demon, goblin.

शमलं 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

शमी (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निशमी शमीनिव S. 4. 2; Ms. 8. 247; Y. 1. 307. 2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -शमिः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a Brāhmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -शमये any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

शपा Lightning.

शप 1. 1 P. (शंपति) To go, move. -II, 10 P. (शंपति) To collect, heap together.

शप (व) *a.* 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -वः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. 'शंपाकृ' means 'to plough twice'.

शंपरः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -रः 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अरिः, -शुद्धः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -अमरः the demon Sambara.

शंपरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

शंपलः 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

शंपली A procuress.

शंपुः शंपुकाः शंपुकाः A bivalve shell. शंपुकः 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a *Śūdra* (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma: see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15.)

शंपः 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

शंपली A bawd, procuress.

शंप *a.* Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -युः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 Of Brahman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of *Siddha*. -Comp. -शमयः, -नंदनः. -शुभः epithets of Kārtikeya of Ganesa. -शिवः 1 N. of Durgā. 2 emblem of robalan (आमलकी). -शुद्धः the white lotus.

शम्पा 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

शम्प *a.* (शम्प-जी *f.*) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); शम्पिजागरये दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; 80 उद्यानशय, पार्श्वशय, कुक्षेशय, विलेशय &c. -वः 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A curse, imprecation, curse.

शम्प *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शम्प *a.* Sleepy, sleeping. -शम्पः 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the bo-constrictor. 3 A bear. 4 A fish.

शम्पने 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; शम्पनस्थाने न शम्पते Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp.

शम्प (आ) शम्पः-रः, -शम्पः a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -शम्पराज्ञी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -शम्पः a bed-fellow. -शम्पः a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शम्पनीयः A bed, couch; शम्पनीयं शम्पनीयम् R. 8. 66; कृतसम्पत्तयः शम्पनीयसिंहासने U. 3. 21; (शम्पनीयम् in the same sense).

शम्पनकः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शम्पलु *a.* Sleepy, slothful; Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the bo-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

शम्पित *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, reposed, sleep. 2 Lying down.

शम्पुः A large snake, the boa.

शम्प्या 1 A bed, couch; शम्प्या शम्पितः Sānti. 4. 9; मही तस्या शम्प्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -आयुक्तः, -वाहः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -शम्प्याः the side of a bed. -वत *a.* 1 living in a bed. 2 confined to a bed -वतः a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

शरः 1 An arrow, shaft; शरं निक्षिप्तं निपाता वज्रशरः शरसे S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांशः शरकांशस्य M. 3. 8; शुभेन सीता शरपादुके R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. 3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -रः Water. -Comp. -अमरः an excellent arrow. -अमरः archery. -अमरः, आरयः an arrow-shooter, a bow;

R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आमयः a quiver. -आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. -शरीका an arrow. -शरः the mango tree. -ओषः a shower or multitude of arrows. -शरः 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow. -शरः shooting with arrows, archery. -शरः fresh butter. -शमन् *m.* an epithet

of Kārtikeya; R. 3. 29. -जालः a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -वाधः an arrow's flight. -शरानः a bow-shot. -शूलः, शूलः the feathered end of an arrow. -फलः the blade or barb of an arrow. -शयः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. -युः N. of Kārtikeya. -युधः a bow-man, an archer. -युधः (-युधः) a thicket of reeds; Ms. 45. -उद्युधः, -भवः epithets of Kārtikeya. -वधः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाधिः 1 the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -वाधिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -वाधः a mass or multitude of arrows. -शरानः taking aim with an arrow; शरानः नाटयति S. 1. -शरः *a.* covered with arrows. -शरः a clump of reeds.

शरदः 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower.

शरणं 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also सं शरणाय जगत् शरणं i. 18. 22. सं शरणाय त्वमसि शरणं Ms. 7; शरणं वच-शु-वा &c. to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to, शरणं हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. 4 A sanctuary, cloister, an apartment; अग्निशरणार्थं नन्देयः S. 5. 5 A abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -आश्रित *a.*, -शरण *a.* seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -आगत, -आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख *a.* looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरदः 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

शरण *a.* 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ शरणः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21; शरणो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -वचः An epithet of Śiva. -वचः 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

शरण्यः 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

शरद् *f.* 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); शरदि चोद्यानात् तं शरदः वचनं शरद् R. 4. 24. 2 A year; तं जीव शरद् शतं; R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; M. 1. 15. -Comp. -शरदः the end of autumn, winter. -शरद्वरः an autumnal cloud. -उद्यानशयः an autumnal lake. -कानिह *m.* a dog. -काशः the

autumnal season. -वनः, मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चन्द्रः (शरच्चन्द्रः) the autumnal moon. -विष्वाना an autumnal night. -पद्मः -शः the white lotus. -पर्वन् *n.* the festival called *Kojāgara*; *q. v.* -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. 2 A year.

शरद्विज *a.* Autumnal.

शरभः 1 A young elephant. 2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; *पञ्चकुलमजिह्वं सोद्वालंश्च दृष्टव्यं* Rs. 1. 23; *अश्वपादः शरभः सिंहपादी Mb. 3* A camel. 4 A grass-hopper. 5 A locust.

शरदु (दुः) *f. N.* of a river; see शरदु (दुः).

शरल *a.* See शरल.

शरलकं Water.

शरव्यं A butt or mark (for arrows), target; (fig. also); ती शरव्यमकरोरु तेषाम् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिता तपा-हरा S. 6. 29; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24 a वृत्तमशतशरव्यता यताः K.

शरादि-विः A kind of bird.

शराव *a.* Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

शरावा-चं 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; सोदकशरावं घृणीत् V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. 2 A cover, lid. 3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शरावती *N.* of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमेव *m.* Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं सल्लु धर्म-सामन्यं Ku. 5. 33. 2 The constituent element; Kāv. 1. 10. 3 Bodily strength. 4 Dead body. -*Comp.* -अन्तरं 1 the interior of the body. 2 another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्म *m.* a father. -कर्मणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1 sickness. 2 lust, passion. 3 the god of love. 4 a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य *a.* equal to; *i. e.* as dear as one's own person. -वृद्धः 1 corporal punishment. 2 mortification of the body (as in penance). -वृद्ध *a.* having a body.

-वृत्तं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पातः emaciation (of the body). -पद्म *a.* endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; Ku. 5. 30. -पद्मः 1 the bodily frame; R. 16. 23. 2 being endowed with a body; *i. e.* birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भावा *a.* embodied, incarnate. (-*m.*) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -चरिः *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृद्धिः *f.* maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वैश्वन्तं bodily

ailment, sickness, disease. -सुखवा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1 decoration of the person. 2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras* -संपत्तिः *f.* the prosperity of body, (good) health. -साहः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -रिपतिः *f.* 1 the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. 2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in *Kādambari*).

शरीरकं 1 The body. 2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरेव *a.* 1 (की *f.*) Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; कर्मण्यस्य शरीरेव विराट्पदेव बभूवेति जानकी U. 3. 4, M. 1. 10. 2 Living. -*m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणो स्वाद-जन्मानां सुखाय तज्जन्मादीन् वद्वत् Ku. 1. 23; R. 8. 43. 2 A sentient being. 3 A mad. 4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करा 1 Candied sugar. 2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; Mk. 5. 3 Gravelly mould. 4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. 5 A piece, fragment. 6 A potsherd. 7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. 8 The disease called gravel. -*Comp.* -उदकं sugar water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी *N.* of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of *Vaiśākha*.

शर्करिक *a.* (की *f.*), शर्करिल *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. 2 A girdle.

शर्घः 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be *n.* also in this sense). 2 A troop, multitude. 3 Strength, power.

शर्घजह *a.* Causing flatulence -हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्घनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्घ 1 P. (शर्घति) 1 To go. 2 To injure, kill.

शर्मेन् *m.* An affix added to the name of a *Brāhmaṇa*; as विष्णुशर्मेन्; *of. वर्मन्, शर, श्रम.* -*n.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; स्वर्णसुखं शर्म च मानिषो वरं त्यजति न स्वर्णमयाचितं वरं N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. 2 A blessing. 3 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -*Comp.* -य *a.* conferring happiness. (-वृः) an epithet of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्मा 1 Night. 2 A finger.

शर्व 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. 2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 *N.* of *Siva*; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. 2 *N.* of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्वरः *N.* of the god of love. -रः Darkness.

शर्वरी 1 A night; शर्विन्, शर्वति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. 2 Turmeric. 3 A woman. -*Comp.* -ईशः the moon.

शर्वी *N.* of *Pārvatī* or *Durgā*, wife of *Siva*.

शर्वरीक *a.* Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शरु 1. 1 A (शरुते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. 2 To tremble. -II. 1 P. (शरुति) 1 To go 2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शरुते) To praise.

शरुः 1 A dart, spear. 2 A stake. 3 *N.* of मुनि an attendant of *Siva*. 4 *N.* of *Brahman*. -हः The quill of a porcupine (*m.* also according to some).

शरुकः A spider.

शरुणः A king, sovereign.

शरुणः 1 A grass-hopper, locust; S. 1. 32. 2 A moth; क्रीष्णवर्णशरुणस्य एव शरुणवत्ते Ve. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40.

शरुलं The quill of a porcupine. -ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. 2 A small porcupine.

शरुका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अपस्वतनविशरुका Mā. 1. 2 A penoil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अश्वानां च लोकाय शरुकांश्च शरुकाः । चक्षुर्गन्तीति केन तस्मै शरुकिवे नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; R. 7. 8. 3 An arrow. 4 A dart, javelin. 5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. 6 A rib (as of an umbrella). 7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); Y. 3. 85. 8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; Ku. 1. 24. 9 A paint-brush. 10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. 11 A porcupine. 12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -*Comp.* -धूर्तः (forming शरुकाधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *Salākās*; *of. परि* or *अधपरि*.

शरुगु *a.* Unripe. -दुः A kind of root.

शरुगुलीः A camel.

शरुकः, शरुकलं 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. 2 Bark, rind (of trees). 3 A part, portion, fragment.

शरुकलित, शरुकित *m.* A fish.

शरुष 1 A. (शरुषते) To praise.

शरुमालः -ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree.

शरुषं 1 A spear, javelin, dart. 2 An arrow, a shaft; शरुषं निशान्तदुःखं शरुषात्ततः R. 9. 78; शरुषोत्तं 9. 75; S. 6. 9. 3 A thorn, splinter. 4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be *m.* also in these four senses). 5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अलातशरुष U. 3. 35. 6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or

heart-rending grief ; उद्धृतिविषादस्यः  
 कथयिष्यामि S. 7. 7 A bone. 8 Difficulty,  
 distress. 9 Sin, crime. 10 Poison.  
 -हयः 1 A porcupine, hedgehog. 2  
 The thorny shrub. 3 (In medicine)  
 Extraction of splinters in surgery. 4  
 A fence, boundary. 5 A kind of fish.  
 6 N. of a king of Madra and brother  
 of Mādrī, the second wife of  
 Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal  
 uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva.  
 [In the great war he at first intended to  
 fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he  
 was artfully won over by Duryodhana  
 and subsequently fought in his behalf.  
 He acted as charioteer to Karṇa when he,  
 was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces,  
 and after his death was appointed com-  
 mander. He maintained the field for one  
 day, but was at last slain by Yudhishthira].  
 -Omṣ. -अरि an epithet of  
 Yudhishthira. -आहरणं, -उद्धरणं,  
 -उद्धातः, -क्षिप्य, -शार्ङ्ग extraction of  
 thorns or splinters, or that part of  
 surgery which relates to the extrac-  
 tion of extraneous matter from the  
 body. -कंठः a porcupine. -लोमन् n. the  
 quill of a porcupine. -हर्ष m. a weeder.  
 शल्भकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. 2  
 A splinter, thorn. 3 A porcupine.  
 शल्लः A frog. -हृत् Bark, rind.  
 शल्लकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark, rind.  
 शल्लकी 1 A porcupine. 2 A kind of  
 tree of which elephants are very  
 fond ; cf. U. 2. 21 ; 3. 6 ; Mā. 9. 6 ;  
 V. 4. 23. -Omṣ. -द्रवः incense.  
 शल्यः N. of a country ; see शाल्य.  
 शस् 1 P. (शवति) 1 To go, approach.  
 2 To alter, change, transform.  
 शवः-कं A corpse, dead body ; Ms.  
 10. 55. -क Water. -Omṣ. -आच्छादनं  
 covering of a corpse, shroud. -आश  
 a. feeding on corpses ; Bk. 12. 7b.  
 -काम्यः a dog. -यानं, -रथः a hearse,  
 bier, a sort of litter for carrying a  
 corpse.  
 शस्त्र } See शस्त्र, शस्त्र  
 शस्त्र }  
 शस्त्राणः 1 A traveller. 2 A way  
 road. -न A cemetery.  
 शूराः 1 A hare, rabbit ; Ms. 3. 270,  
 5. 18. 2 The spots on the moon  
 (which are popularly considered to  
 resemble the form of a hare) 3 One  
 of the four classes into which men  
 are divided by erotic writers ; thus  
 defined : -सुवचनसुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेशः  
 सकलव्यभिचरं सस्यवादी शशोऽयं Śabḍak ;  
 see Ratimanjari 35 also. 4 The  
 Lodhra tree. 5 Gum-myrrh. -Omṣ.  
 -शङ्कः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.  
 -अर्धमुख a. crescent-headed (as an  
 arrow). -शक्तिः an epithet of the  
 moon. -शेखा the digit of the moon,  
 lunar crescent. -शूराः 1 a hawk, fal-  
 con. 2 N. of a son o āku

father of शूराज. -अदृगः a hawk, falcon,  
 -ऊर्ण-शेख the hair of a rabbit, hair-  
 skin. -धरः 1 the moon ; शरति शरति किं,  
 Cit. 7. 3 camphor. -शक्तिः an epithet  
 of Śiva. -शुक्ल a scratch with a  
 finger-nail. -शुक्ल m. the moon. -शुक्ल  
 m. an epithet of Śiva. -शुक्ल an  
 epithet of the moon. -शुक्लः 1 the  
 moon ; Ku. 7. 6. 2 camphor. -शि-  
 (वि)दुः 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of  
 Vishnu. -शिषाणं, -शृङ्ग a deer's horn ;  
 used to denote anything impossible,  
 an utter impossibility ; शृङ्गशिवो नृपः  
 शरविषाण्यसहनेत Bk. 2. 5 : सख्येन शर-  
 विषाण्यसहनेत see शरविषाण्य. -स्थली the country between  
 the Ganges and the Yamunā, Doab.

शशकः 1 A hare, rabbit. 2 = शश (3)  
 q. v.

शशिन m. 1 The moon शशिनं पुनरेति  
 शरति R. 8. 56, 8. 85 ; Ms. 41. 2  
 Camphor. -Omṣ. -ईशः an epithet of  
 Śiva. -कला a digit of the moon,  
 Mu. 1. 1. -कांतः the moon-gem. (-कं)  
 a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon.  
 -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः an  
 epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of  
 the moon). -जम् a. having the lustre  
 of the moon, as bright and white as  
 the moon ; R. 3. 16. (-जं) a water  
 lily. -जम् moon-light. -शुक्लः, -शुक्ल  
 m., -शेखः, -शेखाः epithets of Śiva.  
 -शेखा a digit of the moon.

शश्वत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally.  
 for ever. 2 Constantly, repeatedly,  
 always, frequently, again and again ;  
 R. 2. 48, 4. 70 ; Ms. 55. 3 In comp.  
 शश्वत् may be translated by 'lasting,  
 eternal' ; as शश्वच्छास्ति eternal  
 tranquillity.

शशु (शु)ली 1 The orifice of the  
 ear, auditory passage ; अवलंबितकर्ण-  
 शशुलीकलीकं रचयन् शशुली N. 2. 8 ; Y. 3.  
 96. 2 A kind of baked cake ; Y. 1.  
 173. 3 Rice gruel. 4 A disease of  
 the ear.

शश्यः (स्य) Loss of intellect or  
 presence of mind (प्रतिमाश्रय). -यं  
 Young grass ; U. 4. 27 ; R. 2. 26.

शस् 1 P. (शसति) To cut up,  
 kill, destroy. -With शि to cut  
 up, kill ; U. 4. -II. 1 P. (शास्ति) To  
 sleep, cf. शस् also.

शसनं 1 Wounding, killing. 2  
 Immolation (of an animal at  
 sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2  
 Auspicious, happy 3 Right, best. 4  
 Injured, wounded. 5 Killed. -स्तं 1  
 Happiness, welfare. 2 Excellence,  
 auspiciousness. 3 The body. 4 A  
 finger-guard (अंगुलिवाण q. v. ; also  
 शस्तकं in the sense).

शस्तिः f. Praise, eulogy.

शस्त्रं 1 A weapon, arms ; धृमाशस्त्रं करे  
 वसिं वुजैः किं कथयति Subhāsh. ; R. 2.  
 40. 3. 51, 62 ; 5. 28. 2 An instr o.

ment, shot in metal. 3 Iron. 4  
 steel. 5 A species of metal (स्तेल).  
 -Omṣ. -शस्त्राणां the produce of  
 arms. -शस्त्राणां शस्त्राणां शस्त्राणां  
 steel. 3 Iron. 4 Steel. 5 A species of  
 metal. 6 A species of metal. 7 A species  
 of metal. 8 A species of metal. 9 A species  
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 of metal. 96 A species of metal. 97 A species  
 of metal. 98 A species of metal. 99 A species  
 of metal. 100 A species of metal.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. 2 Iron  
 शशिका A knife.  
 शशिन a. Bearing arms or wea-  
 pons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife ; पण्यशस्त्रं विवेककल्पलाविका-  
 शस्त्रीयु रज्यते कः Subhāsh. ; Śi. 4. 44.

शस्त्रं 1 Corn or grain in general ;  
 बुद्धेर्गो स यज्ञाय शस्याय मन्वा दिवं It. 1. 26.  
 2 The produce or fruit of a plant or  
 tree ; शस्त्रं क्षेत्रगतं प्रादुः सत्तुवं श्याम्युद्यते ; see  
 तदुल also. 3 A merit. -Omṣ. -क्षेत्रं  
 a corn field. -भक्षक a. granivorous.  
 -भञ्जरी an ear of corn. -मालिख a.  
 crowned with harvests. -मालिख,  
 संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूकं  
 a beard of corn. -संपन्न f. abundance  
 of corn. -संपन्न (व) the Sāla tree.

शसकः-कं A vegetable, pot-herb,  
 herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root  
 used as a vegetable ; दिग्विषयो वा जगदी-  
 श्वो वा मनोरथान् इति सन्धेः । अन्येष्टुषाः-  
 परिदीयमानं शकाय वा स्वाहवर्णाय वा स्वात् Jag.  
 -काः 1 Power, strength, energy. 2  
 The teak tree. 3 The Śriṣha tree.  
 4 N. of a people ; see शक 5 An era ;  
 especially the era of Śivābhana.  
 -Omṣ. -कं pepper. -अम्लं ho

plum. -आरुयः the teak tree. (-रुयं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -चुक्रिका the tamarind. -तकः the teak tree. -एनः 1 a measure equal to a handful. 2 a handful of vegetables. -आरुयः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपिन् -प्रति *ind.* a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट *a.* (दी. *f.*) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called खेभ्रातक. -टं A field; cf. शाकशाकटं.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शाकटय च लोकं Nir.

शाकटिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tula's*.

शाकल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rigved or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रतिशाकलं N. of the Rigveda Pratisākhya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Śākālas

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Paṭa* text of the Rigveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra; as in the *Mṛichchhakatika*.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिन.

शाकिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शाकुन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुन्तलः A metonymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अश्विनाशकुन्तला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्ति *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. -रुः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sāktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः A worshipper of *Sakti*.

शाक्यः 1 N. of the family of Buddha. 2 N. of Buddha. -Comp.

-निष्ठकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -सुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्ती 1 N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः An ox; cf. शाकर.

शाख 1 A branch (as of a tree); अवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायन शाखा, वाष्कलशाखा &c. -Comp. -चन्द्रयावः sec under याव. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. -पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body *c. g.* hands, shoulders &c. -भृत् *m.* a tree. -भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. -मृगः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रंहः 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmana who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रहया a branch-road.

शाखालः A sort of cane (बानेर).

शाखिन् *a.* 1 Having branches (fig. also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -म्. 1 A tree; S. 1. 15. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोदः, शाखोदकः N. of a tree; कुरुवंशोः कथयामि देवदत्तं मां विद्धि शाखोदकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull.

शाकरिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Gaṇeśa. 3 Fire.

शासिकः 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. 2 N. of a mixed tribe. 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाठ्यं Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आज्यमनः शाठ्यमसिद्धिस्तो यः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शाण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Hempen, flaxen. -यः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh. 2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A weight of four Māśhas. -यं 1 Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -Comp. -आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen garment. 5; A ragged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शापीरं A bank or spot or ground in the Soṇa river.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The *Bileva* tree. 3 A form of Agni. -Comp. -गोत्रं the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4 Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy, thriving. -तः The Dhātūra plant. -तैः Happiness, pleasure, delight; शांतेनैव जयजितशानं Gt. 10. -Comp. -उदरी a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 89. -दिल्ल *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुम्भं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. 2 The thorn-apple (वटूर)

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2 Cutting down, destroyer; R. 3. 42. 3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Causing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. 6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः की Moonlight.

शातभीकः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान *a.* (की. *f.*) Bought, for one hundred.

शात्रव *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical. -वः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Va. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. -वं 1 A collection of enemies. 2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयशात्रवज्ञाने R. G.

शात्रवीर्य *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. 2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -Comp. -हरितः तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादुल *a.* 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding in young, green grass. 3 Green, verdant. -लः-लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शान्ता शादुलं Śānti. 2 21; R. 2. 17, Ki. 5. 37; Y. 3. 7.

शाच् 1 U. (श्रीशंसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शाच् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. 2 A whetstone. -Comp. -वाटुः 1 a stone for grinding: sandal. 2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शांत *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शांतरीः 3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतवस्त्रोन्परिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्षिणं दक्षिणं वक्राशः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped; Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6 Stilled, hushed. 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिन्द्राग्रवद् S. 1. 16; 4. 19. 8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. 9 Free from passions, at

ease, contented. 10 Shaded. 11 Purified. 12 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतिं वारे, which is sometimes repeated, means oh, no! 'how can it be', 'god forbid such an untoward or unlucky event' S. 5; Mu. 1). -सः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. 2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and स. -ई *ind.* Enough, not more, not so, for shame, hush!, god (heaven) forbid; ; शांतिं कथं दुर्जनां पौरजालपदाः U. 1; तामेव शांतमन्त्रा किमिहोच्यते 3. 26. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -तोय *a.* having still waters. -रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शांति above.

शान्तनवः 'The son of Santanu'. No. of Bhishma.

शान्ता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa; see U. 1. 4 and कथयन्तु also.

शांतिः *f.* 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अश्वविघातशांतिरे R 11. 1. 62. 2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; Ku. 4. 17; Māl. 6. 1. 3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. 4 Cessation, stop. 5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; R. 7. 71. 6 Consolation, solace. 7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. 8 Satisfaction of hunger. 9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. 10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. 11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. 12 preservation. -Comp. चक्षुः, उदकः -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. -कर, -कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. -गृहं a room for rest or retirement. -होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिः *a.* (की. *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. -कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See शाक् &c.

शापः 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्ते गन्तव्यमस्मिन् धर्मोत्तरेण भर्तुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78, 5, 56, 59; 11. 14. 2 An oath, asseveration. 3 Abuse, calumny. -Comp. -अन्तः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. -अस्त्रः 'having a curse for weapon', sage, saint; R. 15. 3. -उत्तरः the utterance of a curse. -उद्धारः, -मुक्तिः *f.* -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse.

-मस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. -मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. -यजित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. 2 Sworn, adjured.

शापरिकः A fisherman.

शाव (व) र *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Savage, barbarous. 2 Low, vile, base. -रः An offence, a fault. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -भेदारुणं (also भेदारुः) copper.

शाब्द *a.* (ची. *f.*) 1 Relating to or derived from a word. 2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थ). 3 Verbal, oral. 4 Sounding, sonorous. -ब्दः A grammarian. -Comp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -व्यञ्जना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Verbal, oral. 2 Sounding. -कः A grammarian. शासनः N. of Yama. -नः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 Tranquillity, peace. 3 End. -नी The southern direction. शास्त्रि 1 Sacrificing. 2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. 3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. 4 A sacrificial vessel.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle; (सुत्र)

शामरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. 2 A sorcerer.

शाम्रिकः A dealer in shells.

शाम्रु (रु) कः A bivalve-shell.

शाम्भ *a.* (री. *f.*) Belonging to Siva; अनु वाञ्छति शाम्भो गन्धर्वाणां सुवर्तः कृषी Pt. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of Siva. 2 A son of Siva. 3 Camphor. 4 A kind of poison. -रु The *Devadaru* tree.

शाम्भवी 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 N. of a plant (गन्धर्वा).

शाम्रकः 1 An arrow. 2 A sword; cf. शायक.

शार् 10 U. (शापिते) 1 To weaken. 2 To be weak.

शार *a.* Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -रः 1 A variegated colour. 2 Green colour. 3 Air, wind. 4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; Bh. 3. 39. 5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chakraka* bird. 2 A peacock. 3 A bee. 4 A deer. 5 An elephant; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सारंगी.

शारद *a.* 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदः दिवसः शारदिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. 2 Annual. 3 New, recent. 4 Young, fresh. 5 Modest, shy, bashful. 6 Diffident, not bold.

-वः 1 A year. 2 An autumnal sickness. 3 Autumnal sunshine. 4 A kind of kidney-bean. 5 The Bakula tree. -दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -द्व 1 Corn, grain. 2 The white lotus. -द्र 1 A kind of Vinā or lute. 2 N. of Barga. 3 of Sarasvati.

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. 2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -रः An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शारदिय *a.* Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. 2 A small round ball. 3 A kind of die. -री *f.* 1 The bird called Śārīka. 2 Fraud, trick 3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. -पट्टः, -फलः, -फलकः -कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. 2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. 3 Playing at chess &c. 4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी A kind of bird.

शारीर *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Relating to the body, bodily corporeal. 2 Incorporated, embodied. -रः 1 The incorporated or embodied spirit (जीवात्मा); human or individual soul. 2 A bull. 3 A kind of drug.

शारीरक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the body &c. -कं 1 the embodied spirit. 2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Śaṅkarāchārya on the Brahma-sūtras). -Comp. -वृत्तं the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारक *a.* (की. *f.*) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्ककः Candied sugar.

शार्कर *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Made of sugar, sugary. 2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. 2 The froth or skum of Milk. 3 Cream.

शार्क *a.* (शार्कं strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. 2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -की, -क 1 A bow (in general. 2 The bow of Vishnu. -Comp. -अश्वत्थ म., -बाणः, पाणिः, -सुत्र म. epithets of Vishnu.

शार्कित m. 1 An archer, a Bowman. 2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मसंरक्षकः शार्कितः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46

शार्कलः 1 A tiger. 2 A leopard or panther. 3 A demon, *Rākṣasa*. 4 A kind of bird. 5 (At the end of comp) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in -शार्कलः; cf. कुशर. -Comp. -चर्मन् *a.* a tiger's skin. -विश्रीकितं 1 a tiger's play; इन्द्रोऽपि यन्मते विरचयत् शार्कलिकीति Gīt. 4. 7 N. of a metre; see App. 1.



शार्वर *a.* ( *री. f.* ) 1 Nocturnal ; Ku. 8. 58. 2 Mischievous, pernicious. -रं Darkness, thick gloom. -री Night.

शास्त्र 1 *A.* ( *शाले* ) 1 To praise, flatter. 2 To shine. 3 To be endowed with ; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. 4 To tell.

शालः 1 *N.* of a tree ( very tall and stately ) ; R. 1. 38 ; Si. 3. 40. 2 A tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3. 3 An enclosure, a fence. 4 A kind of fish. 5 *N.* of king Śālivāhana. -*Comp.* -ग्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva, °मि *N.* of a mountain. °सिला the *Salagrama* stone. -जः, -निर्यासः exudation of the Śāla tree, resin ; R. 1. 31. -भञ्जिका 1 a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2. 83. 2 a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्टः the resin of the Śāla tree ; of. शाल. -सारः 1 a superior tree. 2 *Asa foetida*.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; ग्रहविशालिषि शूरिशालेः Si. 3. 50 ; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. 2 A house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. 3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. -*Comp.* -अञ्जिरः, -रः a hollow earthen cup. -सुगः a jackal. -वृकः 1 a dog ; Bv. 1. 72. 2 a wolf. 3 a deer. 4 a cat. 5 a jackal. 6 a monkey.

शालाकः *N.* of Pāṇini.

शालाकिव *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. 2 A surgeon. 3 A barber.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini ( written also शालोत्तरीय ; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth ).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. 2 A bird-cage.

शालिः 1 Rice ; न शालिः स्तंबकविता वधुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 13 ; यथाः प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 16. 2 The civet-cat. -*Comp.* -ओदनः -नं boiled rice ( of a superior kind ). -मोषी a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; R. 4. 20. -सूर्यः -र्षे rice-flour. -पिष्टं crystal. -भवनं a rice-field. -बाहनः *N.* of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्रः 1 *N.* of a writer on veterinary subjects. 2 a horse. होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. 2 A toll, tax.

शालिन् *a.* ( *नी. f.* ) ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; Ki. 8. 17, 55 ; Bk. 4. 2. 2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. 2 *N.* of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring ; निर्वर्णशालीनः श्रीजयः M. 4 ; R. 6. 81, 18. 17 ; Si 16. 83. 2 Like, re-

sembling. -नः A householder. ( शाली-नीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate' ). -शालुः 1 A frog. 2 A kind of perfume. -लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु ( लू ) कं 1 The root of the water-lily. 2 Nutmeg. -कः A frog.

शालु ( लू ) रः A frog.

शालेयं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini ; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree ; Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. 3 *N.* of a kind of hell. -*Comp.* -स्थः an epithet of Garuda.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 *N.* of a river in Pātāla. 3 A kind of hell. -*Comp.* -वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 *N.* of a country. 2 A king of Śālvā.

शाल्व *a.* ( *नी. f.* ) 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death ( of a relative ) ; दशाहं शाल्वमाशेषं सविष्टेषु पिबिष्यते Ms. 5. 59, 61. 2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. -नः The young of any animal, a fawn, cub ; कव्यं क पराङ्मन्ययोः सुगन्धविः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18 ; सुगन्धशाल्वः R. 6. 3, 18, 37.

शाल्वकः The young of any animal.

शाल्वर See शाल्वर.

शाल्वत *a.* ( *री. f.* ) Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting ; शाल्वतीः सगरः Rām. ( = U. 2. 5 ) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come' ; U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. -तः 1 *N.* of Siva. 2 Of Vyāsa. 3 The sun. -तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाल्वतिक *a.* ( *नी. f.* ) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant ; शाल्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'.

शाल्वती The earth.

शाल्वकुल *a.* ( *ली. f.* ) Eating flesh ( or fish ).

शाल्वकुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes ( शाल्वकुली ).

शास्त्र 2 *P.* ( *र. स्ति, शिष्ट* ) 1 To teach, instruct, train ( governing two accusatives in this sense ) ; माणवके चरि शास्ति Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10 ; शिष्यसेवे शास्ति मां तव प्रपके Bg. 2. 7. 2 To rule, govern ; अनन्वशासनमुदी शशास्तेषुदीपि R. 1. 30 ; 10. 1 ; 14. 85, 19. 57 ; S. 1. 14 ; Bk. 3. 53. 3 To order, command, direct, enjoin ; R. 12. 34 ; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9. 68. 4 To tell, communicate, inform ( with dat. ) ; तस्मिन्नाद्योपेयं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाः शिष्यमहत् Bk. 6. 27 ; Ms. 11. 82. 5 To advise ; स किञ्चिन्ना साद्यु न शास्ति योऽपि Ki. 1. 5. 6 To decree, enact. 7 To punish, chastise, correct ; Ms. 4. 175 ; 8. 29. 8 To tame, subdue ; Mv.

6. 20. -WITH अद्यु 1 ( *a* ) to advise, persuade ; Ku. 5. 5. ( *b* ) to teach, instruct ( how to act ), order, command ; R. 6. 59, 13. 75 ; Bk. 20. 17. 2 to rule, govern. 3 to chastise, punish ; Ve. 2. 4 to praise, extol. -आ ( usually *Atm.* ) 1 to bless, pronounce a blessing ; कच्छंददा आशास्ते S. 4 ; U. 1. 2 to order, command, direct ( *P.* in this sense ) ; Bk. 6. 4. 3 to desire, seek for, hope, expect ; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्ते S. 7 ; आशास्ततः शांतिमस्तुर्ग्रीनहावयत् Bk. 17. 1, 5. 16 ; Ms. 3. 80. 4 to praise. -प्र 1 to teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. 2 to order, command ; प्रशापि वन्यया कार्यं Mārka. P. 3 to rule, govern, be lord of ; यं प्रशापि गलितप्राधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9. 1. 4 to punish, chastise. 5 to pray or ask for, seek for ( *Atm.* ) ; इदं कविष्यः पूर्वम्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्ते U. 1. 1. ( used in the sense of शास् with आ ).

शासनं 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. 2 Rule, sway, government ; अनन्वशासनमुदी R. 1. 30 ; so अप्रतिशासन. 3 An order, command, direction ; तस्मिन्नापि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6 ; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 18. 4 An edict, enactment, a decree. 5 A precept, rule. 6 A royal grant ( of land &c. ) ; charter ; अहं त्वं शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 240, 295. 7 A deed, writing, written agreement. 8 Control of passions. ( At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer', as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः ). -*Comp.* -पत्रं 1 a plate ( usually of copper ), on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. 2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. -हरः a royal messenger. -ह्रादि *m.* an envoy, a messenger ; R. 3. 68.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. 2 Punished.

शासित्व *m.* 1 A ruler, governor. 2 A chastiser ; S. 1. 25.

शास्त्र *m.* 1 A teacher, an instructor. 2 A ruler, king, sovereign. 3 A father. 4 A Buddha or Jaina ; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. 2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. 3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture ; see comp. below. 4 Any department of knowledge, science ; इति यज्ञतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20 ; शास्त्रेषु कुर्वता इति ; R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject ; वेदांशास्त्रं, न्यायशास्त्रं, दर्शनशास्त्रं, अलंकारशास्त्रं &c. 5 A work, treatise ; शैविष्यभित्तिकाकारं सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 6 Theory ( opp. प्रयोग or practice ) ; M. 1

**-Comp.** -अतिक्रमः, -अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानं conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -अर्थः the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणं observance of sacred precepts. -उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. -कारः, -कृत *m.* 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. 2 an author in general. -कोविद *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -नदः a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. -चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). -ज्ञा, -विद् *a.* conversant with the Sāstras. -ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -सत्यं truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. -वृद्धिर् *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. -वृद्धिः *f.* scriptural point of view. -स्रोतः the source of the Sāstras. -विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. -विशतिषेयः, -विरोधः 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. -विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. -शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kāshmirā. -सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

**साहित्य *a.* (जी. f.)** Versed or skilled in the Sāstras. -*m.* One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit.

**साक्षीय *a.* 1** Scriptural. 2 Scientific. **साक्ष्य *a.* 1** To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable. **शि 5 U.** ( शिनोति, शिजेत ) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp.

**शिवः 1** Auspiciousness, good fortune. 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Śiva.

**शिल्पा 1 N.** of a tree ( शिल्पु ). 2 The Asoka tree.

**शिल्प *a.* 1** Idle, lazy, indolent.

**शिल्पश्चि पेस 'wax'; cf. शिल्प.**

**शिल्पः, शिल्पा 1** A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a sling.

**शिल्पः, शिल्पः *a.*** Suspended or carried in a loop.

**शिल्प 1 A.** ( शिल्पते, शिल्पित ) To learn, study deep or wide knowledge of; अशिल्पितमपि तस्य भवत् R. 3. 31.

**शिल्पः ( शिल्पकः or शिल्पिका *f.* ) 1 A** inner. 2 A teacher, instructor;

यस्योभयं ( *i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति ) साधु च शिल्पकारां दुरि प्रतिष्ठपयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

**शिल्पणं 1** Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction.

**शिल्प 1** Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; R. 9. 63. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. 3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिल्पशास्त्रात् K. P. 1; अयुध नमः प्रणिपातशिल्प R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9; रणशिल्पा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāngas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. -**Comp.** -करः 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. -वरः an epithet of Indra. -ज्ञः *f.* skill.

**शिल्पित *p. p.* 1** Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपदं S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. -**Comp.** -अक्षरः a pupil. -आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

**शिल्पिनामः** A pupil, scholar.

**शिल्पः 1** A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail.

**शिल्पः 1** A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; ( these are three or five in the case of the Kāshatriyas ); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail.

**शिल्पिकः** A cock.

**शिल्पिका** See शिल्प ( 1 ).

**शिल्पिन् *a.*** Crested, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock; नदी स एव वृद्धः शिल्पिः U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishṇu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [ Sikhandin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; ( see Ambā ). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male-child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiraṇyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharatī war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthaman ].

**शिल्पिनी 1** A peacock. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see शिल्पिन् above.

**शिल्पः-रं 1** The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगम गौरी शिल्पं शिल्पिन् Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, tuft. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The armpit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -**Comp.** -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

**शिल्पिणी 1** An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre; see App. I.

**शिल्पिन् *a.* ( जी. f. ) 1** Created, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; शिल्पि-दृशना Me. 82. -*m.* 1 A mountain; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिल्पिणां गणः शेते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अजामर्ग.

**शिल्पा 1** A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Māl. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A flame; प्रमत्तहत्या शिल्पेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. -**Comp.** -तण्डः a lamp-stand. -धरः a peacock. -जं a peacock's feather. -धारः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -चल *a.* pointed, crested. ( -लः ) a peacock. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing.

**शिल्पाः** The crest of a peacock.

**शिल्पावत् 1** Created. 2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp. 2 Fire.

**शिल्पिन् *a.* 1** Pointed. 2 Created, tufted. 3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 23; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; शिल्पिन् सखीं सखातोर्व शिल्पिन् शिल्पिन् Gīt. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmaṇa. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Ketu. 13 The number 'three'. 14 The Chitraka tree. -**Comp.** -जंत, शिल्पः blue vitriol. -वृक्षः 1 an epithet of Ś Kārtikeya. 2 smoke. -विषः, -वृक्षः a peacock's tail. -वृक्षः an antelope. -वृक्षः a gourd. -वृक्षः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -शिल्पा 1 a flame. 2 a peacock's crest.

शिशुः 1 A pot-herb. 2 A kind of tree.  
 शिशु 1 P. ( शिशुति ) To go, move.  
 शिशु 1 P. ( शिशुति ) To smell.  
 शिशुः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.  
 शिशुः 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron. 3 A glass-vessel.  
 शिशुः 1 The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.  
 शिशु 1. 2. A., 10. U. ( शिशुते, शिशुते, शिशुति-ते, शिशुति ) To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62.  
 शिशुः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.  
 शिशुजिका A chain worn round the loins.  
 शिशु 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. 2 A bow-string.  
 शिशुति p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -सं Tinkling, jingling (cf. anklets &c.) ; शिशुति राजेश्वरानां वेदे दृष्टशिशुति V. 4. 14.  
 शिशुजिनी 1 A bow-string. 2 An anklet ( worn round the feet ).  
 शिशु 1 P. ( शिशुति ) To slight, despise, disregard.  
 शिशु p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, emaciated. 3 Wasted, declined. 4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अयः a thorn. -सर a. sharp-edged. -शुक्रः 1 barley. 2 wheat.  
 शिशुतः f. The river Sutelej ; see शिशुतः.  
 शिशुति a. 1 White. 2 Black ; Si. 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कटः 1 an epithet of Siva ; तस्यास्य शिशु-कटस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वा Ku. 2. 61, 6. 81. 2 a peacock ; अयनतशिशुकटकवलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरितागुरेणजालाः Si. 4. 56. 3 a gallinule. -छद्ः, -रक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस्य m. an epithet of Rāma ; विश्वयन्तं शिशुवाससस्तनुं Si. 1. 6.  
 शिशुल a. 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. 2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. 3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; S. 2. 8. 4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. 5 Weak, feeble ; अशिशुलपरिमं U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. 6 Flaccid, flabby. 7 Dissolved. 8 Decayed. 9 Ineffective, futile, vain. 10 Careless. 11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. 12 Cast off, abandoned. -ह 1 Laxity, looseness. 2 Slowness. ( शिशुलीकृ means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. 2 to relax, slacken. 3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. 4 to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41 ; शिशुलीकृ 1 to be slackened or relaxed. 2 to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 13 ).  
 शिशुलपति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen. 2 To give up, abandon ; Ve. 5. 6. 3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; V. 2.  
 शिशुलित a. 1 Loosed. 2 Relaxed, loosened. 3 Dissolved.

शिशुः N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. ( शिशुनसु m. N. of Sātyaki ).  
 शिशुः A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water ; शैत्याच्छयनयोगाच्च शिशु वारि प्रचक्षत Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट a. ( written शिशुविष्ट or शिशुविष्ट also ) 1 pervaded by rays. 2 bald, bald-headed. 3 leprous. (-ष्टः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a bold man. 4 a man without prepuce. 5 a leper.  
 शिशुः N. of a lake on the Himālaya.  
 शिशु N. of a river which issues from the Sipa lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini ; शिशुवातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31.  
 शिशुः See शिशु.  
 शिशु 1 A fibrous root. 2 The root of a water-lily. 3 A root in general. 4 A stroke with a whip. 5 A mother. 6 A river. -Comp. -धरः a branch. -रुहः the ( Indian ) fig-tree.  
 शिशुकः The root of a water-lily.  
 शिशुः ( विः ) 1 A beast of prey. 2 The birch tree. 3 N. of a country ( pl. ). 4 N. of a king ( who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance ) ; cf. Mu. 6. 17.  
 शिशु ( वि ) का 1 A palanquin, litter. 2 A bier.  
 शिशु ( वि ) रं 1 A camp ; पृथुहमः स्वशिविरमयं गति सर्वं सहजं Ve. 3. 18 ; Si. 5. 68. 2 A royal camp or residence. 3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. 4 A kind of grain.  
 शिशु ( वि ) रयः A palanquin, litter.  
 शिशु A pod, legume.  
 शिशुविका 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of kidney-bean. ( m. also according to some. ).  
 शिशु 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of plant.  
 शिर 1 The head. 2 The root of the pepper plant ( m. also, according to some, in these senses ) -रः 1 A bed. 2 A large serpent. -Comp. -ज hair.  
 शिरस्य n. 1 The head ; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व ( पुनं ) परं ( शेषं ) कृते नियच्छति Subhash. 2 Skull. 3 A peak, summit, top ( as of a mountain ) ; हिमशिरः शिरः शिरः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. 4 The top of a tree. 5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि महीपटलं दधाति शिरः Bv. 1. 74. 6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. 7 Front, forepart, van ( as of an army ) ; S. 7. 26 ; U. 5. 3. 8 Chief, principal, head ( usually at the end of comp. ). ( Before soft consonants शिरस्य is changed to शिरि in comp. ). -Comp. -अस्थि n. ( शिरिस्थि ) the skull. -कपाः शिरस्य m. an ascetic who carries about

a human skull. -गृहं a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः affection of the head, head-ache. -छेदः, -छेदनं ( शिरच्छेदः &c. ) beheading, decapitation. -तापिच m. an elephant. -तं, -त्राण 1 A helmet ; च्युतेः शिरस्त्रिभुवकोत्तरं R. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीत-शिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. 2 head-dress. -धरः, -धिः the neck ; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा headache. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -धूषणं an ornament for the head. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the head. 2 a crest-jewel. 3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्मन् m. a hog. -मलिन m. an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं a jewel worn on the head. -रुजा head-ache. -रुह m. -रुहः ( also शिर-निरुहः ) the hair of the head, Rs. 1. 4. Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन् a. being at the head. ( -m. ) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -वृक्षं pepper. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टनं a head-dress, turban. -शूलं headache. -हारिन् m. an epithet of Siva.  
 शिरसिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.  
 शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. 2 A turban, head-dress.  
 शिरस्का A palanquin.  
 शिरस्तस्य ind. From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.  
 शिरस्य a. Belonging to or being on the head. -स्यः Clean hair.  
 शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -पत्रः the wood-apple वृक्षं lead.  
 शिराल a. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.  
 शिरिः 1 A sword. 2 A killer, murderer. 3 An arrow. 4 A locust.  
 शिरिषः N. of a tree. -रः A flower of this tree ( regarded as the type of delicacy ) ; शिरिषपुष्पाधिकसोष्णमासौ बाह्य तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41, 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Me. 65.  
 शिर 6 P. ( शिलति ) To glean.  
 शिरः-लं Gleaning ears of corn ( more than one at a time ) ; see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -उच्छः 1 gleaning ears of corn. 2 irregular occupation.  
 शिरा 1 A stone, rock. 2 A grind-stone. 3 The lower timber of a door. 4 The top of a column. 5 A tendon, vein ( for शिर ). 6 Red arsenic. 7 Camphor. -Comp. -अष्टकः 1 a hole. 2 a fence, an enclosure. 3 a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरुना the wild plantain. -आसनं 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. 2 benzoin. -आहं bitumen. -उच्छयः a mountain, huge rock ; R. 2. 34. -उच्छयं benzoin. -उच्छयं 1 benzoin. 2 a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकस्य m.

an epithet of Garuda. -कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -दुष्यं benzoin. -ज a fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -जतु n. 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -जित् f. -जुः bitumen. -चातुः 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिमूर्तिः f. an image of stone. -फलकः a stone-slab. -भवे benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -चलकः a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1 a shower of stones. 2 hail. -वेष्टम् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen.

शिलिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. 2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः a bee; मिलितशिलीसुखपाटलिपटलकृतसमरूपविज्ञप्ते Gīt. 1.; R. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; सा कुसुमपटितशिलीसुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिषु प्रमदवनात्स्यति K. 225; or सुग-पटिका शसुद्ध्यादमिते शशिनः शिलीसुखगणोऽलभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिलीशः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -अं A mushroom, fungus; as in उच्छिदीश q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुंश्चि शिलीशमृगंभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिगारमतलिनी शिलीशि 72. 3 Hail.

शिलीश्रकः A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीश्री 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्पः 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art); craft; M. 1. 6; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -शालः, -शाला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इव शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवायि वस्तुर्धिल्लानि कश्चिद् R. 5. 8; (अनुपपूयति 'undisturbed'); शिवायि पयानः संतु 'a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -चः 3 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdelium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वौ (m. dual) Siva and Pārvati; Ki. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवे N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अकं = कदाचिद् q. v. -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-च) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -इतर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवतरक्षते K. P. 1. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛngi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -वर्जः the planet Mars. -वाति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कुत्सोप कृतु शिवतामिषं भवतु Māl. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal; मा पुनरात्मसुपगाः शिवतामिषि 9. 49. (-विः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वृत्तं the discus of Vishnu. -दारु n. the Devadāru tree. -द्रुमः the Bilva tree. -द्रिश्वा the Ketaka tree. -चातुः quick-silver. -पुरी, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -पियः 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -प्लवकः the Arjuna tree. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वल्गुमः the mango tree. (-मर) Pārvati. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -सेखरः 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -सुन्दरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवर 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रमिश्रिः शिवरालीः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरुच द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. 3 Final beatitude. 4 The Sami tree. 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dūrva grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -शिवः a goat. -फलः the Sami tree. -रुते the howling of a jackal; Ki. 1. 38.

शिवानी Pārvati, wife of Siva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिशिर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु यदुन्दनचन्दनाशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Gīt. 12; R. 9. 59; 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः -रं 1 Dew. hoarfrost; पयानां शिशिराद्भयः जातः मये शिशिरमथितः पयिनीं वान्मरुतां Me. 83. 2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कटेयु स्वलिङ्गं गतेषु शिशिरे पुस्कोकिलानां स्ते S. 6. 3. 3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -क्षीयितः, -रश्मिः the moon; दुष इव शिशिरांशुः V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वामगतेऽभिसार्य Si. 11. 21; शिशिरक्षीयितेना रजन्यः Rs. 3. 2. -अत्यधः, -अपगमः 'the close of the cold season,' spring season; स्वहस्तद्वारः शिशिरात्यधस्य (पुष्पाब्जः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहितं शिशिरागममथिवा R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -ग्रः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 14; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -Comp. -कंदः, -कंद्वन् the cry or weeping of a child. -मंथर a kind of jasmine doule (jasmine). -पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha.

[According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rājāsuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha.] 'हृद् m. an epithet of Krishna. -मरः the Gangetic porpoise. -पारकः, -वाहकः a wild goat.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A porpoise.

शिवनं, शिवन् The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 104.

शिविषदान् a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful.

शिव 1. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-चे) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिवति, शिव) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. 2 To

distinguish or discriminate from others. -*Caus.* (शेषयति-ने) To leave &c. अव to leave as a remainder ; leave behind (mostly in *pass.*); स्वेन नीवार ह्वाचशिशुः R. 5. 15; कियद्वचिशि रजः S. 4; निद्राममलीनः कियद्वचिशि Mv. 6; Bg. 7. 2. -उद् to leave as a remainder ; see उच्छिष्ट. -परि to leave remaining (*caus.* also); मन्विता करेणपरिशिषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -वि 1 to particularize, individualize, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकाङ्क्षितवर्तनदारुणो विपरितो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. (-*pass.*) 1 to be different from; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with *abl.*); Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-*Caus.*) to surpass, excel; Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

शिशु *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest. 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -एः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -*Comp.* -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिशुः *f.* 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिशुः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेषां शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 2 Anger, passion. -*Comp.* -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -शिशुः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिशुः, शिशुका Benzoin.

श्री 2 A. (श्रीते, शयिते; *pass.* शयते; *desid.* शिशयिते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इत्यत्र शयणार्थिनः शिशुरिति गणः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (*fig.* also); किं निःशब्दे शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो ह्ययः। अथवा! हस्तं शयीया निद्रेते जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79, Ku. 3. 12. -*Caus.* (शययति-ने) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one; अहं पदीशयतिशये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass; पुन्यमहामायातयातिशये B. 5. 14; चरितेन पातिशयिता शुनवः Ki. 6. 32; Bk. 7. 46. (-*Caus.*) to cause to excel; वाग्यातिशययति धाम सङ्कलपान् Mu. 3. 17. -अधि (with *acc.* of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon; अथवाशिशु मां Bk. 15. 14; अहं उपविशितियोगनिद्राः सङ्कल लोकान् प्रकरोमि विधेते B. 13. 6, 16. 49, 19. 32; Ki. 1. 38. 2 to inhabit, dwell in; Bk. 10. 85. -उप to sleep or lie near. -सं

to doubt, be in doubt; संशय्य कर्णादिषु दिष्टते वः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115.

श्री 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity. शीकृ 1. 1 A. (शीकृते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकृति, शीकृत्यति-ने) 1 To be angry. 2 to moisten, wet. शीकरः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain; मतसुपरि वनात् वारिगर्भोदराणां पिबुनयति रयस्ते शीकरङ्गिन्नेमिः S. 7. 7; R. 17. 62. -र 1 The *Sarala* tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रममर्षि मरुलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2. -नः Conjunction (in *astr.*) -नं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -*Comp.* -उच्चः conjunction (in *astr.*). -कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः *a.* acute, sharp-witted. -लंघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghat. 8. -वेधिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* Speedy, expeditious. शीघ्रिव *a.* Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रश्च Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -*Comp.* -कारः, कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मिन्निर्देशः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The *Nimba* tree. 3 The cold season (*n.* also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness; आः शीति हृदिनाचलस्य करशेः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1 the moon; वक्रवदो तव सत्यं यदपरः शीतांशुर्हृन्मते K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the *Himālaya* mountain. -अहमन् *m.* the moon-stone. -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तम water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. -कृष्णः -कृष्णः a kind of religious penance. -गन्ध white sandal. -शुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -चंपकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -द्वीपितिः the moon. -दुष्पः the *Siriśha* tree. -दुष्पक benzoin. -प्रभा camphor. -भाद्रः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूकः, -सरिषिः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रम्यः a lamp. -रन्ध्र *m.* the moon. -बहकः the *udumbara* tree. -नीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the *Sami* tree. (-हं) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शूकः berley. -स्पर्श *a.* cooling.

शीतक *a.* Cold; see शीतः -कः 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* Cool, cold, chill, frigid (*fig.* also); अतिशीतलमन्त्र्यमः किं भित्ति न भूतः Subhāsh. ; मधुपि वरदुःखं शीतलं च-म्यमः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The *Champaka* tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शेरण q. v. -*Comp.* -उद् the *Champaka* tree. -जलं a lotus. -यदः -दं sandal. -यष्टी the sixth day of the bright half of *Māgha*.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. 2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -*Comp.* -पूजा worship of the goddess *Sitalā*.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See शीता.

शीतालु *a.* Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; Si. 8. 19.

शीतय See शीतय.

शीथु *m. n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -*Comp.* -चंदः the *Bakula* tree. -यः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a.* Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (*अजगर*).

शीर्ष 1 A. (शीर्षते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शीर्षः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see शीर also.

शीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Withered; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered; shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see शु). -नी A kind of perfume. -*Comp.* -अंशुः, -पादः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्ण withered leaf; (so शीर्णपत्र). (-र्णः) the *Nimba* tree. -वृत्तं a water-melon.

शीर्षि *a.* Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious.

शीर्षं 1 The head; शीर्षं शर्पो देशान्ते वेवः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of alce-wood. -*Comp.* -अव-शेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -उद्धः decapitation. -लेख *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रक्षकं a helmet.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Rāhu. -कं 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). 5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्षयः Clean or unentangled hair.  
-पुं 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.

श्रीर्ष n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शिर्ष after acc. dual.)

शील 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise. -II. 10. U. (शीलयति ते) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिसतमपि द्युः शीलितं भारते वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयति सनयः हशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear; चल साक्षिं कुंजं सतिमिपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Git. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदुत्तमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Git. 7; स्मेरना सपदि शील्य सौचं नीलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अद्भु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शयच्छतुस्ते मनसा परिशीलितोऽसि Rāj. P.

शीलः A large serpent (the boa). -ल 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh.; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached' &c.; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; सो दानं, दयया, दया, पुण्यं, आश्रयनं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं सुपुं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दीर्घायुःश्रुतिर्विचरति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलवद्वाग्दंष्ट्रं तपस्विनामप्युपदेशानां गतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. -खलं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -चारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -व्यचना violation of chastity; प्रायेण शीलवचना Mk. 1. 44.

शीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

शीलित p. p. 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

शीवन् m. A large snake (bca.)  
शुशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शुक्ति) To go, move

शुकः 1 A parrot, आत्मनो सुखदेवेण बध्यते शुक्सारितः Subhāsh.; 1 तुङ्गे रातामकुटिलेः पक्षैर्हीरिकांमलेः 1 शिवर्णराजिभिः कंदेते मंजुगिरः शुकाः 11 Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The Sirisha tree. 3 N. of a son of Vyāsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyāsa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghrītachī while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rāmbhā to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purāna to king Parīkshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence.] -क 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment. -Jomp. -अवनः the pomegranate tree. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the Sirisha tree. -नास a. having an aquiline, nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पः, -प्रियः the Sirisha tree. -पुष्पा the rose-apple. -वज्रमः the pomegranate. -वाहः a. epithet of Cupid.

शुक p. p. 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -क्तं 1 Flesh. 2 Sour gruel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तिः f. 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पान्थिषोपयस्तं गुणतरं व्रजति शिल्पमापातुः 1 जलमिव समुद्रशुकी शुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4, see Malli. thereon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -Jomp. -उद्भवः, -जं a pearl. -पुटं, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधुः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्रः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कृच, देवयानी and ययाति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -क 1 Semen virile; गुणान् प्रबोधयितुं शुक्रे कीं भवयापेक्षे त्रियाः Ms. 3. 69; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर a. spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः -वासरः Friday. -शिरयः a demon.

शुक्लः, शुक्लिय a. 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल a. White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापांग q. v. -कुं 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Śiva. -कुं 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापांगैः सज्जलनयनेः स्वागतकृत्य केकाः Ms. 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -उपला canded sugar. -कंदकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् a. pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -आहुः

chalk. -पक्षः the light half of a month. -वस्त्र a. dressed in white. -वायसः a crane.

शुक्ल a. White. -कः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल a. White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatī, 2 Canded sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoli.

शुक्लिन् m. Whiteness.

शुक्लिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुक्लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.

शुक्ला 1 The sheath of a young bud. 2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुक्लिन् m. The (Indian) fig tree.

शुक्ल 1 P. (शुक्ति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अतोदीदावगोऽशोकीनीमहं चाशिशिष्यवत् Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. -WITH -अद्भु to bewail, mourn over, regret; नष्टं वृत्तमतिक्रान्तं नादुःशोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4; U. 3. 32. -परि to lament, mourn. -II. 4 U. (शुक्लति ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुक्ल, शुक्ला f. Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पतित्वाः शुक्ला पतितुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाय इति सा विजही शुक्ल R. 12. 75, 8. 72, Me. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुचि a. 1 Clear, pure, clear; सकलहसगं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. 2 White; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिबोद्यमहं मयिरे शुक्लं चयः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अयं तु वेत्ति शुचिं व्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचैर्दृष्टं विनार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -विः 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brāhmana. 8 The hot season; उपपथी विद्वच्चममहिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौस्मरः Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुगर). 15 The planet Venus 16 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -शुक्लः the sacred fig-tree. -मणिः a crystal. -महिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -शोचिन् m. the moon. -व्रत a. holy, virtuous. -विस्म a. having a sweet or



pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 48.

**शुचिम्** *n.* Light, lustre.

**शुच्य** 1 P. ( शुचयति ) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. 2 To squeeze, express (as juice). 3 To distil. 4 To churn.

**शुचिरः** A hero.

**शुद्ध** 1. 1 P. ( शोदति ) 1 To be impeded or hindered. 2 To limp, be lame. 3 To resist. -II. 10 U. ( शोदयति ) To be idle, lazy or dull.

**शुद्ध** 1 P., 10 U. ( शुद्धति शुद्धयति ) 1 To purify. 2 To become dry; see शुद्ध I. also.

**शुद्धिः** -री *f.*, शुद्धयं Dry, ginger.

**शुद्धः** 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. 2 An elephant's trunk.

**शुद्धकः** 1 Distiller. 2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

**शुद्धा** 1 An elephant's trunk. 2 Spirituous liquor. 3 A tavern, dram-shop. 4 The stalk of the lotus. 5 A courtesan, harlot. 6 A. bawd, procuress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

**शुद्धारः** 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

**शुद्धालः** An elephant.

**शुद्धिका** See शुद्धा.

**शुद्धिन्** *m.* 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

**शुद्धिः** -दुः *f.* The river Sutelej; cf. शतदु.

**शुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Pure, clean, purified; अतः शुद्धस्त्वपि भविता वर्णमपि कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्यनीयत शुद्धेति शक्तिं वपुरेव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14. 3 White, bright. 4 Stainless, spotless. 5 Innocent, simple, guileless. 6 Honest, upright. 7 Correct, faultless, right. 8 Cleared, acquitted. 9 Mere, only. 10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). 11 Unequalled. 12 Authorized. 13 Whetted, sharpened. 14 Not, nasal.

**-द्धः** An epithet of Siva. **-द्धं** 1 Anything pure. 2 The pure spirit. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Black pepper. -Comp. **-अंतः** a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतदुर्लभाभिर्दं वपुराश्चन-वासिनो यदि जन्वन् S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. **-चारिन्** *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. **पालकः**, **रक्षकः** a guard of the harem. **-आत्मन्** *a.* pure-minded, honest. **-ओद्धन्** ( शुद्धो-द्धन् ) *N.* of the father of the celebrated Buddha. **सुतः** *N.* of Buddha. **-शैतन्यं** pure intelligence **-अंशः** an ass. **-धी**, **-भाच**, **-मति** *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest.

**शुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Purity, cleanness. 2 Brightness, lustre; शुद्धाशुद्धयोः

( चंद्रपादाः ) R. 16. 18. 3 Sanctity, holiness; तर्षाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमादधाना मही-क्षितः R. 1. 85. 4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरस्यागमनेषु शुद्धिर्लभनमन्यत R. 12. 10. 5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. 6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). 7 Retaliation, requital. 8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). 9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. 10 Rectification, correction. 11 Subtraction. 12 *N.* of Durgā -Comp. **-पत्रं** 1 a list of errata or corrigenda. 2 a certificate of purification by penance or atonement.

**शुद्ध** 4 P. ( शुचयति, शुद्ध ) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); वृषेभिः शुच्यते शीघ्रं नदी येन शुचयति। अङ्गि-गवाणि शुचयति मनः सत्येन शुचयति Ms. 5. 108. 9 2 To be auspicious, favourable or eligible; तिथिरिव तावच्च शुचयति Mu. 5. 3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुचयति भैरवात्मा Mk. 8. 4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुचयति Pt. 5. -Caus. ( शोचयति ) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. 2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -WITH **-परि**, **-वि**, **-सं** to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

**शुच्य** 6 P. ( शुचयति ) To go, move.

**शुनःशेषः** ( कः ) *N.* of a Vedic sage; son of Ajigarta. [ In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuṣa. A son was born who has named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuṣa. But the boy praised Vishnu. Indra and other deities all escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvāmitra in his own family and called by the name Devavāta ].

**शुनकः** 1 *N.* of a sage, descendant of Bhrigu. 2 A dog.

**शुनाशी** ( सी ) *r.* 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 An owl.

**शुनिः** A dog.

**शुनी** *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

**शुनीरः** A number of female dogs.

**शुच्य** 1. 10 U. ( शुचयति, शुचयति ) 1 To be purified or cleansed. 2 To cleanse, purify.

**शुच्युः** Air, wind.

**शुच्य** 1 A. ( शोभते ) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुदृशोभते एतेन विः माहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. 2 To appear; अद्यन्तः; सुखं हि दुःखाद्यनुसृत्य शोभते Mk. 1. 10. 3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); राम-भद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजन्तः U. 1. -Caus. ( शोभयति ) To decorate,

adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

**शुभ** *a.* 1 Shining, bright. 2 Beautiful, handsome; जपे शुभे सुदृष्टतत्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. 3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. 4 Eminent, good, virtuous; Pt. 1. 358. -अं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; Māl. 1. 23. 2 An ornament. 3 Water. 4 A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. **-अक्षः** an epithet of Siva. **-अंग** *a.* handsome. (-नी) 1 a handsome woman. 2 *N.* of Rati, wife of Cupid. **-अपंगा** a beautiful woman. **-अशुभं** weal and woe, good and evil. **-आचार** *a.* virtuous. **-आनना** a handsome woman. **-इतर** *a.* 1 evil, bad. 2 inauspicious. **-उर्वक** *a.* having a happy end. **-कर** *a.* auspicious, propitious. **-कर्मन्** *n.* a virtuous act. **-न-धकं** gum-myrrh. **-ग्रहः** an auspicious planet. **-दः** the sacred fig-tree. **-दंती** a woman with good teeth. **-लभः** -अं 1 a lucky or auspicious moment. **-वार्ता** good news. **-वासनः** perfume for the mouth. **-संज्ञिन्** *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. **-स्थली** 1 a hall in which sacrifices are performed. 2 an auspicious place.

**शुभेय** *a.* Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अधिकं शुभेयं शुभेयुना द्वितयेन द्वयेव संगतं R. 8. 6.

**शुभंकर** *a.* 1 Auspicious. 2 Promoting happiness.

**शुभंभाषुक** *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

**शुभा** 1 Lustre, light. 2 Beauty. 3 Desire. 4 Yellow pigment. 5 The Sāmi tree. 6 An assembly of gods. 7 Dūrvā grass. 8 The Priyangu creeper.

**शुभ्र** *a.* 1 Shining, bright, radiant. 2 White; परयति विचोपहतः शशिभुजं शंस-मपि शीतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. **-अः** 1 The white colour. 2 Sandal (said to be *n.*). **-अं** 1 Silver. 2 Talc. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. **-अंशुः**, **-करः** 1 the moon. 2 camphor. **-रश्मिः** the moon.

**शुभा** 1 The Ganges. 2 A crystal. 3 Bamboo-manna.

**शुभ्रिः** An epithet of Brahman.

**शुच्य** 1 P. ( शुचयति ) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To hurt, injure.

**शुभः** *N.* of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. **-वातिनी**, **-सर्विनी** an epithet of Durgā.

**शु(शु)द्ध** 4 A. ( शुचयति ) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To make firm or steady, stop.

**शुल्क** 10 U. ( शुल्कयति ) 1 To gain. 2 To pay, give. 3 To create. 4 To tell, narrate. 5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

**शुल्कः**, **-लकं** 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passages, roads &c.; कः शुचिः सत्यजिह्वादि शुल्कस्यैवातिवाच्यः H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159;



Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; शिदितो दुहितुमुत्कर्मस्थया R. 11. 47; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् पुत्रीयाच्छुल्कमण्यपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 98, 98. 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिव a. toll-collector. -दः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -शाला, -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

छुल्ल 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

छुल्व (ल्व्) 10 U. (छुल्व-ल्व-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

छुल्वं (ल्वं) 1 A rope string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -लवा, -ल्वी See above.

छुल्व f. A mother.

छुल्वक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

छुल्वणं-या 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

छुल्व्या 1 Desire to hear; अत एव छुल्व्या मां सुखरयति Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

छुल्वु a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

छुर् 4 P. (छुयति, छुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तथा छुष्मयासे पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हरमि Bh. 3. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (छुयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -With उद्, -परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

छुयः, छुयी 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

छुयिः f. 1 Drying up; 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

छुयिर a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -र 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

छुयिरा 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

छुयिलः Air, wind.

छुष्क p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; शास्त्रायां छुष्क कर्त्तव्यमि Mk. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स दुष्टे करमोच्छ्वितिं छुष्कयति च दुष्के-ति Si. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless. 7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नादुःखं भूयान् छुष्का गिरमीयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -जंय a. emaciated. (-नी)

a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वेरं groundless enmity. -ज्वण a healed wound, scar.

छुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

छुष्मः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -सं 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

छुष्मन् m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -n. 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

छुष्कः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; वृत् च खलु छुष्के Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिदिः ही, -शिवा, -शिविका, -शिची cowach (कपि-कच्छु).

छुष्ककः 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

छुष्करः A hog; गच्छुश्च मद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानति सिंहस्य कुर्येविलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -द्वष्टः a kind of grass (सुस्त).

छुष्कलः A restive horse.

छुद्रः A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पद्भ्यां छुद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp.

-आह्निकं the daily ceremonies of observances of a Sūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Sūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Sūdra. -मियः an onion. -भेयः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sūdra. -युचिष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Sūdras.

-याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sūdra. -वर्गः the Sūdra or servile class. -सेवनं serving a Sūdra, being the servant of a Sūdra.

छुद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakatika.

छुद्रा A woman of the Sūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has Sūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Sūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Sūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

छुद्राणी, छुद्री The wife of a Sūdra.

छुव p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

छुवा 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five; a fire-place, a grindstone, a broom, a

mortar, and a water-pot; पंच छुवा एवस्य स्य सुती वेणुयुष्करः । कंडवी चोदकुंभश्च वच्यते यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.

छुव्य a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनं च छुव्यः दृष्टिः Māl. 1. 17; see छुव्यहृदय below. 3 Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; छुव्यश्च भूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; छुव्यः जगाम भवनामिच्छुली कथञ्चित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अयुल्लापकशून्याने अंशलिः S. 5; दया, ज्ञानं &c. 7 Indifferent. 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked. -न्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot.

4 Non-entirety, (absolute) non-existence; दृष्यशून्यविदेवः N. 1. 21. -Comp.

-मन्यः a hollow reed. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -मुख, -वदन a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वाचः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -दृढ a. 1 absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

छुव्या 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

छुव 10 U. (छुवयति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

छुर a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; छुरेष्ठ भूरा न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Sāla tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Kṛishṇa. -Comp.

-कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mr. 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

छुरणः A kind of esculent root.

छुरेत्य a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

छुर्य-दं A winnowing-basket. -दः A measure of two Dronas. -Comp.

-कर्णः an elephant. -जङ्गल-जी (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets,' N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears

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and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40].  
-वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शुर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. 2 N. of Śūrapākṣā.

शुर्मः-शुर्मिः *m. f.*, शुर्मिका, शुर्मी 1 An iron-image. 2 An anvil.

शूल 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. 2 To make a loud noise. 3 To make ill, disorder.

शूलः-ल 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. 2 The trident of Śiva. 3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूलम् cf. अयः शूल. 4 A stake for impaling criminals; (विभ्रतु) स्फुटेन शूलं इत्येन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. 5 Any acute or sharp pain. 6 Colic. 7 Gout, rheumatism. 8 Death. 9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अयः the point of a pike. -प्रथिः *f.* a kind of Dūrvā grass. -घातनं iron-filings. -प्र *a.* sedative, anodyne. -धन्वन, -धर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पाणि, -श्रुत *m.* epithets of Śiva; अयिमतवलिम्नः शूलपाणिरामिल्यां Śi. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -हस्तः the castor oil plant. -रथ *a.* impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. 2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक *a.* 1 Having a spike. 2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् *a.* 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लघुः शूली R. 15. 5. 2 Suffering from colic. -*m.* 1 A spearman. 2 A hare. 3 N. of Śiva; दुर्जसंघातलिपटवतः शूलिनः द्वापरनारा Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिन् The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य *a.* 1 Roasted on a spit; S. 2. 2 Deserving impalement. -रथं Roasted meat.

शृष 1 P. (शृषति) 1 To produce, beget. 2 To bring forth.

शूकालः A jackal; see कुमाल below.  
शूकालः 1 A jackal. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 A coward. 4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. 5 N. of Krishna. -Comp.

-कैलिः a kind of jujube. -जंघुः-शू *f.* a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रथः an epithet of Śiva.

शूकालिका, शूकाली 1 A female jackal. 2 A fox. 3 Flight, retreat.

शूलकः-ल-लं 1 An iron-chain, fetter. 2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; कीलकदासलालशूलकानि Dk.; पञ्चलसप्तशतशूलकानि Gtt. 3. 3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; शूलकानि शूलशूलकानि B. 5. 72; Kā.

7. 31. 4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. 5 A measuring chain. 6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शूलकः 1 A chain. 2 A camel in general.

शूलकित *a.* Chained, fettered, bound.

शूर्प 1 A horn; वन्येदिदानीं महिषैस्तद्वधः शूर्पाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकायां R. 16. 13; गार्हता महिषा निपानसलिलं शूर्पेभुङ्क्षुस्तद्विं S. 2. 6. 2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शूर्पं इति पवनः किं विदितुमुत्सृज्यभिः Me. 14. 52; Ki. 15. 42; R. 13. 26. 3 The top of a building, turret. 4 Elevation, height. 5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शूर्पं स इति विनयाधिकृतः परेषामव्युत्क्रान्तं न मय्येनं तु दीर्घाद्युः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). 6 A cusp or horn of the moon. 7 Any peak, point or projection in general. 8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. 9 A syringe; वणोदकैः काचन-शूर्पमुदकैः R. 16. 70. 10 Excess of love, rising of desire. 11 A mark, sign. 12 A lotus. -Comp. -अंतरं the space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) also-wood. -प्रहारिन् *a.* butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -मोहिन् *m.* the Champaka tree. -नेर 1 N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzāpura; U. 1. 21. 2 ginger.

शूर्पकः-क 1 A horn. 2 A horn of the moon. 3 Any pointed thing. 4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शूर्पकत *a.* Peaked. -*m.* A mountain.

शूर्पादः, शूर्पादकः 1 N. of a mountain. 2 N. of a plant. -दं, -कं A place where four roads meet.

शूर्पारः 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संयोगशूर्पार and विप्रलम्बशूर्पार q. q. v. v.); शूर्पारः सखि स्मृतिमानिव मयौ दुःखौ इति क्रीडति Gtt. 1; (it is thus defined:—दुःखः क्षिया क्षियाः दुःखि संयोगं प्रति वा सुखा । स शूर्पार इति स्वातः कीडा-रथादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). 2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 9.

3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. 4 Coition, sexual union. 5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. 6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves.

2 Red lead. 3 Undried ginger. 4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. 5 Agallochum. -Comp. -नेहा an amorous or love-gesture; R. 6.

12. -भाषितं amorous talk. -शूषणं red lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love.

-विधिः-वेष्टः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes.

-सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. मर्मसचिव.

शूर्पारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शूर्पारित *a.* 1 Impassioned, affected by love. 2 Reddened. 3 Adorned.

शूर्पारिन् *a.* Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -*m.* 1 An impassioned lover. 2 A ruby. 3 An elephant. 4 Dress, decoration. 5 The betel-nut tree. 6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see शूर्पल.

शूर्पिः Gold for ornaments. -*f.* The sheat-fish.

शूर्पिकं A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शूर्पिणः A ram.

शूर्पिणी 1 A cow. 2 The Arabian jasmīne.

शूर्पिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Horned. 2 Crested, peaked. -*m.* 1 A mountain. 2 An elephant. 3 A tree. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 N. of one of Śiva's attendants; शूर्पी शूर्पी रिदितुं डी Ak.

शूर्पी 1 Gold used for ornaments. 2 A kind of medicinal root. 3 A kind of poison. 4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शूर्पिः *f.* A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad.

शृत *p. p.* 1 Cooked. 2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृष 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional), (शृषते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शृषति) 1 To moisten, wet. 2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शृषयति) 1 To strive. 2 To take, grasp. 3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृषुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). 2 The anus.

शृष 9 P. (शृषति, शृषी) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To kill, destroy; Ki. 14. 13. -*pass.* (शृषते) 1 To be shattered. 2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अव to seize away. (-*pass.*) to fade or wither; शृष्य वा सर्वलोकस्य विशर्षितं वनेऽयम् Bk. 2. 104.

शेरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्वाद्यवेष्टुशेरं Ku. 5. 98, 7. 32; नवकरनिकरेण सट्टवधुकसुवस्तवकचित्तमेवे. शेरं विभ्रतमि Śi. 11. 46, 4. 50; मण्यवेष्टुशेरसी-भूता पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 2 A diadem; crown. 3 A peak, summit. 4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). 5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेषः, शेषम् *m.*, शेषः-कं, शेषम् *m.* 1 The penis. 2 A testicle, 3 A tail,

शेकालि-ली: शेकालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेकालिकाकुसुममयनोदरपि Rs. 3. 14.

शेखुषी Intellect, understanding.

शेख 1 P. (शेखति) 1 To go, move. 2 To tremble.

शेखः 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 Wealth, treasure. -च 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -Comp. -धि: 1 A valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेखिलेखि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्व कामाः शेखविजीविते वा स्त्रीणां मर्मा र्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेखल 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant.

शेखलिनी A river.

शेखलः See शेखल.

शेष *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; श्वेषि शेषोपयुग्यविर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; शक्तिशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -च -च 1 Remains, rest, residue; श्रृणुशेषोद्दिशेयश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च। पुनश्च वर्धते ब्रह्माण्डस्माच्छेषं न करिष्ये Chāṇ. 40; अख-शेष Me. 38; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेष V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -च: 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Viṣṇu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषश्च मरुत्या न वदुषि ह्यमं न क्षिपयेत् यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13, 6. 68; Me. 110, R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Śeṣha). -च The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 3. 22. -च The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases). -Comp. -अक्षं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -भागः the remainder. -भाजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -सयनः, -स्यारिश्च *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu.

शेषः 1 A student who studies Śikṣā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शेषिका: One skilled in Śikṣā.

शेष्य Learning, proficiency.

शेष्य Quickness, rapidity.

शेष्य Cold, coldness, frigidity;

शेष्य हि कथापद्धतिजलस्य R. 5. 64, Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैथयः N. of Śātyaki.

शैथ्याः (*m. pl.*) The descendants of Sini.

शैथय See शैथय.

शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैल शैल न माणिक्यं मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Chāṇ. 55; शैले मलयदुते R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone. -लं 1 Borax, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रं the peak of a mountain. -अदः 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himalāya. -आसयं benzoin. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -चं चं a kind of sandal. -जं 1 benzoin. 2 bitumen. -जा, -जनया, -पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अवाहः प्रालम्बं परितरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -चन्वत् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -निर्वोमः benzoin. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -भित्ति *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रं चं a cave, cavern. -शिबिरं the ocean. -सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलक 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Śiva's attendant.

शैलालिख *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिष्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat.

शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेण-चर्वाणामियं शैली यत्प्रवाभिप्रायमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयति Kull. on Me. 1. 4. 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलूषः 1 An actor, a dancer; आः शैलूषासद् Ve. 1; एते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलूषजनं व्याहन्ति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैलूष इवैव भूमिकां Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree.

शैलूषिकः One who follows the profession of an actor.

शैलेय *a.* (शै *f.*) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -चः 1 A lion. 2 A bee -चं 1 Benzoin; शैलेयचिनी शिला-तलपि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock salt.

शैलेय *a.* (शै *f.*) Stony. -चं चं Rockiness, hardness.

शैय *a.* (शै *f.*) Relating to the god Śiva. -चः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -चं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

शैयलः A kind of aquatic plant, moss;

सप्तजिन्मनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रयं S. 1. 20. -ल A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse (in general).

शैव्यं Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen.). शैव्यात्मभूति पोषितां त्रिंशं U. 1. 45; शैव्येभ्यस्तद्विद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (शै *f.*) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -चः A black kind of the Chāṭaka bird.

शैयोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of youth.

शौ 4-P. (स्मृति, शात or शित, *pass.* शान्ते; *caus.* शान्तयति; *desid.* शिशान्ति) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -WITH मि to sharpen.

शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; शोककल्पमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; Bg. 1. 6. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अग्नयः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -चक्षां indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Aśoka tree. -परायण, -लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोचने Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable; deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable; pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -Comp. -केसः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शोदीर्घं Valour, heroism.

शोड *a.* 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked. 3 Idle, lazy. -चः 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat.

शोष् 1 P. (शोषति) 1 To go, move. 2 To become red.

शोष *a.* (शार or शी *f.*) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्वानाश्वनक्षत्रशोषितशोषवाधिरुसद्विपति कृपांस्तद् देवि श्रीमः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -जः 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātāliputra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रशीलार्थिवादिनीं तां प्राप्ती-र्यां शोष इवोच्यते B. 7. 86. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -जं 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -Comp. -अङ्गः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अमल *m.*, -चक्रः 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby. -चक्र a red lotus. -रत्न a ruby.

**शोणित** *a.* 1 Red, purple, crimson. -*नं* 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपाणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. 2 Saffron. -*Comp.* -आङ्गं saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood stained. -उपलः a ruby. -चन्दन red sandal. -य *a.* blood-sucking. -पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa.

**शोणिमन्** *m.* Redness.

**शोथः** Swelling, intumescence. -*Comp.* -ह, -जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -नजित् hog-weed. -रोगः dropsy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking nut plant.

**शोधः** 1 Purification. 2 Correction, rectification. 3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). 4 Retaliation, requital.

**शोधक** *a.* (का or पिका *f.*) 1 Purificatory. 2 Purgative. 3 Corrective. -का A Purifier. -कं A kind of earth.

**शोधन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 Purifying, cleansing. 2 Correction, clearing away errors. 3 Exact determination. 4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Refining of metals. 7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. 8 Subtraction (in math). 9 Green vitriol. 10 Feces, ordure.

**शोधनी** A broom.

**शोधनक** An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

**शोधित** *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Refined. 3 Filtered. 4 Corrected, rectified. 5 Paid off, discharged. 6 Requited, retaliated.

**शोध्य** *a.* To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -व्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

**शोकः** Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -*Comp.* -जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

**शोभन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Shining, splendid. 2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. 3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. 4 Richly decorated. 5 Moral, virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A planet. 3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -न्या 1 Turmeric. 2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; Ku. 4. 44. 3 A sort of yellow pigment (= मोरोचना *q. v.*). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. 2 A lotus.

**शोभा** 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. 2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वयुरभिव-मत्याः पुष्पति स्मान शोभा S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अविशोभा R. 2. 27. 3 An ornament graceful expression; शोभेव मरुत्सुख्यभित्तमोविषयना Si. 2. 107. 4 Turmeric. 5 A kind of pigment (= मोरोचना *q. v.*). -*Comp.* -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

**शोभिष** *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. 2 Beautiful, lovely.

**शोषः** 1 Drying up, dryness; इवशोषविकृता Ku. 4. 39, so आत्वशोषः, कंठशोषः &c. 2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुहमशोषः &c. 3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद्रसादीनां शोष इत्यादिषीयते Susr. -*Comp.* -संवनं the root of long pepper.

**शोषण** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Drying up, desiccating. 2 Causing to wither up, emaciating. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Drying up, desiccation. 2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. 3 Exhaustion. 4 Emaciation, withering up. 5 Dry ginger.

**शोषित** *p. p.* 1 Dried up. 2 Emaciated, withered up. 3 Exhausted.

**शोषित्व** *a.* (नी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating.

**शोकं** A flock of parrots.

**शोक्त** *a.* (नी *f.*) Acid, acetic.

**शोक्तिक** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. 2 Acid, acetic.

**शोक्तिकेयं**, **शोक्तैयं** A pearl.

**शोक्तेयः** A sort of poison.

**शोक्त्व** Whiteness, clearness.

**शोचं** 1 Purity, clearness; Pt. 1. 147. 2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. 3 Cleansing, purifying. 4 Voiding of excrement. 5 Uprightness, honesty. -*Comp.* -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

**शोचैयः** A washerman.

**शोचू** 1 P. (शोदति) To be proud or haughty.

**शोचूरी** *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. 2 A proud man. 3 An ascetic.

**शोचूरी**, **शोचूरी** Pride, arrogance, haughtiness.

**शोचू** 1 P. (शोदति) See शोद.

**शोचू** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. 2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिकृतिनिष्ठं ते वेष्टितं मनश्चोद Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. 3 Skilled in with loc. or in comp.;

अशोचू, शानशोचू &c.

**शोचिकः**, **शोचिन्** *m.* A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner.

**शोचिनी** *f.* A female vintner; यदेषि शोचिकोदते वाक्योपनिषीयते H. 3. 11.

**शोचिकेयः** A demon.

**शोचि** Long pepper.

**शोचिरी** *a.* 1 proud, haughty. 2 Elevated, raised up.

**शोचोदितः** An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोद.

**शोचू** *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -हृत् The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Me. 9. 160.

**शोचू** Meat kept at a slaughter house.

**शोचकः** N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the *Rigveda Prātisākhya* and various other Vedic compositions.

**शोचिकः** 1 A butcher; इयना परिदशमि मुख्ये शोचिके गृहशुद्धिद्वयमिव U. 1. 45. 2 A bird-catcher, hunter. 3 Hunting, chase.

**शोभः** 1 God, divinity. 2 The betel-nut tree.

**शोभाञ्जनः** N. of a tree; see शोभाञ्जन.

**शोभिकः** 1 A juggler, conjurer. 2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तयतो इदं पिकस्य समपायि शोभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

**शोरसेनी** N. of a Prākṛit dialect.

**शोरिः** 1 N. of Viṣṇu or Krishna. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The planet Saturn.

**शौर्य** 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाद्यु निपतत्वर्योऽस्तुनः केवलं Bh. 2. 39, नये च शौर्यं च वसति संवदः Subhāsh.

**शौर्य** 2 Strength, power, might. 3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरमदी.

**शौलकः**, **शौलिकः** A superintendent of tolls, customs-officer.

**शौलिन्** (तिर) *कः* A coppersmith.

**शौव** *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to dogs, canine. -नं 1 A pack of dogs. 2 The state or nature of a dog.

**शौवन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. 2 Having the qualities of a dog. -नं 1 The nature of a dog. 2 The progeny of a dog.

**शौवस्तिक** *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, 'ephemeral'.

**शौक्लः** 1 A vendor of flesh. 2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

**शुद्** see शुच्य below.

**शुच्य** 1 P. (शुच्यते) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. 2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -With नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्चयोदते शुच्य कचरीविन्दो यान्वेते Māl. 8. 2.

**शुच्यो** (व्यो) *जः*, **शुच्यो** (व्यो) *तनं* Oozing, flowing, exuding.

**इमशानं** A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे इमशानं च शस्ति-इति स वाच्यः Subhāsh. -*Comp.* -अग्निः the fire of a burning ground. -आलयः a cemetery. -गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Me. 11. 39.

**निचासित्**, **वर्तित्** *m.* a ghost. -माज्, -वर्तित् *m.* epithets of Siva. -वेदमन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a spirit, ghost. -वैराग्यं temporary dependancy, momentary renouncement of the world as at the sight of a cemetery.

**शूलः** लं an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -साधन *p.* performance of magical rites in cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

**इमशु** *n.* The beard; ज्योतिष्कनातस्मद् कंठमालावपातश्च R. 15. 52. -*Comp.* -वृद्धिः the growth of a beard; B.

13. 71. -सुखी a woman with a beard'  
-बर्बरकः a barber.

इमङ्गल a. Having a beard, beard-  
ed; मङ्गलवर्जितेनैव विरोधिः इमङ्गलेमेही  
(तत्तार) R. 4. 63.

इमील 1 P. ( इमीलति ) To wink,  
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

इमीलन Winking, twinkling.

इयान p. p. 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,  
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.  
4 Shrunk, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -नं  
Smoke.

इयान a. 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-  
coloured; प्रत्यक्षानविशेषकं कुर्वकं इयामाव  
हातावन M. 3. 5; V. 2. 7; कुवलचलइयान-  
स्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. 2 Brown.  
3 Dark-green. -नः 1 The black  
colour 2 A cloud 3 The cuckoo. 4  
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad  
on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च  
कालिबिन्दो वटः इयानो नाम U. 1; सोमपटः इयान  
इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -नं 1 Sea-salt, 2  
Black pepper. -Comp. -अन a. dark.  
( -नः ) the planet Mercury. -कन्तः 1  
an epithet of Siva ( नीलकन्तः ), a  
peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for  
a horse-sacrifice. -पत्रः the tamarla  
tree -भास्वः -रुचि a glossy black.  
-कुम्भरः an epithet of Krishna.

इयामल a. Black, dark-blue, black-  
ish; निमित्तइयामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4;  
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -रुः 1 Black  
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.  
4 The sacred fig-tree.

इयामलिका The indigo plant.  
इयामलिमन् m. Blackness, darkness;  
इयामा इयामलिमानमानयन भोः सद्भिर्देवी-  
हृषीकेशैः Vb. 3. 1.

इयामा 1 Night, particularly a dark  
night; इयामा इयामलिमानमानयन भोः सद्भिर्देवी-  
हृषीकेशैः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3  
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman  
( योगवन्मनसा ) according to Malli. on  
N. 3-8, Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or इति  
हृषीकेशवर्णी शीघ्रं वा यशोमला । तत्कालच-  
वर्णमा सा स्त्री इयामोति कथयते according to  
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.  
100 ). 5 A woman who has borne no  
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8  
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu  
creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. 10 The  
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12  
The seed of the lotus. 13 N. of the  
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

इयामकः A kind of grain or corn;  
( न ) इयामकमुष्टिपरिवर्तको मेहासि S. 4. 13  
( Also इयामक ).

इयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness;  
Kn. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, ( of  
metals &c. ); इयमः सलक्ष्यते इयमी विमुद्धिः  
इयामिकायि वा R. 1. 10.

इयामित a. Blackened, darkened.  
इयालः A wife's brother, brother-  
in-law.

इयालकः 1 A wife's brother. 2 A  
wretched brother-in-law.

इयालकी, इयालिका, इयाली A wife's  
sister.

इयान् a. ( वा or नी f. ) 1 Darkbrown,  
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -नः The  
brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the  
mango tree.

इयत a. ( ता or ना f. ) White. -नः  
The white colour.

इयेनः 1 The white colour. 2 White-  
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.  
-Comp. -कर्ण, -करणिका 1 burning  
on a separate funeral pile. 2 a hawk-  
like, i. e. rash and desperate act.  
-चित्, जीवित् m. a falconer.

इये 1 A. ( इयाने, इयान, इति or इति )  
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or  
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.  
-WITH आ to become dry; R. 17. 37;  
see आद्यान also.

इयैपात Hawking, hunting, chase.  
इयोनाकः, इयोनाकः N. of a tree.

अङ्क 1 A ( अङ्कते ) To go, creep.  
अङ्ग 1 P. ( अङ्गति ) To go, move,  
creep.

अङ्ग 1 P., 10 U. ( अङ्गति, आङ्गति, -ते )  
To give, give away, bestow ( usually  
with ति ); R. 5. 1.

अत् ind. A prefix used with the  
root वा; see under वा.

अव ( अवति, अवति ) To hurt, in-  
jure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( अवति,  
आवति ते ) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,  
loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U.  
( अवति ते ) 1 To make efforts, be  
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak  
or infirm. 3 To be glad.

अघन 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-  
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,  
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अज्ञा 1 Trust, faith, belief, con-  
fidence. 2 Belief in divine revela-  
tion, religious faith; अज्ञा विचि विधि-  
श्रुति वित्तं तत्त्वमात्रं S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;  
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-  
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-  
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong  
or vehement desire; तथापि वैविध्यरहस्य-  
द्वयाः अज्ञा विधास्यति सत्त्वसौम्य Vikr. 1.  
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a  
pregnant woman.

अज्ञातु a. 1 Believing, full of  
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-  
ing for ( anything ). -तुः f. A preg-  
nant woman longing for anything.

अङ्ग 1 A. ( अङ्कते ) 1 To be weak.  
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To  
loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. ( अङ्गति ) 1  
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To  
delight repeatedly.

अङ्गः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2  
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अङ्गन 1 Loosening, untying. 2  
Hunting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-  
ing, binding.

अङ्गन -जी Causing to boil, boiling.

अवित p. p. Boiled or caused to be  
boiled. -सर् Rice-gruel.

अव्य 4 P. ( आयाति, आत ) 1 To exert  
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2  
To perform austerities, mortify the  
body ( by acts of penance ); क्रियायां  
आयाति गीरि Kn. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied  
or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रान्तः  
इति राजनिमणी गारायुसि K. P. 10; Si. 14.  
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or  
distressed; यो दुःखानि स्वयति पथि आयातां  
प्रेषितानां Me. 99. -Caus. ( अ-आ-मयति-ते )  
To cause to be fatigued &c. -WITH  
परि to be fatigued very much; S. 1.  
-ति 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3.  
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see  
विश्रांत also. ( -Caus. ) 1 to give rest  
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to  
alight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अनः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;  
अलं गृहीपात तव श्रयेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि  
पुनः सम्यक् कथिते कवेः अनं Subhāsh. R.  
16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. 2 Weariness,  
fatigue, exhaustion; विनयते स तयोपा  
मृगुभिर्विजयभनं R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17, 52;  
Ki. 5. 28. 3 Affliction, distress. 4  
Penance, austerity, mortification of  
the body; दिवं यदि श्रययसे इया अनः Ku.  
5. 45. 5 Exercise; especially  
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard  
study. -Comp. -अङ्ग n. -जल perspira-  
tion, sweat. -कथित a. worn out by  
fatigue. -साराय a. to be accomplished  
by dint of labour.

अमन a. ( ज्ञा-जी f. ) 1 Labouring,  
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -नः 1 An  
ascetic, a devotee, religious  
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist  
ascetic. -जा-जी 1 A female devotee  
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3  
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal  
madder. 5 The spikenard.

अम् 1 A. ( अमते, अम् ) 1 To be  
careless or inattentive, be negligent.  
2 To err. -WITH वि to confide, place  
confidence in; see विश्रम्.

अवः, अवणं Refuge, shelter,  
protection, asylum.

अवः 1 Hearing; as in सुखव. 2 The  
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अवणः -णं 1 The ear; अवति मधुसूदने  
अवणमविश्रुति Gtt. 5. 2 The hypotenuse  
of a triangle. -णः-णा N. of a  
lunar mansion containing three  
stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing;  
अवणमुपमं Me. 11. 2 Study. 3 Fame,  
glory. 4 That which is heard or  
revealed, the Veda; इति अवणात्  
'because of such a Vedic text'. 5  
Wealth. -Comp. -द्वयि the sense of  
hearing, the ear. -उद्वर the hollow  
of the outer ear. -नोद्वर a. within  
the range of hearing. ( -रः ) ear-  
shot; as in अवणनोद्वरे तिष्ठ 'be within  
ear-shot'. -वयः, -विषयः the reach or  
range of the ear; इत्यनेन अवणविषयविषयः

R. 14. 87. -पारिः स्त्री f. the up of the ear. -सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

अवध n. 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory. 3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

अवधं Fame, glory, renown.

अवधः-व्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called अवध. -Oomp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or शृत, caus. अवयति-ते) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

आण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. 2 Wet, moist.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आहु a. Faithful, believing. -हु 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अहुया क्षयते यस्मात्समाहृतं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds: -निग, वैमिदिक and काय. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Oomp. -कर्म n. -क्षिप a funeral ceremony. -कृद् m. the performer of a funeral rite. -वृः the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour Srāddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a Visvadeva q. v. 4 a pitri or progenitor. -सुख, -सोक्त m. a deceased ancestor.

आहुक a. (की f.) Relating to a Srāddha. -कः the recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आहुप a. Relating to a Srāddha.

आत p. p. 1 Worn, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -तः An ascetic.

आतिः f. Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आमः 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

आशः Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आशः Hearing, listening.

आशकः 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; आशकावस्थायां Mā. 10. 'in their pupilage, in statu pupillari'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

आशक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism Srāvāṇa. -जः 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 N. of a *Veiera* ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

आशकिक a. Relating to the month Srāvāṇa. -कः the month called Srāvāṇa.

आशणी 1 The day of full moon in Srāvāṇa. 2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आशतिः स्त्री f. N. of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king Srāvasta.

आशित a. Told, narrated, related.

आशय a. 1 To be heard (opp. हृत्). 2 Audible, distinct.

आ 1 U. (अवति ते, अित; caus. विपयति-ते; desid. शिषयति ते, शिषयति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; च देवं अयते तमेव कुर्वते वाहुतापजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परिता रक्षोभिः अवति विजया कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83. द्विप्रेमायं कलभः अवे- निव R. 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; U. 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -With अवि 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -आ 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; V. 5. 17; Bk. 14. 111. 2 to follow; R. 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51. 4 to depend on; Ms. 3. 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; एको रतः कुरुष्व रव निमिषयेदादिषः पृथक् पृथगिवाभयते विप्रतति U. 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise, elevate. -उपा 1 to have recourse to; Bg. 14. 2; U. 1. 37. -स्त 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

आ 1 U. 1. 37. -स्त 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

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Rām; सहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4; 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 46 'the mark, or insignia of greatness or dignity'.

4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कयलभिवं दूयो Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8; Ki. 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; 'Ku. 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; आसी- दिवं दक्षरयस्य पृष्ठे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 14; Si. 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excel- lence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, un- derstanding. 10 Superhuman power.

11 The three objects of human ex- istence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). 12 The Sarala tree. 13 The Bilvatree. 14 Cloves. 15 A lotus.

(The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also cele- brated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manu- scripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Siampālavadha, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी). -Oomp. -आहु a lotus.

-हुः an epithet of Vishnu. -कंदः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकंदपदलोचनः U. 1.

-सखः an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रः) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -कांतः an epithet of Vishnu. -कात्ति m. a kind of an- telope. -खंडः -खंडः sandal-wood; श्रीखंड- विलेपनं हस्तयति H. 1. 97. -अदि 1 a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -घनं sour curds. (-नः) Buddhīst saint.

-चक्रं 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of Indra's ear. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -जः an epithet of Kubera. -जयतिः -जयः epithets of Vi- shnu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नंदनः an epithet of Rāma. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epi- thet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high-way. -पर्ण a lotus. -पर्वतः N. of a mountain; Mā. 1. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine.

-पुष्पं cloves. -फलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लः) the *Bilva* fruit. -कला, -कली 1 the indigo plant. 2 emblio myro- balan. -मासु m. 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -मसकः garlic. -मुखा a parti- cular mark on the forehead by the Vaishnavas. -मूर्तिः f. 1 an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. 2 any idol. -युक्तः

-युक्तः 1 fortunate, happy. 2 weal- thy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -रवः an epithet of Vishnu

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-रसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -वस्सः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu वससुलिपदीवससं लक्ष्मीविग्रमदर्शय R. 10. 10. -अंकः 'धा-रिन्, 'भृत्, 'लक्ष्मन्, 'लक्ष्मन् m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -वाससिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishnu. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -वासः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a lotus. 4 turpentine. -वाससु m. turpentine. -वृक्षः 1 the *Bilva* tree. 2 the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. 3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेद्यः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -संज्ञं cloves -सङ्घेयः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिकी the sun-flower.

जीमूत a. 1 Wealthy, rich. 2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. 3 Beautiful, pleasing; Ki. 1. 1. 4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Siva. 4 The *Tilaka* tree. 5 The *Asvattha* tree.

जील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Fortunate, prosperous. 3 Beautiful. 4 Famous, celebrated.

गु I. 1 P. (गवानि) To go, move; cf. गु. -II. 5. P (गुणोति, गुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; गुतु मे साधोषं वचः V. 2; कतानि बाधोषन पदपदानां Bk. 2. 10; संवेष्टे मे तद्व जलद्व ओष्मासि ओष्मवे Me. 13. 2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षभिर्ष्या-कृतं श्रूयते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to obey; (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, to see the sacred precept). -Caus. (आवृणोति) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate. -Desid (गुश्रूयते) 1 To wish to hear. 2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शुभ्रवत् उक्त्वा S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Me. 2. 44. -WITH अगु 1 to hear; Ms. 9. 100; तययागुभ-क्त Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred tradition. -अगु 1 to hear, listen to. -आ 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with dat. of person); Y. 2. 196; cf. P. I. 4. 40. -उप 1 to hear. 2 to learn, ascertain; वेदिना हनसुर्वशी मारुतपुत्रयुध कथंमेना समदिष्टा V. 1. -परि 1 to hear. -प्रति 1 to promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्य प्रतिश्रुत्य रुपयसिद्धिदक्षितं R. 14. 29, 2. 56; 3. 67; 15. 4. -दि 1 to hear (usually in p. p. q. v.). -सं 1 to hear, listen to संश्रुयते न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (-but Atm. when used intransitively; त्विदं व-संश्रुयते इति वदः Ki. 1. 5.

श्रुतिका Natron.

श्रुत p. p. 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40, 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; शुनप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेर्वि न कुङ्क्रेन (विभाति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -Comp. -अव्ययने study of the Vedas. -अव्ययत a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -द्वेषी N. of Sarasvatī. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. 1 Hearing; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहश्रुतिः श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear; श्रुतिसुखप्रसरणतयः R. 2. 35; S. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc.). 9. The constellation *Śravana*. -Comp. -अनुपासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उक्ति a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कृदः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-ङ्) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -श्रोत्रं -ना a. scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वैत disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निर्दुर्दान evidence of the Vedas. -परः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसाद्वन् a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्य authority or sanction of the Vedas. -संज्ञं the outer ear. -मूलं 1 the root of the ear; लघुतु विमपि श्रुतेः Gtt. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear; दत्तकयेन श्रुतिविषयमाप-नितमेव K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेद्यः boring the ear. -स्वर्गः f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

भयः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial ladle.

भव्य A sacrificial ladle; cf. भव्य.

-Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vikankata* tree.

भेदी A progression (in math).

-Comp. -कल the sum of a progression. भेजिः m. f., भेजि f. 1 A line, series, row; तरंगभेजा श्रुतिविहङ्गश्रेणिरसना Ve. 4. 28; न पदपदभेजिभिरेव पङ्कजे सद्योलासंयमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs or trades or guilds.

भेजिका A tent.

भेद्य a. 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्भूषण भेद्यः H. 3. 3, 33. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent. 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्त q. v.). -m. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result, पूर्वोपवीरितं अयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13; प्रतिष्ठाति हि भेद्यः पूज्यपूजायातिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अस्मिन् a. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -कर 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -परिभ्रमः striving after absolution.

भेष्ट a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -हः 1 A *Brāhmaṇa*. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Vishnu. -हं Cow's milk. -Comp. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -वाक् a. eloquent.

भेष्टि m. The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; भिष्टे पतिते हर्षे भेष्टी स्तीति स्वदेवता Pt. 1. 14.

भे 1 P. (आयति) 1 To sweat, perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

भोण 1 P. (भोणति) 1 To collect, heap. 2 To be collected or accumulated.

भोण a. Crippled, lame. -जः A kind of disease.

भोणा 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation *Śravana*.

भोणः -नी f. 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; भोणीभारादलक्षमना Me. 82; भोणीभारसज्जति तनुता K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. -Comp. -तः the slope of the hips. -कलसं 1 the broad hips. 2 the buttocks. -विजं 1 the round hips; V. 4. 18. 2 a waist-band. -वृक्षं 1 a



born & To Be in misery.

अव्यय A hole, chasm ; V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33.

अव्ययः Swelling, increase.

अव्ययः Swelling, intumescence.

अव्ययीची Sickness, disease.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययि) To run, go quickly.

अव्यय 10 U. (अव्ययतिने) To tell, narrate.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययि) To run ; see अव्यय.

अव्ययः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father ; Ms. 3. 119.

अव्ययः A father-in-law.

अव्ययः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अव्ययः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13 -Comp. अव्यय m. du. the mother and father-in law.

अव्यय 2 P. (अव्ययि, स्वस्ति or अव्ययि) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारमन्त्रेण अव्ययपि न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave ; अव्ययि विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. 3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. (अव्ययतिने) To cause to breathe or live. -With आ 1 to breathe ; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart ; Ms. 8. 3 to revive ; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उच् 1 to breathe, live ; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 3. 72. 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart ; Ki. 3. 8 ; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom (as a lotus) ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120 ; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb. 6 to be loosened or relaxed. -नि, निश्च 1 to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually : with loc.) ; इति विश्वसिति कुम्भ कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वस्यते पक्षिणैः समतात् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence ; Bk. 8. 105. -समा to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up

अव्यय ind. 1 Tomorrow ; वरमय कपोतं न श्यो मयूः Subhāsh. 2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -Comp. -अव्यय a. (अव्ययत्) being tomorrow. -वसीय, -वसीयम् (अव्ययसीय, अव्ययसीयम्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate (-m.) happiness, good fortune. -अव्यय (अव्यय) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अव्ययः 1 Air, wind ; स्वस्तिनक्षत्रभिर्गविः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; अव्ययनचलितपद्मवापरोहे Ki. 10. 34 ; Rata. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 52. 2 Sighing ; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. -अव्ययः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्ध्वः f. gust of wind.

अव्ययि p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -तं 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अव्यय a. (नी f.), अव्यय a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अव्ययः The ear of a dog.

अव्ययः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अव्ययः A dog's tooth.

अव्ययः A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

अव्यय a. (वी f.) Savage, ferocious. -वः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अव्ययः A dog's tail.

अव्यय m. A porcupine.

अव्ययः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अद्यापि स्वस्तिपद्यं जनयति स्वासः प्रमाणाविकः S. 1. 29 ; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 3 Air, wind. 4 Asthma. -Comp. -कासः asthma. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिकका a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

अव्यय a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययि, ह्य) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; रुद्धोऽग्निश्चिन्त्यश्चुरास्व हेतोः स्ववा-स्वयम् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उच् 1 to swell, increase, grow ; अव्यय-रुद्धितोऽव्ययनेत्रं (ह्य) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अव्यय 1 A. (अव्ययते) To become white, be white ; अव्ययकितविव्यताः अव्यय-मानैर्यशोभिः MAl. 2. 9.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्ययि f. Whiteness.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्यय 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprous spot (on the skin) ; तद्वत्पमवि बोधं काये दुष्टं कथयन् ।

स्वाद्ययुः सुंदरमपि चित्रेणैकेन दुर्मते Kāv. 1. 7.

अव्ययि a. (जी f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

अव्यय 1 A. (विने) To become white.

अव्यय a. (अव्यय or अव्ययि f.) White ; ततः येनेहैव्युक्ते महति स्वदेने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -सः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus. 5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumin seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. 9 N. of a division of the world. -तं Silver. -Comp. -अव्ययः, -वासस्य m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -ह्ययुः a kind of sugarcane. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -कमलं, -पर्णं a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -केतुः a Buddha or Jaina saint. -कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). -गजः, द्विपः 1 a white elephant. 2 the elephant of Indra. -गरुत् m., -गरुतः a goose. -छद्मः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -घातः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone. -धामन्य m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud. -पद्मः a goose. -पद्मः an epithet of Brahman. -पादलः the white trumpet flower. -पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1 a lion. 2 an epithet of Siva. -मरिचं white pepper. -मालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. -रक्तः the pink or rosy colour. -रजः lead. -रजः the planet Venus. -रोचिस् m. the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. -वल्कलः the glomerous fig-tree. -वाजिन्य m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -बाह्य m. an epithet of Indra. -बाहः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster (शकर). -बाहिन्य m. an epithet of Arjuna. -बुधः, -सूतः barley. -हयः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -हस्तिन्य m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

अव्ययः A cowrie. -कं Silver.

अव्यय 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog weed. 3 White Dhūrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

अव्ययि N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

अव्यय White leprosy.

अव्यय 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

अव्यय, -अव्यय White leprosy.

तत्पुरुषः the genitive Tatpuruṣha

compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, पूजा worship of the goddess who performed on the sixth day after a Roman's delivery.

पहसाद्यः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice.

पाद् ind. A vocative particle.

पादकोशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

पादवः 1 Passion, sentiment. 2 Singing, music. 3 (In music) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used; ओडवः पंचाभिः प्रोक्तः सन्तः षडभिस्तु पादवः.

पादगुण्यं 1 The collection of six qualities. 2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; Si. 2. 93, see under गुण also. 3 Multiplication of anything by six. -Comp. प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikeya.

षाण्मासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. 2 Six months' old;

षोडशिका वाष्पासिका Vb. 1. 17.

षाष्ट (डी f.) Sixth.

षिङ्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. 2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिङ्गेर-गयन संस्रममेव कश्चिन् Si. 5. 34.

पुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडश a. (डी f.) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen.

-Comp. -अंशु the planet Venus. -अंश a. having 16 parts or ingredients.

(-नः) a kind of perfume. -अंशुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers.

-अंश्रिः a crab. -अश्विन् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पादम-

र्चमाचमनीयकम् । मधुपुष्पं पुष्पदीपौ नैवेद्यं चन्दनं तथा । कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अश्वना भान्दा दूषा तृष्टिः उष्टी रति-

धृतिः । शशिनौ चन्द्रिमा कतिज्योत्स्ना श्रीः शीति-रेव च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णाम्ना षोडश च कलाः ।

-शुजा a form of Durgā. -सातुका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शङ्का मेधा सवित्री विजया जया।

देवसेना स्वया स्वाहा मातरौ लोकमातरः । शान्तिः पुष्टिर्भुक्तिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवगणेश्वरताः.

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parats, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशित्व m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice.

षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -सुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikeya; षोडा जनार्दनितयोदासुखः समितिं षोडा न दादकगिरिः Asvad. 7.

षिद् 1. 4. P. ( डीवति, डीथ्यति, डयत ) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. 2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18. -Witu नि 1 to eject, omit, send forth; S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10. 18. 14; Kāv. 1. 95. 2 to eject saliva from the mouth; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

श्रीवनं, श्रेवनं 1 Spitting out. 2 Saliva, spittle.

उच्चत p. p. Spit, ejected.

प्वस्तु, प्वस्तु 1 A. ( चकते, प्वस्तते ). To go, move.

सं.

स ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम; सम, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सयुज, समायु, सयुज, सयन, सतोष, सकोप, सहृदि &c.; (b) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (c) same; सौदृ, सवत्, सविद, सनत्ति &c. -m. 1 A snake. 2 Air, wind. 3 A bird. 4 A short name for the musical notes सप्त q. v. 5 N. of siva. 6 Of Vishnu.

संयः Asketeton.

संयत f. A battle, war, fight; वः संयति प्रसिद्धिनिमित्तः R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 20; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

संयत p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. 2 Tied up, bound together. 3 Fettered. 4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. 5 Ready. 6 Arranged; 'see सम् with सं. -Comp. -अजति a. one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार a. temperate in eating. -उपस्कर a. one who had a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in

good order. -अतस्, -अनस् a. controlled in mind. -नाप a. one whose breath is suppressed. -वाक् a. silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत् 1 a. Ready, prepared; Mv. 35. 51. 2 Being on guard.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; योगादीर्निद्रियाण्ये संयमाद्रियु लुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27. 2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; योगाध्यानसमाधिब्रह्मसंयमवर्-

त्यर्थे Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. 3 A religious vow. 4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 19. 5 Humanity, feeling of compassion.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Drawing in; S. 1. 3 Binding up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. 4 Confinement. 5 A Self-denial, control. 6 A religious vow or obligation. 7 A square of four houses.

-नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. 2 Bound, fettered. 3 Detained.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -m. One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic, R. 8. 11; Bg. 2. 69.

संयानः A mould. -नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. 2 Travelling,

proceeding. 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयानः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Blended, mixed, mingled.

3 Accompanied by. 4 Possessed of, endowed with. 5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. 2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सायणीने तदुद्यमं प्रवृत्ते कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -जोषवद् 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English 'a storm in a teapot.

संयुक्त a. Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. 2 Endowed or furnished with; see यु with सं.

संयोगः 1 Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगे हि विरोधस्य संयुक्तसि संयं Subhāsh. 2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesikas). 3 Addition, annexation. 4 A set; आमरणसंयोगः Māl. 6. 5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. 6 (In gram.) A conjunct com-

sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -वृषकृषं severalty of conjunction. -विद्वं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोजित *a.* 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयोजन 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षण 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

सरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, indamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

सरत्त *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Angmented. 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

सरम्भः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 43. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संभो हि महात्मनः R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -रुक् *a.* harsh through rage. -रुक् *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

सरभिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

सरामः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरुण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रुक् with सं.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्ध. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोचः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोचनं Obstructing, stopping.

संरुचयं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest. संलपः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलपनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संलपित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलीन *p. p.* Licked up, enjoyed.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. 2 Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलोलनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -सरः an epithet of Siva. -व्रति *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रथः a year's course.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संवरः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see श्वर. -रं 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Māl. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see श्वर also.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; श्लोकेषु वरुणलः इव वरुणसंवरतः Bh. 2. 76. 3 Sub-marine fire. 4 N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (द्विपदेषु Tv.).

संवर्धक *a.* (चिकित्सा f.) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Māl. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Māl. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; उदितो-पलस्वनसंवलितः (जनपदः) Ki. 6. 4.

संवलित *a.* Overrun. -तं Sound; Māl. 5. 19.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; स्वसंवादाच्च संज्ञादव्या वृत्तः Dk.; (वादः) विवाकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोत्रसंवादेऽपि Māl. 5. 20.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बहुजनसंवादिनीः कर्तुः R. 1. 39; असंवेदसंवादिन्यकृतिः U. 6.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). 3 Diminution. 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Māl. 9. 25.

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, hurried; as in संविष्टमानस. 2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविधि *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception consciousness, feeling; संवेदना बुद्धिसंविधि: स्मरणीयाश्चतानी Ki. 11. 34. 16. 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Māl. 6. 13. 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31. 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warcry, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविद्वा अ. 1 Agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात् अ. 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -सं An agreement.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Māl. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Māl. 6.

संविधानके 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभाजः 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

संविद् *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

संविक्षणं Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

संवीक *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; अदृश्यं संवीतवर्ते (हृत्) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed, shut up, secured. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Constricted, contracted. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -सं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -अन्तर अ. one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling. one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -सं अ. one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -सं N. of Varuna.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 24; Māl. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनस्य राने चेतन्यमपि U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संवेष्टः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेक्षणं Coition, sexual union.

संव्याने Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशक्तः 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; अशुभे संशयमेव गच्छेत् Ku. 5. 46; स्वल्पः संशयस्तत्र चेष्टा न ह्यपच्यते Bg. 6. 39. 2 Misgiving, suspicion. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकाधिकविधद्वयमात्राकारं ह्यसंशयः 4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयनाशस्तु नो भयानि परस्मि H. 1. 7; यस्तु ह्यः अश्वमेधस्य Māl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, V. 6. 1. 5 Possibility. -Comp. अश्वमेध अ. doubtful, sceptical. -अश्वमेध, अश्वमेध अ.

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -अश्वमेध अ. faller into danger; S. 6. -उद्देशः resolution of a doubt, decision. -उद्देशः a. clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. -उद्देशः, उद्देशस्तु अ. Doubtful, irresolute, uncertainty, wavering.

संशयः Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -Comp. -अश्वमेध अ. one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -अश्वमेध अ. one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expiated.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg. 15. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

संशुद्धिः Purification, clearness &c. -संशुद्धिः *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. -म. A juggler.

संश्रयन *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्परविरोधिनोरसंश्रयदुर्लभ V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; अतिशुद्धसंश्रयः S. 5. 17; संश्रयः R. 16. 57; मन्त्रोक्तस्य शक्तिर्मात्रसंश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विगुणस्य शक्तिः मन्त्रोक्तस्य 1. 43; एकाधिकविधद्वयमात्राकारं ह्यसंश्रयः M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguering together for mutual protection; one of the 6 gunas or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; Ms. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अन्तराष्ट्रिय संश्रयस्य नमः प्रत्यक्षं वदति Ku. 4. 31; Ms. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रयः 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement; संश्रयः 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. 2 Supported, sheltered.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. 2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

संश्लिष्टः 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लिष्टः 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, clinging close to. 3 Fused or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; पदसमन्वय-विग्रहसंज्ञकः Mā. 9. 5; कर्तृद्वयं भूतं पदार्थं विभक्तिरसकमेव भाति R. 6. 48; Mā. 5. 11. 6 Intent on. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fattened, restrained. -Comp. -संयुक्त a. having the mind fixed or attached. -युक्त a. yoked, harnessed; M. 5. 63.

संयुक्तिः f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Ki. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; M. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, adhesion (to anything).

संयुक्तः f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संयुक्तजतिं पुरुषाधिकरि Ki. 3. 51; स्वयंसेवि लक्ष्यमिति Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; M. 8. 52.

संसारणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; श्रीमद्भक्त्यनुसंधान-व्याख्यानप्रस्तावितमूर्तः Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसार्यः 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गद्विः संसर्ग Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds:—आगम्य antecedent, प्रवृत्ताभाव emergent, and अत्यन्ताभाव absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् a. United, associated with. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding. संसरः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Kshaya-māsa (क्षयमास).

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise-unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसादः An assembly.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असार संसारः U. 1; Mā. 5. 30; संसारमनुभवति किं जगतादुपरि संसाधुना ह्यमते

Asvad. 22; or परितर्पितं संसारे यतः को न जयते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession or birth, 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -यवनं transmigration. -युवः an epithet of the god of love. -साराः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva, लोहाः—सोढ्यं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् a. (जी. f.): Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसिद्धः p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वयंसेवित्वं यमस्य संसिद्धिरितिोपं Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final bo-attitude; संसिद्धिं परमं यतः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसृज्यन् 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संसृज्यन्. 4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current, flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं नो निपातयसि संसृति-गमने Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf. संसार.

संसृष्टः p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Reunited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता, संस् 1 Association, union. 2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. 3 Living in one family, see. संसृष्टता (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; निधोऽन्यं पदमेतेषां (शब्दापेक्षितकारणा स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756).

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संसेकृत् m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (अभिः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवादिं कथं R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); Ku. 1. 28; (where, Malli.

renders the word by पाकप्रयत्ना आदिः) R. 16. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निर्य-संस्कारिणीत दृश्यते कुरुष्व पक्षेयुषाजदम्भात् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.) 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament स्वभावहृदी वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्ने भाजने द्युः संस्कारि चान्यथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 A faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds:—आत्म, वेद and स्थितिरव्ययता q. q. v. 13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्र-जन्यं ज्ञानं सृष्टिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं वृत्तिरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such Samasāras; see Ms. 2. 27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -युत a. 1 purified by sacred rites. 2 purified by refinement or education. -राहित, -वञ्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कृतः p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; वाप्येका मलकरोति पुरुषं वा संस्कृता यावते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. -तः 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 3 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic).

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.



संस्तेजः 1 Support, prop. 2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. 3 Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis. संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; नवपल्लवसंस्तरेषु ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रक्षित्वानि तदु विभावरी Ku. 4. 34. 2 A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; क्षुणाः त्रियल्लेखिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नवैयुषेः संगति संस्तवस्थिर तिरोंहिते प्रेम वनागम-श्रियः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration. 2 Hymning in chorus. 3 The place which Brāhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Praised together. 3 Agreeing, together, harmonious. 4 Intimate, familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तव्यः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. 4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्तव्यमेव गच्छावः Māl. 1. 9. 5 Familiarity, familiar talk.

संस्थ a. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. 2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) विद्या क्रिया कल्पविदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 60; Māl. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesticated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended, perished, dead. -रः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour, countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. 2 Situation, state or condition of being. 3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. 4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निमित्ते Ms. 1. 21. 5 Correct or proper conduct. 6 End, completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss, destruction. 9 Destruction of the world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal decree or ordinance. 12 A form of Soma sacrifice.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. 2 The aggregation of primary atoms. 3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. 4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; संस्थानं चान्तर-स्तीर्थमापदुक्षिप्यैवा ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 29; Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, formation. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9 Any place or station. 10 A place where four roads meet. 11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. 2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वति चेत् प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 422. 3 Establishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining, curbing. -ना 1 Restraining, curbing. 2 A means of calming or

composing; संस्थापना त्रितरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. 2 Being, staying; नियोग-संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, contiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Collected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed, established. 7 Placed in or on, being in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; S. 3. 10 Dead, deceased; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. 2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे याति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे याति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. 6 Station, state, condition of life. 7 Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. 2 Being touched or affected. 3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्फालः 1 A rum. 2 A cloud.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिमेव मन्त्रमवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains of a libation. 4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined, or allied; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact, firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; जलमादाय गच्छति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यनी Pt. 2. 9; 5. 101; II. 1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जातु a. knock-kneed. -यु a. knitting the eyebrows. -स्सनी, a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. 2 Compactness. 3 Agreement, union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, combination; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रवसी पुंसि II. 1; cf. "Union is strength". 3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4 Bulk, mass; उग्रतां नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony. 6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; वनान्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5. 4, Mu. 3. 2. 7 Strength. 8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. 2 The body, person; अश्वत्थामाजयित-स्मिन्संहननसु ते U. 6. 21; Mv. 2. 46. 3 Strength; see संहति also.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 Destroying, ruining.

संहर्तु m. A destroyer.

संहर्षः 1 Horriplation, a thrill of joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight. 3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5 Rubbing together.

संहातः One of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 89.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहार-संहोत्सवं Ve. 6. 2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. 3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विशेष); प्रयोगसंहारविषयमयं R. 5. 57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back. 5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. 6 Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assemblage, a group. 8 A fault in pronunciation. 9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. 10 Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -सुखा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship; it is thus defined :—अशोभते शमहस्ते ऊर्ध्व-स्थं दक्षहस्तकं। शिवायुर्लोकप्रदीपिभिः संयुज्य परि-वर्तयेत्.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. 2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. 3 Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. 6 Caused by; see सृ with सं.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. 2 A collection, compilation, compendium. 3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. 4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनुसंहिता. 5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools; पञ्चकृतिः संहिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to rules of Sandhi or euphony; परः संहिकरः संहिता P. I. 4. 109; वर्णानामति-श्रुतिः संहितिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् 84; or वर्णाना-मेकप्राययोगः संहिता 7. The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe.

संहृतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहृत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2 Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn, drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled. 5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, restrained. 7 Destroyed.

संहृतिः f. 1 Contraction, compression. 2 Destruction, loss. 3 Taking, seizure. 4 Restraint. 5 Collection.

संहर *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. 2 Bristling, shuddering. 3 Fired with emulation.

संहातः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. 2 Noise in general.

संज्ञीण a. 1 Modest, bashful. 2  
Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

संकटक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. 2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैवल *q. v.*

सकंप, सकंपन a. Trembling, tremulous.

सकारुण्य *a.* Tender, compassionate.  
 सकर्ण *a.* (कर्ण or कर्णी) Having  
 ears. २ Hearing, listening.

सकतेक a. 1 Having or performing any act. 2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. 2 All, whole, entire, complete. 3 Having all the digits, full ( as the moon ); as in सकलेंदुमूर्धर. 4 Having a soft or low sound. —Comp. —वर्ण *a.* ( *i. e.* पद or वाक्य ) having the letters फ & ल; *i. e.* quarrelling ; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. -ह्य; N. of Siva.

सकाकोल: N. of one of the 21  
bells; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. 2 Lustful, amorous. 3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented ; काम इष्टानीं सकामो भवतु *S. 4.* —*सं ind.* 1 With pleasure. 2 Contentedly. 3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल अ. Seasonable, opportune.  
—इ ind. Seasonably, betimes, early  
in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. —*शः* Presence vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near, 2 from near, from the presence of ).

सकुक्षि a. Having the same womb,  
born of the same mother, unternine  
(as a brother &c.)

सकुल a. 1 Belonging to a noble family. 2 Belonging to the same family. 3 Having a family. 4 Along with the family. -लः 1 A kinsman. 2 A kind of fish (सकुली also.)

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family  
2 A distant relation ; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree  
3 A distant relation in general.

सङ्ख ind. 1 Once; सङ्खो विपति सङ्ख  
लम्प्य प्रदीपते । सङ्खदाह दद्यानीति श्रिष्येतामि सवत्  
सङ्ख Ms. 9. 47. 2 At one time, on  
one occasion, formerly, once ; सङ्ख  
सङ्खस्यो जवः S. 5, 3 At once. 4 Te  
gether with. -m.-f. Faces, excre

ment ( usually written शकुं q. v. ).  
-Comp. -गर्भा 1 a mule. 2 a woman  
who is pregnant only once. -प्रजः a  
crow. -प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका 1 a woman  
who has borne only one child. 2 a  
cow that has calved once. -फला the  
plantain tree.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent.  
-वः *A* cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a.* Angry, enraged. -यं *inl.*  
Angrily.

सक्त *p. p.* 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. 2 Addicted, devoted or attached to, fond of; सक्तसि किं कथय वैरिणि नौर्यपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. 3 Fixed or rivetted on; R. 2. 28. 4 Relating to—Comp.—वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; S. 2. 14.

सक्तिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. 2 Union  
junction ; सक्तिं जवाद्पनयव्यनिलो लतानां Ki  
5. 46. 3 Attachment, addiction, devo-  
tion ( to anything. )

सक्तु *m. pl.* The flour of barley first fried and then ground; barley meal; मिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 3. 64.

सन्धि *n.* 1 The thigh; ( changed in comp. to सन्ध after उत्तर, पूर्व and भूने or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4, 98. ) 2 A bone. 3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय *a.* Active, moveable.

सखण a. Being at leisure.

सखि *n.* ( *nom.* सखा, सखायो, संसायः; *acc.* सखायं, सखायौ; *सद्वयः* *gen. sing.*; *सख्यः* *loc. sing.* ) A friend, companion, and associate; तस्यसखा त्वमसि यमन तत्तद्वयः U. 5. 10; सखिनिव भित्तियुतोऽनुजीवितः Ki. 1. 10. ( At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; सखितासखाना Ki. 1. 10 सखिवसखः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1. )

सखी A female friend or companion, a lay's maid; नृत्याति बुद्धति ज्ञेने  
मम सखि विरहिजनस्य वृत्ति Gtt. 1.

सह्यं । Friendship, intimacy, alliance ; मुमुक्षुः सह्यं रावस्य समानभ्यसने हरा R 12. 57 ; समानशीलभ्यसनेषु सह्यम् Subhāsh 21. quality. —सह्यः A friend.

समग्र ॥. Attended by troops of  
horses. -सः An epithet of Siva.

समर a. Poisonous, having poison  
-r: N. of a king of the Solar race

[He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara*: because he was born together with *gera* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife *Sumati* he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by *Indra* and carried down to the *Patala*. *Sagara* thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down toward the *Patala*, and in doing this they natu-

ally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sagara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousand of years that Bhāgīratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the *Patala* the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven ].

सगर्भः, -र्यः A brother of whole  
blood ; Mv. 6. 27.

सयुज a. 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. 2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. 3 Worldly. 4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). 5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. -त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor ; *S.* 7. 2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. 3 A distant kinsman. 4 Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः *f.* Eating together.

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. 2 Impervious, impassable. 3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्यारिहान्मीनां प्रत्यक्षैर्दुर्गैश्च. *ता* *Mv.* 4. 33; *U.* 1. 8. - *द* 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. 2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटद्वयविषयणी: *K.*; संकटं हि परीक्षितं ज्ञाताः शूराश्च संगे *Ke.* 31. 93.

संकथो Conversation, talk.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture ; S. 2. 2 Blending together, union. 3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful inter-marriage resulting in mixed castes ; त्रिशुषु वरुणसंकरः K., Eg. 1. 42 ; Ms. 10. 40. 4 ( In Rhet. ) The combination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage ( opp. संसृति where the figures are independent ) ; अविश्रातिरुषा मायमग्निसंस्तुतं तु संकरः K. P. 10 ; or अंगानि तेलं कृत्वा तैलं तस्यैवाश्रयस्थितौ । संदिश्यते च प्रवर्तते संकरादि-विशेषः दुः S. D. 757. 5 Dust, sweepings. -रि See संकरादि below.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, furrowing. -णः N. of Belarāma ; संकर्षणात् गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणेन यथा Hariv.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection.  
2 Addition.

संकलनं - 1 The act of heaping together. 2 Contact, junction. 3 Collision. 4 Bending, twining. 5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. 2 Blended together, intermixed. 3 Seized, laid hold of. 4 Added.

**संकल्पः** 1 Will, volition, mental resolve : कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. 2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire ; संकल्पमनोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination ; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडैः संकल्पमनोयति गार्ग Māl. 1. 35 ; बुधैव संकल्प-  
शब्देजलमनसं नतितोसि मया विद्युर्ल S. 3. 4. 3 The mind, heart ; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जा, -जन्म m., -शक्तिः epithets of the god of love; ममसंकल्प-  
शब्दे M. 4 ; Ku. 3. 24. -इय a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

**संकलुषः** a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

**संसारः** 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The cracking of flames.

**संकारी** A girl recently deflowered.

**संकाशः** a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.). अङ्गि, हिरण्यं. 2 Near, close, at hand. -ज्ञः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

**संकाशः** A fire-brand, burning torch.

**संकीर्णः** p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated ; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -र्त्तः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -र्त्तः A difficulty. -Comp. -आति, -चोनि a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule) ; -युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

**संकीर्तनं** -नर 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

**संकुचितः** p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged ; संकापतेः संकुचितं यतो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunken, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

**संकुलः** a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of ; बहुसंसारसंकुलाणि ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमसेव तानि R. 6. 22 ; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -लः 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock ; महतः सौजन्यस्य संकुलेन विविदितायां तस्यामामताः तस्मिन् Māl. 1. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech ; e. g. बावलीमहं सोनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । महतः तु मम सौख्यं पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

**संकेतः** 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint ; Mu. 1. 3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention ; संकेतो गृह्ये जातो कुम्भस्य किमपि च S. D. 12. 5 Engagement, appointment, as-

signation (made by a mistress or lover) ; वाससमेतं कुमरैकं वादयेत् सुहृद्वेत् Gīt. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous ; कांतार्थिनी तु या गतिं संकेतं सप्तसत्तिका Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -रूपं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

**संकेतः** 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment ; संकेतं विरयति पदो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

**संकीर्तितः** a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention ; सप्तसत्तिकां विनोदमिव च वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

**संकोचः** 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Binding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -चं Saffron.

**संक्रन्दः** N. of Krishna.

**संक्रमः** 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -मः -नं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge ; नदीनामेषु च तथा ; संक्रमनिषादयेत् Mb. 3. 3 A Medium or means of attaining any object ; तमेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोपतिविः स्वसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

**संक्रमणः** 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence ; a certain class of problems.

**संक्रांतः** p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imagined. 5 Depicted.

**संक्रातिः** f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संक्रातिताः...पक्षो गृह्यसंक्रातः U. 3. 16. 5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others) ; विषादे दुर्ज्ञेयि चतुः संक्रातिमात्मनः M. 1. 18 ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यापि दातव्यस्य संक्रातिरप्यस्य विधिबहुला 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

**संक्रामः** See संक्रम.

**संकीर्णं** Sporting together.

**संक्रुः** 1 Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form in the first month after concep-  
tion and which constitutes the  
rudiment of the foetus.

**संशयः** 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Contradiction of the world.

**संश्लिष्टः** 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Trocadero.

**संक्षेपः** 1 Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपदत्त are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.)

**संक्षेपः** 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending.

**संक्षोभः** 1 Agitation, troubling. 2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

**संख्यं** War, battle, fight ; सखी द्विज  
वीरसं संखार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Vo. 3.  
25 ; Si. 18. 70.

**संख्या** 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; सख्यादिवत् अन्तराकार R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अस्मिन्, अस्मिन् a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral.

**संख्यातः** p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. -स्य A kind of riddle.

**संख्यावत्** a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -म. A learned man.

**संयः** 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; संयः सङ्घिः संयः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमदुग्धं 'to keep company with, herd with' स्याः स्रोः संगमदुग्धजति Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire ; व्याप्यते विषयानुसः संगलेषु जायते Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; संयः व्याप्यति विनश्यति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

**संगमिका** An excellent or incomparable discourse.

**संगतः** p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Filled together, appropriate, proper, harmonious ; S. 3. 6 In conjunction with (as planets). 7 Shrunken

up, contracted ; see **सम्** with **सं**. -**सं** 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; V. 5. 24, S. 5. 23. 2 Association, company. 3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. 4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.

**संगतिः** *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. 2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; **संगो हि जन्मन्तरसंगतिः** R. 7. 15. 3 Sexual union. 4 Visiting, frequenting. 5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. 6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. 7 Knowledge. 8 Questioning for further knowledge.

**संगमः** 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. 2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in **सङ्गः संगमः**. 3 Contact, touch ; R. 8. 44. 4 Sexual union or intercourse, अयं स नै तिष्ठति संगमोऽमुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. 5 Confluence ( of rivers ) ; संगमयमुखाः संगमः. 6 Fitness, adaptation. 7 Encounter, fight. 8 Conjunction ( of planets ).

**संगमनं** Meeting, union ; see **संगम**.

**संग्रहः** 1 A promise, an agreement ; तथेति तस्यावितयं प्रतीतः प्रथमद्वितीयमग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48, 13. 65. 2 Accepting, undertaking. 3 A bargain. 4 War, battle, fight ; अग्रस्वमुज्ज्वासा सुदहनः संग्रहाग्नानसौ Si. 16. 67. 5 Knowledge. 6 Devouring. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Poison.

**संग्रहः** N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

**संग्राहः** Discourse, conversation.

**संगित्** *a.* 1 United with, meeting. 2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15.

**संगीत** *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. -**सं** 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जगुः हृदयो गंधर्व्यः संगतिं सहस्रतुङ्गाः Bhāg. 2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गतिं वाचं नदति च नयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमप्यवस्थाः परिवदः श्रुतिप्रसादनः संगीतात् S. 1 ; Mk. 1. 3. 3 A concert. 4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -**Comp.** -**अर्थः** 1 The subject of a musical performance. 2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Me. 56. -**शाला** a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -**शास्त्रं** the science of music.

**संगीतकं** 1 Concert, symphony. 2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

**संगीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented. 2 Promised.

**संग्रहः** 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. 3 Reception, admission. 4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामग्रतनां च कुपयद्ग्रहं संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. 5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. 6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; तेः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहेः R. 19. 55 ; 17. 60. 7 Governing, restraining, controlling. 8 Conglomeration. 9 Conjunction. 10 Agglomeration ( a kind of संग्रहः ). 11 Inclusion, comprehension. 12 Compilation. 13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः, 14 Sum, amount, totality ; कर्णं कर्म कर्तव्यं त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. 15 A catalogue, list. 16 A store-room. 17 An effort, exertion. 18 Mention, reference. 19 Greatness, elevation. 20 Velocity. 21 N. of Siva.

**संग्रहणं** 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Supporting, encouraging. 3 Compiling, collecting. 4 Blending. 5 Incasing, setting ; कनकसूषणसंग्रहणोचितः ( मणिः ) Pt. 1. 75. 6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. 7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. 8 Hoping. 9 Accepting, receiving. -**जी** Dysentery.

**संग्रहीतृ** *m.* A charioteer.

**संग्रामः** War, battle, fight ; संग्रामांगण-मः गतेन भवता वापि समारोपिते K. P. 10. -**Comp.** -**जित्** *a.* conquering in battle. -**पट्टहः** a large military drum.

**संग्राहः** 1 Laying hold of, grasping. 2 Foreible seizure. 3 Clenching the fist. 4 The handle of a shield.

**संघः** 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as महर्षिसंघः, मनुष्यसंघः &c. 2 A number of people living together. -**Comp.** -**चारित्र्य** *m.* a fish. -**जीविन्** *m.* a hired labourer, coolie. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* close combination.

**संघटना** Joining together, union, combination ; Ratn. 4. 20.

**संघट्टः** 1 Friction, rubbing together, सरलसंघट्टसंघट्टजन्मा ( द्वाविनः ) Me. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3. 2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 26. 3 Encounter, conflict. 4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry ( as of wives ) ; R. 14. 86. 5 Embracing. -**ह्रा** A large creeper.

**संघट्टनं** -**ना** 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Collision, clash. 3 Close contact, adherence to. 4 Contact, union, cohesion. 5 The intertwining of wrestlers. 6 Meeting, encounter in general.

**संघट्टन्** *ind.* In flocks or troops.

**संघर्षः** 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Grinding, trituration. 3 Collision, clash 4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मनः च कस्मिंश्चि-संघर्षे Utk. ; नाट्यार्थार्थोर्मिहात् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. 5 Envy, jealousy. 6 Gliding, gently flowing.

**संघाटिका** 1 A pair, couple. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 Smell.

**संघाणकः** -**कं** The mucus of the nose.

**संघातः** 1 Union, combination, an association. 2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपास्यसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; Ku. 4. 6. 3 Killing, slaughter 4 Phlegm. 5 Formation of compounds. 6 N. of a division of hell.

**संचकित** *a.* Startled, timid. -**सं** *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

**सञ्चिः** 1 A friend. 2 Friendship, intimacy. -**ञ्** *f.* The wife of Indra ; see **शची**.

**सञ्चिल्लक** *a.* Blear-eyed.

**सञ्चिवः** 1 A friend, companion. 2 A minister, counsellor ; सञ्चिवस्य चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वन्ति परिक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34, 4. 87 ; कार्यांतरसञ्चिवः M. 1.

**सञ्ची** See **शची**.

**सञ्चेतन** *a.* Sentient, animate, rational.

**सञ्चेतस्** *a.* 1 Intelligent. 2 Possessed of feeling. 3 Unanimous.

**सञ्चेत्** *a.* Dressed.

**सञ्चेष्टः** The mango tree.

**सञ्जन** *a.* Having men or living beings. -**नः** A man of the same family, a kinsman.

**सञ्जल** *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

**सञ्जातिः, सञ्जातीय** *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class or species. 2 Like, similar. -**m.** A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

**सञ्जुष** ( **सं** ) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. 2 Associated together. -**m.** ( **सं** )

**सञ्जुः, सञ्जुयी, सञ्जुषः** *instr. dual* संजुष्याम् A friend, companion. -**ind.** With, together with.

**सञ्ज** *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सञ्जो रयः U. 1. 2 Dressed, clothed. 3 Accounted, trimmed. 4 Fully equipped, armed. 5 Fortified.

**सञ्जजनं** 1 Fastening, tying on. 2 Dressing. 3 Preparing, arming, equipping. 4 A guard, sentry. 5 A ferry, ghāt -**नः** A good man ; see under **सञ्**. -**ना** 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. 2 Dressing, ornamenting.

**सञ्जा** 1 Dress, decoration. 2 Equipment, apparatus. 3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

**सञ्जित** *a.* 1 Dressed. 2 Decorated. 3 Made ready, equipped. 4 Accounted, armed.

सञ्ज *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. 2 Strung (as a bow).

सञ्जोत्तरा A moonlight night.

सञ्चः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

सञ्चत् *m.* A cheat, rogue, juggler.

सञ्चयः 1 Heaping up gathering. 2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः सञ्चये निर्य कर्तव्यो नातिसञ्चयः Subhāsh. 3 A large quantity, collection.

सञ्चयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. 2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

सञ्चरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. 2 A way, path; यज्ञोपविष्टकालेन नक्तं दक्षिणसञ्चराः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. 3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. 4 Entrance, gate. 5 The body. 6 Killing. 7 Development.

सञ्चरणं Going, motion, travelling.

सञ्चल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

सञ्चलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अवलसञ्चलनाहारणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

सञ्चारयः N. of a particular sacrifice.

सञ्चारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पश्य-सञ्चारं सञ्चारयन्वीषति K. P. 10; R. 2. 15. 2 Passing through, passage, transit. 3 A course, way, road, pass. 4 Difficult progress or journey. 5 Difficulty, distress. 6 Settling in motion. 7 Inciting. 8 Leading, guiding. 9 Transmission, contagion. 10 A gem said to be found in the blood of serpents.

सञ्चारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. 2 An instigator.

सञ्चारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 A pair, couple. 4 Smell, odour.

सञ्चारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

सञ्चारिण *a.* (जी.) 1 Moving, moveable; सञ्चारिणी नक्षत्रदेव Māl. 1; Ku. 3. 64; 6. 67. 2 Roaming, wandering. 3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. 4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. 5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva; see below. 6 Influencing. 7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). 8 Contagious. 9 Impelling. -न 1 Wind, air. 2 Incense. 3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment, a 6 अस्मिन्धारि.

सञ्चन्ती The Guṇḍā shrub.

सञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up; accumulated, hoarded, collected. 2 Said by, stored. 3 Enumerated, reckoned. 4 Full of, furnished or provided with. 5 Impeded, obstructed. 6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

सञ्चितिः *f.* A collection.

सञ्चितनं Consideration, reflection.

सञ्चुर्गनं Crueling to pieces.

सञ्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. 2 Clothed.

सञ्छादनं Obscuring, hiding.

सेज् 1 P. (सजति, सक; the *स* of the root being changed to *ज*, after a preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यमिदं नवेनकटेयु कटोरणवः (ससजुः); R. 4. 47. 2 To fasten. -*Pass.* (सजयते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

-*Caus.* (सजयति-ने). -*Desid.* (सिञ्जति-ने). -*With* अङ् 1 to stick or adhere to. 2 to be united with, to accompany;

सत्यमेवा च व्याधिष दुःखं चानेककारणम्। अनु-पक्तं सदा देहे Mb.; U. 4. 2. (-*Pass.*) to stick or adhere to (fig. also);

धर्मद्वये च मनसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपमं Dk.; Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. -*अव* 1 to, suspend, attach, cling to, throw,

place; Si. 5. 16, 7. 16, 9. 7; Ku. 7. 23. 2 to entrust to, throw on, assign to. (-*Pass.*) 1 to be in contact with, touch; Mk. 1. 54. 2 to be engaged in or intent on, be eager.

-*अ* 1 to fasten, fix on, join or add to, place or put on; चरमसञ्ज कटे Ku. 2. 64; S. 3. 26; (भुजे) भुजः स सुनेधुर-मासजेन R. 2. 74. 2 to confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. 3 to throw upon, assign to. 4 to stick or adhere to. -*नि* 1 to adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कटे स्पर्शानिषक्तव दु Ku. 3. 7; R. 9. 69, 11. 70, 19. 45. 2 to be reflected;

Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. 3 to be attached to. -*व* 1 to cling or adhere to. 2 to apply, follow, be applicable, held good in the case of (pass. also in the same sense); इतिहासप्रयः प्रसज्येन, इत्येवमेवमेव नैषत्स्य प्रसज्ये S. B. 3 to be attached to; तस्मान्नो ग्रसजत् Dk. -*व्यानि* to join or link together; ध्वनिजनि-पदार्थानां ततः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12.

संज्ञः 1 N. of brahman. 2 Of Śiva.

संज्ञयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhṛitarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhāratī war to the blind king Dhṛitarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संज्ञलपः 1 Conversation. 2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. 3 An uproar.

संज्ञवनं A quadrangle, a group of four houses forming a court.

संज्ञा A she goat.

संज्ञीभवे 1 Living together. 2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. 3 N. of one of the 21 halls; see Ms. 4. 89. 4 A

group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. 2 Being conscious. 3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ङ्ग A yellow, fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञा लब्ध्वा, आप्त्वा or प्रप्त्वा to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; मुद्रासंज्ञा कालसंज्ञ-येव मा चापलावेति गणार्थं खनेषां Ku. 3. 41.

5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वैतसंज्ञकाः मयदुःखवर्जः Bg. 15. 5. 6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. 7 The technical name for an affix. 8 The

Gāyatrī Mantra, see गायत्री. 9 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarmā and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī and the two Asvins.

[A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her father's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting

her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the

Asvinikumāras or Asvins q. v.]. -*Comp.* -*अधिकारः* a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -*विषयः* an epithet, an attribute. -*सुतः* an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. 2 Teaching. 3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. 2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञिष्व *a.* 1 Named. 2 That which receives a name.

संज्ञ *a.* Knock-kneed.

मज्जदः 1 Great heat, fever. 2 Heat. 3 Indignation.

मज्ज 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सटयति-ने) To show, display, manifest.

मज्जः सदा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. 2 A mane (of a lion); Ma. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. 3 Bristles of a boar; विषयतस्तु सदाः प्रतिहतुः R. 9. 60. 4 A crest. -Comp. -अंकाः a lion.

मज्ज 10 U. (सटयति-ने) 1 To injure, kill. 2 To be strong. 3 To give. 4 To take. 5 To dwell.

मज्जक 1 A kind of minor drama in Prakṛita; e. g. कर्म्ममञ्जरी; see S. D. 542.

मज्जा f. 1 A kind of bird. 2 A musical instrument.

मज्ज 10 U. (सटयति-ने) 1 To finish, complete. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To adorn, decorate.

मज्जद्वयं A hempen cord or thread.

मज्ज See मज्ज.

मज्जिङ्गः A pair of tongs or zippers. मज्जिङ्ग One of the several modes of flight of birds; see झिङ्ग.

मज्ज a. (ती f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; सदाः स्वतः प्रकाशनेन गुणः न परतो नृणां Bv. 1. 120; S. 7. 12. 2 Real, essential, true. 3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविमुक्तेश्च Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. 4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कर्म. 5 Right, proper. 6 Best, excellent, 7 Venerable, respectable. 8 Wise, learned. 9 Handsome, beautiful. 10 Firm, steady. -m. A Good or virtuous man, a sage; आश्रयं हि विमर्शाय सतां बहिर्मुखानिव R. 4. 86; अविपत्यं परकार्यकृतं सतां मधुमिश्रितमिन्द्रियं च योऽश्नते Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 18; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. 2 The really existent truth, reality. 3 Good; as in सदसत् q. v. 4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. (सत्कर्म means 'to respect', 'treat with respect', 'receive hospitably'). -Comp. -असत् (सदसत्) a. 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. 2 real and unreal. 3 true and false. 4 good and bad, right and wrong. 5 virtuous and wicked. (-n. du.) 1 entity and non-entity. 2 good and evil, right and wrong. विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and false hood. व्यक्तित्वेः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तैः सैः श्रेयसवर्ति सद्-सद्व्यक्तित्वैः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदा-चारः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. 2 approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मव्य a. virtuous, good. -उत्तरं a proper or good reply. -कर्मन् n. 1 a virtuous or pious act. 2 virtue, piety. 3 hospitali-

ty. -काशः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. 2 reverence, respect. 3 care, attention. 4 a meal. 5 a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन a. nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 hospitably received or treated. 3 revered, respected, honoured. 4 worshipped, adored. 5 welcomed. (-सः) an epithet of Śiva. (-ते) 1 hospitality. 2 A virtue, piety. -कृतिः f. 1 treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. 2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1 virtue, goodness; श्रुतत्वा श्रुतिमता च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. 2 charity, good or virtuous action. 3 hospitality, hospitable reception. 4 courtesy, salutation. 5 any purificatory ceremony. 6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति f. (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण a. possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-गः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, चरित्र a. (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सत्तुः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-न.) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् n. (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् m. the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit. -जनः (सज्जनः) a good or virtuous man. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. 3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पार्थः a worthy or virtuous person. -वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्षिन् a. having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. 2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetu* or fallacious *hetu*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side, e. g. 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product.' -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्भावः) 1 existence, being, entity. 2 actual existence, reality. 3 good

disposition or nature, amiability. 4 quality of goodness. -मातुः (सन्मातुः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः f. a virtuous maiden. -वंश a. of high birth. -वचस् n. an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु n. 1 a good thing. 2 a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य a. well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त a. 1 well behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. 2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्गुतः सतमङ्गलस्तव कथं प्राप्यैवम क्रीडति Git. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-सं) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सहसंनिधानेन दुर्लो याति प्रवीणतां H. 1. -संयोगः right application. -सहाय a. having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. 2 a poet. 3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -सं ind. Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं श्रियवादिनः Rām. -Comp. -यः, -यतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीन्तः संचारिणः सन्निगूहं शय्या कार्यं Dk.; सततगस्ततगानगिरोऽलीमः Si. 6. 5; मेवा नीताः सततगतिना बहिमानाश्चरुः Me. 69. -यापिन् a. 1 always moving. 2 constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. 1 Versed in reasoning. 2 Considerate.

सतिः f. 1 A gift, donation. 2 End, destruction.

सती f. 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. 2 A female ascetic. 3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21.

सतीत्यं Chastity. सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse or pease. 2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, -सतीर्थः A fellow religious student.

सतीरः 1 A bamboo. 2 Air, wind. 3 Pease, pulse (f. also).

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. 2 Actual existence, reality. 3 The highest Jāti or generality. 4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तं (usually written सत्तं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2 A sacrifice in general. 3 An oblation, offering, gift. 4 Liberality, munificence.



cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अयनं (जं) a long sacrificial session.

सत्त्वा ind. With, together with. -Comp. -ह्व m. an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant. सत्त्विन् m. One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्यं (Said to be m. also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वयान् विनेष्वावि दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्यं भवति महतां नेपथ्ये Subhāsh; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अदुष्ट a. 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उद्भेदः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विद्वः loss of consciousness. -विहित a. 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संयुज्जिः f. purity or uprightness of nature. -संयज्ज a. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -संह्वः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सारः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य a. 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्यमयम् a. Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्यम् a. 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यमेव. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāna. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The deity presiding over नक्षत्रचक्र q. v. -स्य 1 Truth; मोक्षस्तत्रं विज्ञेयते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं वा 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्यदुष्टमलोक्यन् R. 12. 9;

Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्य ind. Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञानं ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp.

-अनृत a. 1 true and false; सत्यानृतं च पृथक् H. 2. 183. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-त-ते) 1 truth and falsehood 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अभिसंव a. true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्कर्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उच a. speaking the truth. -उपपादन a. fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover (of truth).

-तत्त्व m. N. of a sage. -दृशिन् a. truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन a. rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -धृति a. strictly truthful. -धृत् the world of Vishnu. -धृत् a. purified by truth (as words); सत्यधृतां वदेद्वाणी Ms. 6. 46. -मतिज्ञ a. true to one's promise. -माता N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Krishna; (it was for her that Krishna fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युग the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. -वचस् a. truthful, veracious. (-m.) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-n.) truth, veracity.

-वय a. veracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच a. truthful, veracious, candid. (-m.) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-f.), -वाक्यं truth speaking, veracity. -वादिन् a. 1 truth-speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -वत, -संगर, -संघ a. 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -आवणं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश a. sp. obvious, plausible.

सत्यंकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; Ki. 11. 50.

सत्यवत् a. Truthful, veracious. -m. N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -सी N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. सुत Vyāsa.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sītā. 3 Of Draupadī; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्य See सत्य.

सत्यप a. Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् m. Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the Syamantaka jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krishna, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Krishna; see जंबवत्. Krishna then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akṛura who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akṛura. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛura he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्वर a. Quick, speedy, expeditious. -रे ind. Quickly, speedily.

सप्तस्फुरत् a. Sputtered. -रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6. P. also according to some) (सिद्धिः, सङ्गः; the स of सद् is changed to ष after any preposition ending in इ or उ except णि) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेतुकस्मिन् निशेने निशिता निरेः Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन त्वं विदुषां मये षंके गीदिव सिद्धि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सिद्धि राधा वासुदेवे Gt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपत्तयां गतिं सफल-मन्त्रं सिद्धि जयत् H. 2. 77; R. 7. 64, H. 2. 130. 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki.



13. 60, Ms. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सद्ति मे हयं K.; सद्ति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 23. 9 To go. -Caus. (सद्ति ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिप्रसति) To wish to sit &c. -With अव 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणं पकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end; नास्वयमसमो वेष्टुः कुत्रापि नावसीदति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay; ओल्लुक्क-मात्रमवसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to; हिमालयस्यालयमसाद् Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain; अमरण-नालेष्मसाद्य R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कषेति Pt. 3. 46; Me. 84; Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake; अनेन स्वदेगेन पूर्वपरिस्थितं वेनेतेयमयासादयेयं V. 1. 4 to encounter, attack; Bk. 6. 95. -उद् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदितुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate; उत्साद्यते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 42, Ms. 9. 267. 2 to overturn. 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach; उपसेदुर्दशार्थं Bk. 9. 92, 6. 135. 2 to wait upon, serve; आकल-साधयेत्सिद्धिपसेदुः प्रसायकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline; उपनालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्ध्वालाले शिखी V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -प्र 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf.; तमालपत्रात्-रणाद् तं प्रसीद शशमलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमिषमुदित्य हि यः प्रकृष्यति प्रवंस तस्या-पगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिग्वा प्रसेदुर्मर्कता वद्वा हस्ताः R. 3. 14; प्रसादोदयादंभः कुम्भोनेर्महीजसः 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful; किञ्च हि वसुधाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29; see प्रसन्न. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिवाय कार्यं प्रसादये त्स्वाम-हमीशमधिष्ठं Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 3. 283. 2 to make clear; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23. -वि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति पंचति शुंचति तपं Gt. 4, Bg. 2. 1;

Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सद्: The fruit of trees.

सदंशकः A crab.

सदंशवन्दः A heron.

सदने 1 A house, palace, mansion.

2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing.

3 Langnor, exhaustion, fatigue.

4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall. 6 The abode of Yama.

सदय a. Kind, tender, merciful. -यं ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सदस्य n. 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. 2 An assembly; पक्षेर्विना सरो भाति सद्: खलजनेर्विना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63 -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. -ग्रहं an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 2. 67.

सदस्य 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, juror &c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, superintending or assisting priest; S. 3.

सदा ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द a. ever happy. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. -गतिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 everlasting happiness, final beatitude -नोय, -नीरा 1 N. of the Karatoyá river. 2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. -दान a. always making gifts or exuding rut; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1 a tuffish elephant. 2 a scentelephant (संघट्टिण q. v.). 3 N. of the elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Ganesa. -नतः a kind of bird, the wagtail.

-फल a. always bearing fruit. (-लः) 1 the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the cocoanut tree -योगिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -शिव N. of Siva.

सदृश (शी f.), सदृश, सदृश, (शी f.) a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); पञ्चपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable, as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming श्रुतस्य किं तसदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सदृश a. 1 Possessing a country. 2 Belonging to the same place or country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदस्य n. 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितननतागी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. 2 A place, station. 3 A temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

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-कालीन a. recent. -जात a (सद्योजात) newly born. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 An epithet of Siva. -पातिव a. quickly perishing, frail; Me 10. -शुद्धिः, -शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क a. 1 New, recent. 2 Instantaneous.

सद् a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going. सदृष्ट a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सदस्यः A village.

सधर्मन् a. 1 Having similar properties. 2 Having similar duties. 3 Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् a. (जी f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिरम् m. An ox, a bull.

सधीची A female companion, confidante; Bk. 6. 7.

सधीचीन a. Accompanying, associated with.

सध्वञ्च a. (सधीची f.) Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -m. A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सन 1 P., 8 U. (सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ते, सात; pass. सन्ते, सायते; desid. सिंसिवाति, सिवासति) 1 To love, like. 2 To worship, honour. 3 To acquire, obtain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman. -ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp. -कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनसृज See सनसृज.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (नी f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एव पर्यः सनातनः. 2 Firm, fixed, settled; U. 5. 22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -तः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातनः पितरमुपागमन् स्वये Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva, 3 Of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; स्वया नाथेन वेदेक्षी सनाथा सद्य वनेति Rām. 2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by. 4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतामनाथ इव प्रति-माति S. 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10.

सनाधि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. 2 Kindred, related. 3 Like



ing (of medicines &c.). 4 Restoration, repairing. 5 Fitting, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तन्वाद्यु-  
कृतसंघर्षं त्रिभिर्द्वयं सचक्रे S. 1. 11; St. 20.  
S. 6 Alliance, league, friendship,  
peace; सुधदत्तसुधमेधो दुःसंघर्षश्च दुःसंघो  
भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense  
1 also). 7 A joint; पादसंघर्षोः संघर्षे  
सुगः Susr. 8 Attention. 9 Direction.  
10 Supporting. 11 Distillation (of  
liquors). 12 Spirituous liquor or a  
kind of it. 13 A kind of relish eaten  
to excite thirst. 14 Preparation of  
pickles. 15 Contraction of the skin  
by means of astringents. 16 Sour  
rice-gruel.

संघर्षित *a.* 1 United, strung to-  
gether. 2 Bound, tied.

संघर्षी 1 Distillation. 2 Brazery,  
foundry.

संघः 1 Union, junction, combina-  
tion, connection; संघे सख्यौ ह्यवी वक्रा  
द्वेयाव कर्तरी Subhāsh. ; Ms. 58. 2 A  
compact, agreement. 3 Alliance,  
league, friendship, peace, treaty of  
peace (one of the six expedients to  
be used in foreign politics); कति  
प्रकाराः सौतेना भवन्ति H. 4; (the several  
kinds are described in H. 4.  
106-125); सुखा न हि संघ्यायुःश्लिष्टेनापि सं-  
घिना H. 1. 88. 4 A joint, articula-  
tion (of the body); तुरगादुवाचनकंघिन  
संघः S. 2. 5 A fold (of a garment).  
6 A breach, hole, chasm 7 Especial-  
ly a mine, chasm or opening made  
by thieves in a wall or underneath  
a building; वृक्षपाटिनापरिरे संघि कृत्वा  
प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मयमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. 8  
Separation, division. 9 Euphony,  
euphonic junction or coalition (in  
gram). 10 An interval, a pause. 11  
A critical juncture. 12 An opportune  
moment. 13 A period at the expira-  
tion of each Yuga or age. 14 A  
division or joint (in a drama); they  
are five, see S. D. 330-332; Ku. 7.  
91. 15 The vulva. -Comp. -अक्षरं a  
diphthong. -घोरः a house-breaker, a  
thief who breaks into a house.  
-छेदः making holes or breaches.  
(in a wall &c.). -छेदं spirituous  
liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by  
dishonest means (particularly as a  
go-between). -द्वयं violation of a  
treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः सितविशं विद-  
वति सोमपि संघिद्वयमपि Ki. 1. 4b. -बंधः  
the tissues of joints; S. 2. -बंधनं a  
ligament, tendon, nerve. -बन्धः, -मुक्तिः  
f. dislocation of a joint. -विग्रहं *m.*  
du. peace and war. \*अधिकारः the  
office of the minister for foreign  
affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in  
negotiating peace. -विद् *m.* a  
negotiator of treaties. -बला 1 the  
time of twilight. 2 Any connecting  
period. -घरकः a house-breaker.

संघिकः A kind of fever.

संघिका Distillation (of liquors).

संघित *a.* 1 United, joined. 2  
Bound, tied. 3 Reconciled, allied. 4  
Fixed, fitted. 5 Mixed together. 6  
Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. 2  
Spirituous liquor.

संघिनी 1 A cow in heat (united  
with the bull or impregnated by  
him). 2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संघिला 1 A hole or breach made  
in a wall, pit, chasm. 2 A river.  
3 Spirituous liquor.

संघुञ्ज 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2  
Exciting, stimulating.

संघुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed,  
excited.

संघेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined.  
2 Capable of being reconciled;  
मुजससु कनकवटवद् दुर्धनश्चाक्षुसंघेयः H. 1.  
92. 3 To be made peace with. 4 To  
be aimed at.

संघ्या 1 Union. 2 Joint, division. 3  
Morning or evening twilight; अनुस-  
वती संघ्या दिवसस्तस्यरसरः । अतो देवमतिश्रिता  
तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7. 4 Early morn-  
ing. 5 Evening, dusk. 6 The period  
which precedes a Yuga, the time in-  
tervening between the expiration of  
one Yuga and the commencement of  
another; Ms. 1. 69. 7 The morning,  
noon and evening prayers of a  
Brahmana; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. 8 A  
promise, an agreement. 9 A bound-  
ary, limit. 10 Thinking, meditation.  
11 A kind of flower. 12 N. of a  
river. 13 N. of the wife of Brahman.  
-Comp. -अक्षरं 1 an evening cloud  
(tinged with the sun's rays); संघ्यात्र-  
रेखेव सुद्वन्द्वरागाः Pt. 1. 104. 2 a kind of  
red-chalk. -कालः 1 the period of  
twilight. 2 evening. -नादि *m.* an  
epithet of Siva. -सुप्ति 1 a kind of  
jasmine. 2 a nutmeg. -बलः a demon  
(राक्षस). -रामः red lead. रामः (some  
take आराम as the word here) an epi-  
thet of Brahman. -वन्दनं the morning  
and evening prayers.

सङ्ग *p. p.* 1 Sitting down, settling  
down, lying. 2 Dejected, sunk down,  
downcast. 3 Drooping, relaxed. 4  
Weak, low, feeble. 5 Wasted away,  
decayed. 6 Perished, destroyed. 7  
Still, motionless. 8 Shrunken. 9 Ad-  
jacent, near. -सः The tree called  
पियाल. -सं A little, a small quantity.

सङ्ग *a.* Low, dwarfish. -Comp.  
-दुः the Piyāla tree.

सङ्गत *a.* Lower, more depressed  
(as a tone).

सङ्गत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stopping.  
2 Downcast. 3 Contracted.

सङ्गतिः *f.* 1 Obedience, respectful  
salutation, reverence. 2 Humility. 3  
A kind of sacrifice. 4 A sound,  
noise.

संघट्ट *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound to-  
gether, girded or put on. 2 Clad or  
dressed in armour, accoutred, mail-  
ed. 3 Arranged, ready, or prepared  
for battle, armed, fully equipped;  
नवजलधरः संघट्टोऽयं न द्यावनिशाचरः V. 4. 1;  
Ms. 8. 4 Ready, prepared, formed;  
arranged in general; R. 3. 7. 5 Per-  
vading; कुहुमानिव लोभनयिं दीवतमग्नेषु संघट्टे  
S. 1. 21. 6 Well-provided with any-  
thing. 7 Murderous. 8 Closely at-  
tached, bordering, near.

संघट्टः 1 A collection, multitude,  
quantity, number. 2 Rear, rear-guard  
(of an army).

संघट्टनं 1 Preparing, equipping,  
arming oneself. 2 Preparation. 3  
Fastening tightly. 4 Industry, effort.

संघाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or pre-  
paration for battle, putting on  
armour. 2 Warlike preparation,  
equipment. 3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्क-  
लो खलोमृदुदुष्टाभ्यामदाहणे । कथं जीवेज्जगत् स्युः  
संघाहः सज्जना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36, Ki.  
16. 12.

संघाहः A war-elephant.

संघिकर्षः 1 Drawing near.  
bringing near. 2 Vicinity,  
proximity; presence; उक्तेन्दे च यु-  
गसंघिकर्षेण U. 6; 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6.  
20. 3 Connection, relation. 4 (In  
Nyāya phil.) Connection of an or-  
gan of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object  
(विषय); this is of six kinds.

संघिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. 2  
Approaching, approximating. 3 Pro-  
ximity, vicinity.

संघिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. 2  
Proximate, adjacent, near. -ष्टं Pro-  
ximity, vicinity.

संघिचयः A collection.

संघिघात *m.* 1 One who brings near.  
2 One who deposits. 3 A receiver of  
stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. 4 An  
officer who introduces people at  
court.

संघिघातः, संघिघिः 1 Putting down  
together, juxta-position. 2 Proxi-  
mity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. 3  
Perceptibility, appearance. 4 A re-  
ceptacle. 5 Receiving, taking charge  
of. 6 Combination, aggregate.

संघिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting,  
decent. 2 Falling together, meet-  
ing; Ki. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact.  
4 Union, conjunction, combination,  
mixture, miscellaneous collection;  
धुमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संघिपातः क मेघः Ms. 5.  
5 An assemblage, a collection,  
multitude, number; नानास्त्वज्योतिषां संघि-  
पातैः Ki. 5. 36. एको हि देवो धुमसंघिपाते  
निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A com-  
bined derangement of the three  
humours of the body causing fever  
which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A  
kind of musical time or measure.

Mu. 6.

**सम** 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसमां कारितवान् Pt. 1; न सा समा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः II. 1. 2 Company, society, meeting, large number. 3 Council-chamber or hall. 4 A court of justice. 5 A public audience (modern levee). 6 A gambling house. 7 Any room or place much frequented. -**Comp.** -**आसुतारः** 1 an assistant at an assembly. 2 a member of a society. -**पतिः** 1 the president of a society, chairman. 2 the keeper of a gaming-house. -**पूजा** worship or reverence paid to the audience. -**सद्** m. 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. 2 a member of an assembly or meeting. 3 an assessor, a juror.

**समाह्व** 10 U. (समाजयति) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहात्मभाजयिद्वि-मेव U. 1. 7; Si. 13. 14; S. 5. 2 To honour, worship, respect. 3 To please, gratify. 4 To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4. 19. 5 To show.

**समाजने** 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; Si. 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. 2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. 3 Service.

**समाधनः** N. of Siva.

**समि (मी)कः** The keeper of a gaming house; अगमसाक पूर्वमिको माधुर इव स्वागच्छति Mk. 3; Y. 2. 139.

**सम्य** a. 1 Belonging to an assembly. 2 Fit for society. 3 R. faced, polished, civilized. 4 Well-bred, polite, courteous; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. 5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -**स्य** 1 An assessor. 2 An assistant at an assembly. 3 A person of honourable parentage. 4 The keeper of a gaming-house. 5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house.

**सम्यता**, -**त्वं** Politeness, good manners or breeding.

**सम्** I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. 2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समति-ते) To be agitated.

**सम् ind.** 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगमः, संगमजः, संघा, संघुर् &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very', 'quite', 'greatly', 'thoroughly', 'very much'; संतुष्ट, संतोष, संस्मृ, सम्पाद, संताप &c. 2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means, 'like, same, similar,' as in सम्य. 3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before'; as in समह.

**सम** a. 1 Same, identical. 2 Equal, as in समलोकावनः R. 8. 21; Bg. 2. 38. 3 Like, similar, resembling!

with instr. or gen. or in comp. : दुग्-  
शुको द्रिदोपि मेधिरशुभिः समः Subhāsh. ;  
Ku. 3. 13, 23. 4 Even, level, plain ;  
समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. 5  
Even (as number). 6 Impartial, fair.  
7 Just, honest, 'upright'. 8 Good,  
virtuous. 9 Ordinary, common. 10  
Mean, middling. 11 Straight. 12  
Suitable, convenient. 13 Indifferent,  
unmoved, unaffected by passion. 14  
All, every one. 15 All, whole,  
entire, complete. -**स** a. 1 level plain,  
flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -**सं ind.** 1  
With, together with, in company  
with, accompanied by; (with instr.)  
आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणमनामिः S. 1. 27 ;  
R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. 2 Equality ;  
यथा सर्वाणि दूतानि यथा वायवे समं Ms. 9.  
311. 3 Like, similarly, in the same  
manner; Pt. 1. 78. 4 Entirely. 5  
Simultaneously, all at once, at the  
same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र पनेभ्यः  
च लघ्विद्योगाश्च समं विमुचं R. 13. 26, 4. 4 ;  
10. 60; 14. 1. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** an equal  
share. °हरिर् **स** a. co-heir. -**अंतर** a.  
parallel. -**आचारः** 1 equal or similar  
conduct. 2 proper practice. -**उदकं** a  
mixture of half buttermilk and half  
water. -**उपमा** a kind of Upamā or  
simile. -**कन्या** a fit or suitable girl  
(fit to be married). -**कर्णः** an equi-  
diagonal tetragon. -**कालः** the same  
time or moment. (-**लं**) **ind.** at the  
same time, simultaneously. -**कालीन** a.  
contemporary, coeval. -**कोलः** a  
serpent, snake. -**क्षेत्रं** (in astr.) an  
epithet of a particular arrangement  
of the Nakshatras. -**खातः** an equal  
excavation, a parallelopipedon.  
-**संघकः** incense. -**चतुरस्र** a. square.  
(**सं**) an equilateral tetragon.  
-**चतुर्भुजः** -**जं** a rhombus. -**चित्त** a. 1  
even-minded, equable, equanimous.  
2 indifferent. -**देव**, -**देव** **सं** a. having  
the same denominator. -**जाति** a.  
homogeneous. -**ज्ञा** fame. -**त्रिभुजः** -**जं**  
an equilateral triangle. -**वृज**, -**वृजि**  
a. viewing equally, impartial ;  
विशानिमयसंपन्नं ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि । शुनि चैव  
श्याके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 17. -**दुःख**  
a. feeling for another's woe, sym-  
pathising (with another); a fellow-  
sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. °**सुख** a. a com-  
panion or partner in joy and sorrow;  
S. 3. 12. -**दृष्ट**, -**दृष्टि** a. impartial.  
-**दृष्टि** a. 1 impartial. 2 indifferent,  
stoical. -**भाव** a. having the same na-  
ture or property. (-**व**) sameness,  
equability. -**मंदलं** (in astr.) the  
prime vertical line. -**मय** a. of like  
origin. -**पक्षित** a. tinged. -**पमः** a  
particular mode of sexual enjoyment.  
-**रेख** a. straight; ऋक्ष्या यदकं तदपि समरेखं  
नयनयोः S. 1. 9. -**लंबः** -**सं** a trapezoid.  
-**वर्णः** community of caste. -**वर्तिन** a.  
equal-minded, impartial. (-**म**.)

Yama, the god of death. -**वृत्तं** 1 an  
even metre, i. e. a stanza the lines  
of which have all the same number of  
feet. 2 see सममंडल. -**वृत्ति** a. equable,  
fair. -**वैधः** mean depth. -**शेष** **सं**  
equal subtraction, i. e. subtraction  
of the same quantity on both sides  
of an equation. -**संधिः** peace on  
equal terms. -**सुतिः** f. universal sleep  
(as at the end of a Kalpa). -**स्य** a.  
1 equal, uniform. 2 level. 3 like.  
-**स्थलं** an even ground.

**समक्ष** a. Being before the eyes,  
visible, present. -**सं ind.** In the  
presence of, visibly, before the very  
eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

**समग्र** a. All, whole, entire, com-  
plete; M. 2. 13.

**समग्ना** Bengal madder (मेजिहा).

**समजः** 1 A multitude of beasts,  
animals or birds, a herd, flock. 2 A  
number of fools. -**जं** A wood, forest.

**समज्या** 1 A meeting, an assembly.  
2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

**समंजस** a. 1 Proper, reasonable,  
right, fit. 2 Correct, true, accurate.  
3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस  
q. v. 4 Virtuous, good, just; दूतादि-  
रुद्धस्य समंजसं जने Ki. 10. 12. 5 Practised,  
experienced. 6 Healthy. -**सं** 1 Pro-  
priety, fitness. 2 Accuracy. 3 Correct  
evidence.

**समतात्वं** 1 Sameness, identity. 2  
Likeness, similarity. 3 Equality. 4  
Impartiality, fairness; समता नै 'to  
treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. 5 Equan-  
imity. 6 Perfectness. 7 Common-  
ness. 8 Evenness.

**समतिक्रमः** Transgression, omission.  
**समतीत** a. Past, gone by; R. 8. 78.

**समद** a. : Intoxicated, furious. 2  
Mad with rut. 3 Drunk with passion;  
U. 2. 20.

**समधिक** a. 1 Exceeding. 2 Exces-  
sive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -**सं**  
**ind.** Very much, exceedingly.

**समधिगमनं** Surpassing, overcoming.

**समध्व** a. Travelling in company.

**समनुज्ञानं** 1 Assent, consent. 2  
Entire approval, full concurrence.

**समंत** a. 1 Being on every side,  
universal. 2 Complete, entire. -**तः**  
Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः  
समंतात् are used adverbially in the  
sense of 'from every side', 'all  
around', 'on all sides', 'wholly',  
(completely'). -**Comp.** -**दुग्धा** the  
plant called कृशी q. v. -**दक्षकं** N. of the  
district called Kurukshetra or of a  
place near it; Ve. 6. -**भद्रः** a Bud-  
dha or the Buddha. -**भुक्** m. fire.

**समन्वय** a. 1 Sorrowful. 2 Enraged.

**समन्वयः** 1 Regular: succession or  
order. 2 Connected sequence,  
mutual connection, applicability  
(तात्पर्य); तत्तु समन्वयाद् Br. Sūt. I. 1.

4 ; न च तद्वताना पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽतीतरहस्यना युक्ता S. B. 3 Conjunction.

समाधत्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. 2 Followed. 3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. 4 Affected by.

समाधत्त *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2 Eclipsed.

समाध्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. 2 Association, company. 3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समाधिसरणं 1 Approaching. 2 Seeking, wishing for.

समाधिहारः 1 Taking together. 2 Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

समन्वयचर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समन्वयाहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. 2 Occasion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment ; Ku. 3. 25. 4 An agreement, a compact, contract, engagement ; विश्वसमयात् S. 5. 5 Convention, conventional usage. 6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice ; Ki. 1. 28 ; U. 1. 7 The convention of poets ; ( *e. g.* that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds ). 8 An appointment, assignation. 9 A condition, stipulation ; V. 5. 10 A law, rule, regulation ; Y. 3. 19. 11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. 12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication. 15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet ; ऋद्धं, वैशेषिकं &c. 17 End, conclusion, termination. 18 Success, prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. -अस्तुचितं *a* time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अस्तुचर्चनं *a* following established customs. -अस्तुसारथे, उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिस्मरणं observance of a compact, treaty or agreement ; समग्रपरिस्मरणं धर्मं ते Ki. 1. 45. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed time. 3 In the midst, within, between. 4 Near ( with acc. ) ; समया सीधमिति Dk. ; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nold. 4. 8.

समरार्थं War, battle, fight ; कर्णोद्योषि श्वशुरात् 5 कर्मिणि Ve. 3. -Comp.

-उद्देशः, -धूमिः battle-field. -सूर्यन् *m.*, -सिरसु *m.* the front or van of battle. समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Competent, allowed, qualified ; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3 Fit, suitable, proper ; तदुक्त्युद्देशमेव रायः प्रत्ययत समर्थयुक्तरं R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit or proper, prepared. 5 Having the same meaning. 6 Significant. 7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word ( in gram. ). 2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थनं 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating 2 Defending, vindicating, justifying ; स्थितेऽस्मिन् समर्थनं K. P. 7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judging, considering, imagining. 5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. 7 Energy, perseverance. 8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. 2 Causing to prosper.

समर्थनं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्थाद् *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. 2 Near, proximate. 3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवहारः A kind of drama ; ( thus described in S. D. :—युक्तं समवहारं तु स्यात् देवाद्युत्थय । नेत्यथ निर्दिष्टमास्तु यथाकाः &c. 515 ).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place ; समवतारसंभारस्तटः Ki. 5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2 Similar condition or state ; S. 4. 3 State or condition in general ; R. 19. 50 ; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. 2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection ; सर्वाविनयानामेकमवयवमावयते किञ्च समवायः K. ; ब्रह्मनाम्यसाराणां समवायो हि बुद्धेः Subbāsh. 2 A number, multitude, heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion. 4 ( In Vais. phil. ) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas. समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. 2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause ( one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaisesika phil. ).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. 2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. 3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is constitutually the same with the whole ( opp. व्यष्टि *q. v.* ). समष्टिरितिः सर्वेषां स्वात्मनादात्म्यवेदानात् । तदभावात्तद्व्ये तु ज्ञानेते व्यष्टिरेवेत्या ॥ Panchdasi.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. 2 Compounding, formation of compound words. 3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined. 2 Compounded. 3 Pervading the whole of anything. 4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. 5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1. Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed ; कः श्रीपतिः का चित्रमा समस्या Subbāsh. ; thus the lines वागर्थोविष संयुक्तौ, सप्तकोटिप्रविस्तरं, त्रुससहं पुराणम् are completed by वेदः सर्वं हराः शिवा. 2 ( Hence ) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरीयं पत्रा दुग्धमा कदाचित्कर्मविभवयतं नूनमस्या N. 7. 83. ( समस्या = संघटनं ).

समा ( Generally in pl. but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समा P. V. 2. 12. ) A year ; तेनाहो परिमिताः समाः कदाचित् R. 8. 92 ; तयोश्च-तुर्दशैकेन समं प्राप्ताज्यमनाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. -*ind.* With, together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्षिन् *a* ( जी *f.* ) 1 Attracting. 2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. 2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. 2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. 3 Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. 2 Arrived. 3 Being in conjunction.

समापतिः १. 1 Coming together, union, meeting. 2 Arrival, approach. 3 Similar condition or progress.

समापनः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अत्र देवमति-  
स्त्रिणा तत्रापि न भवति K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. 2 Intercourse, associa-  
tion, society; as in समागमः. 3 Approach, arrival. 4 Conjunction  
(in astr.).

समापणः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 War, battle.

समाचयने Accumulation.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. 2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3 Proper conduct or behaviour. 4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting, विद्वानः सविद्वत् समाजः विद्वत् सैन्यपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7. 2 A society, club, an association. 3 A number, multitude, collection. 4 A party, convivial meeting. 5 An elephant.

समाजिकः A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समाह्वनं 1 Receiving fully. 5 Receiving suitable gifts. 3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect. समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. 2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4 Intentness. 5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; विपश्य समाधानं; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. 7 Agreeing, promising. 8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मैक्यप्राप्तौ न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिनिवृत्त्यसौ भवति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 78; Śi. 4. 55. 3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लज्जतमाधिः (भावः) Gīt. 2. 4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अत्येकमाधिवि-  
हन् देवानां S. 1; तस्य समाधिः Ku. 3. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59, 5. 45. 5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collec-

tion; तं देवा विदधे दूरं महाब्रह्ममाधिवि E. 1. 29. 6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7 Silence. 8 Agreement, assent, promise. 9 Requit. 10 Completion; accomplishment. 11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12 Attempting impossibilities. 13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14 A tomb. 15 The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. 16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः हुकरं कार्यं कल्पनादयो-  
यतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. 17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93.

समाध्यात p. p. 1 Blown into. 2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like similar; समानशीलम्यस्यैव सत्यं Subhāṣ. 2 One, uniform. 3 Good, virtuous, just. 4 Common, general. 5 Honoured. -जः 1 A friend, an equal. 2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -जं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुमा-  
पतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अधिकरण a. 1 having a common substratum. 2 being in the same category or predicament. 3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); (-जं) 1 same location or predicament. 2 agreement in case, apposition. 3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -अर्धः a. having the same meaning, synonymous. -उद्भूतः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes; of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्भू-  
भावस्तु निवर्ततामनुदीनातः; see Ms. 5. 60. also. -उद्भूतः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; see Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन a. synchronous. -योग्य q. v. -दुःख a. sympathising. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits; Mā. 1. 6. -ध्वजः the same pitch of voice. -हन्ति a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयनं Bringing, together, collecting, conducting.

समाय Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापतिः f. 1 Meeting, encounter-  
ing. 2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापतिहेन  
केदिसा दान्तेन V. 1.; क्रिष्णसमापतिविपत्तिनि  
B. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापक a. (सिद्धा f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापन 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 98. 2 Acquisition. 3 Killing, destroying. 4 A section, chapter. 5 Profound meditation.

समापन p. p. 1 Attained, obtained. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Come, arrived. 4 Finished, completed, accomplished. 5 Proficient. 6 Endowed with. 7 Distressed, afflicted. 8 Killed.

समापाद्यं Accomplishing, restoring.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, con-  
cluded, completed. 2 Clever.

समाप्रातः A lord, husband.

समाप्तिः f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

समाप्तिक a. 1 Final, concluding. 2 Finite. 3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -जः 1 A finisher. 2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समाहृत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Filled with.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

समास्मरणं 1 Repetition, mention. 2 Enumeration. 3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समास्मरणः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पञ्चसमास्मरणे पठ्यते U. 4. 3 Tradition, repetition (in general). 4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अथसमास्मरणं Sik. 57; (i. e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini).

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. 2 A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Intent on, devoted to. 3 Made ready, prepared. 4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5 Charged, appointed.

समायुत p. p. 1 Connected or united together, joined. 2 Collected, brought together. 3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. 2 Preparation. 3 Fitting (an arrow). 4 A collection, heap, multitude. 5 A cause, motive, object.

समायनः 1 Beginning, commencing. 2 An enterprise, undertaking.



a work, an action: मय्यसुरायाः समारम्भाः ...तस्य गृहं विपश्चिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. 3 An unguent; see समालम्भ.

**समाराम्यन्** 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुलायेकं समाराम्यन् M. 1. 4. 2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 10. **समारोपणं** 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. 2 Delivering over, consigning.

**समारोपित** p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow), प्रवृत्ता अपि समारोपिते K. P. 10. 3 Deposited, planted, lodged. 4 Consigned, delivered over.

**समारोहः** 1 Ascending, mounting. 2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing.

**समालम्बन्** Resting on, clinging to. **समालम्बित्व** a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

**समालम्बनं**, **समालम्बनं** 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मण्डलसमालम्बनं विचयायः S. 4.

**समावर्तनं** 1 Return. 2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

**समावायः** 1 Association, connection. 2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude, number, heap.

**समावासः** A residence, habitation, dwelling-place.

**समाविष्ट** p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. 2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed, seated. 6 Well instructed.

**समावृत** p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. 2 Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Protected. 5 Shut out, excluded. 6 Stopped.

**समावृत्तः**, **समावृत्तः** A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

**समावेशः** 1 Entering or abiding together. 2 Meeting, association. 3 Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetration. 5 Possession by an evil-spirit. 6 Passion, emotion.

**समाश्रयः** 1 Seeking protection or shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protection. 3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling place. 4 Dwelling, residence.

**समाश्लेषः** A close embrace.

**समाश्वासः** 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. 2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust, confidence, belief.

**समाश्वासनं** 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. 2 Consolation; Y. 2.

**समासः** 1/ Aggregation, union, composition. 2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:- द्वंद्वः, तत्पुरुषः, बहुव्रीहि and अव्ययीभाव q. v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; एषा वनस्य दो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2). -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:--प्रतीकित्वेन द्वन्द्वेः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

**समासक्तिः** f. समासतः Union, adhering together, attachment.

**समासजननं** 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact, combination, connection.

**समासजननं** 1 Abandoning completely. 2 Consigning.

**समासादानं** 1 Approaching. 2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. 3 Accomplishing, effecting.

**समाहरणं** Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

**समाहर्तु** m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. 2 A collector (as of taxes).

**समाहारः** 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Māl. 9. 2 Composition of words. 3 Conjunction of words or sentences. 4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Doigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. 5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness.

**समाहित** p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed upon.

**समाहृत** p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant, excessive, much. 3 Received, accepted, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.

**समाहृति** f. Compilation, abridgment.

**समाह्वः** Challenge, defiance.

**समाह्वयः** 1 Calling out, challenging. 2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an appellation.

**समाह्व** A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

**समाह्वानं** 1 Calling together, convocation. 2 Challenge.

**समिकं** A javelin, dart.

**समिध** f. War, battle; समिति पति-निपाताकर्मण &c. N. 12. 75

**समिता** Wheat-flour.

**समितिः** 1 Meeting, union, association. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14; Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. 5 Likeness, equality. 6 Moderation.

**समित्तिजय** a. Victorious in battle.

**समिधः** 1 War, battle. 2 Fire.

**समिद्ध** p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled. 2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

**समिध** f. Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिद्धहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

**समिधः** Fire.

**समिधनं** 1 Kindling. 2 Fuel.

**समिरः** Wind.

**समीक** War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

**समीकरणं** 1 Complete investigation. 2 The Sākhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59.

**समीक्षा** 1 Investigation, search. 2 Consideration. 3 Close or thorough inspection. 4 Understanding, intellect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6 An essential principle. 7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

**समीचः** The ocean.

**समीचकः** Copulation, sexual union.

**समीची** 1 A doe. 2 Praise.

**समीचीन** 1 Good, right. 2 True, correct. 3 Fit, proper. 4 Consistent.

-नं 1 Truth 2 Propriety.

**समीदः** Fine wheat-flour.

**समीन** a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2 Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

**समीनिका** A cow calving every year.

**समीप** a. Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -नं Proximity, vicinity.

(समीपं, समीपतत्त्वं and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'; अतः समीपे परिणेतुं रिष्यते S. 5. 17.

**समीरः** 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. 2 The Sami tree.

**समीरणः** 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद-यिताभवेति यादिर्यते केत इतास्यस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A traveller. 4 N. of plant (मरुच). -नं Throwing, sending forth.

**समीहा** Longing, desire, striving after.

**समीहित** p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -नं Wish, longing, desire.

**समुक्षणं** Shedding, effusion.

**समुच्चयः** 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. 2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. 3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kārikās 115 and 116).

**समुच्चरः** 1 Ascending. 2 Transversing.

**समुच्छेदः** Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुद्रयः 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.

समुद्रायः Elevation, height.

समुद्रासितं, समुद्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुद्रिज्जित् *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own ; Ms. 11. 56.

समुत्कनः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An asprey.

समुत्थ *a.* 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.) ; अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिर्विराजितं योः R. 2. 75 ; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound) ; Ms. 8. 287 ; Y. 2. 222. 5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation ; as in समुद्यमसुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4.

समुत्थत्वं 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Production, birth, origin 2 Occurrence.

समुत्पिज, समुत्पिजल *a.* Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जः -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement ; Ms. 4. 50.

समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient ; विरेपि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33 ; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Longing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेवः 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.

समुद्रक *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुद्रयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap ; समुद्रयानामिह समुद्रयः संनये वा युवानां U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The rear of an army.

समुद्रागमः Full knowledge.

समुद्राचारा 1 Proper practise or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुद्रावाः A collection, multitude &c. ; see समुद्रय.

समुद्रावरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. 2 Illustration.

समुद्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united ; मद्रागोपचयाद्यं समुद्रितः सर्वो युवानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. 5 Possessed of, furnished with.

समुद्रिरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.

समुद्र *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -द्रः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza ; see समुद्रक below.

समुद्रकः 1 A covered box or casket ; S. 1. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning ; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्रमः 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, Production.

समुद्रिरणे 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्रितं A loud song.

समुद्रेशः 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्रत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्रणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्रवृत्तं *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्रयः Origin, production.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion ; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्नपसमुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22 ; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.

समुद्योगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped ; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The number 'four.' -Comp. -अंतं 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अन्ता 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंबरा the earth. -अंबरा, अंबराः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rāma's bridge ; of रामसेतु. -कफा, -केन the cuttle-fish-bone. -य *a.* sea-faring. (-यः) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer ; so समुद्रवाणिज्य, -वाणिज्य &c. (-वा) a river. -युहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. -युद्रकः an epithet of Agastya. -यवनीर्दं 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -येखला, -रसना, -रसना the earth. -यानं 1 a sea-voyage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -वायिष्य. see समुद्रय. -वायित् *f.* a river. -वह्नि submarine fire. -वृषभा the Ganges.

समुद्रदः 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage. समुद्रहः Great fear, alarm, terror. समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.

समुक्ष *a.* Wet, moist.

समुक्षत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. 2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting. 6 Upright, just.

समुक्षतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also) ; मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुक्षतिः Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न गतिरसमुक्षतिः. जाते येन जातेन गतिरिति वेशः समुक्षतिः Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; इतिपातोपि मनः समुक्षतेः Ki. 2. 34, or वृद्धिः सल्लसा महविषः सल्लते नान्यसमुक्षतिर्यथा 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.

समुक्षद *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.

समुक्षयः 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.

समुक्षूलनं Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.

समुपभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.

समुपस्था, समुपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness. 3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुपास्थितिः = समुपस्थान *q. v.*

समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

समुपोद *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near. 4 Restrained.

समुद्रासः 1 Excessive brilliance. 2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुद्र *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.

समृत्, समृत्, समृत्, समृत् A kind of deer.

समृत् *a.* Along with the roots ; as in समृत्पतं 'having completely exterminated ; tearing up root and branch'.

समृत् 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate, number ; जन-

समूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A bloom.

समूहः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृद्धः *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in वनशायसमृद्धिरस्तु. 5 Power, supremacy.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतीभिरुपता Subhāsh. 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्तिः. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विशालादपुनः संपद् Ku. 1. 32; अपवर्णातिप्रशमन-फलाः संपदो ब्रुवमाना Me. 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or अपवद्); ते ब्रुवा नृपतिः कलमतिरे संपद् चापस्तु च Mu. 1. 15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; S. 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; Si. 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारसुष्ठुसुतासंपद् Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -Comp. -परः a king. -वित्तिसरः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

समृद्धः *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -ञ्जः An epithet of Siva. -ञ्ज 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

समरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

समरायं (वि)ञ्जं Encounter, war, battle.

संयुक्तः 1 Mixture. 2 Union, contact, touch; संयुक्तं नपेक्ष्य संयुक्तो संयुक्तमिति

दूरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; न सहज-जनसंयुक्तः सुरेन्द्रमनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपा Lightning.

संपाकः *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -ञ्जः 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (आरुवय).

संपारः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering. 3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. 5 Alighting (as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; Ms. 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. रति. 10 The residue (of an offering).

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatāyu.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Clearing, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ms. 3. 225.

संयुक्तः *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

संयुक्तः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संयुक्तमिति जलेषु तीक्ष्णं Ki. 7. 12.

संयुक्तं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, chastigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

संयुक्तिः *f.* Drinking together, computation.

संयुक्तः 1 A cavity; स्वायां समयुक्तिसंयुक्तं (यः) समीक्षिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. 1; Kāv. 2. 288; R. 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Kuravaka flower.

संयुक्तः संयुक्तिका A box, casket.

संयुक्तः *a.* 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -ञ्जं Ether.

संयुक्तः *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; समयुक्तिं संयुक्तौ R. 1. 1. 3 Touching.

संयुक्तालनं 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

संयुक्तः *m.* A ruler, judge.

संयुक्तिः *ind.* Now, at present, at this time; अयं संयुक्तिः देहि दूतं Ku. 4. 28.

संयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. 6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. 7 Assault, attack. 8 Concurrence. 9 Co-operation. 10 Doing, performing.

संपत्तिरोपकः-ञ्जं 1 Complete obstruction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संपत्तिः *p. p.* 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

संपत्त्यः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

संपत्तिः Expectation.

संपदात्तं 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, donation. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

संपदात्तं A gift, donation.

संपदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

संपदायः Ascertainment.

संपदायः-ञ्जं 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संपदः Roaming about.

संपदः *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

संपदः Great joy, jubilee.

संपदः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संपदः Departure.

संपदः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलसंयुक्तः) संपदः संपदः R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. 2 A connecting link, fastening; पतेन भोचयति संपदः संपदः M. 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

संपदः *a.* Joining together. -म. 1 A joiner, uniter. 2 A conjuror. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

संपदः Complete rain-fall.

संपदः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

संपदः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

संपदः The change of इ, ए, ए, and ल, to इ, उ, ऋ and ॠ respectively. इयः संपदः P. 1. 1. 45.

संपदः 1 Mutual striking. 2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7.

संपदः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संपदः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent. 3 Delight, joy.

संपदः 1 Observing, beholding. 2 Considering, investigating.

संज्ञा: 1 Sending away, dismissing.  
2 Direction, command, order.  
संज्ञा: Sprinkling over, consecration.

संज्ञा: 1 Submersion, inundation.  
2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

संज्ञा: A ram, sheep.

संज्ञा: An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 426; c. g. the encounter between मयव and अवोदष्ट in Māl. act 5.

संज्ञा 1. 1 P. (संज्ञा) To go, move.  
-II. 10 U. (संज्ञा-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संज्ञा The second ploughing of a field; (संज्ञा to plough twice) see संज्ञा also.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

संज्ञा: 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship; संज्ञा-प्राप्त्यर्थः R. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

संज्ञा a. 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -कः 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace

संज्ञा a. 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -m. 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

संज्ञा: 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see संज्ञा and प्रद्युम्न. 4 N. of a mountain. -रं 1 Rest. int. 2 Water. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिपुः Cupid.

संज्ञा: -लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

संज्ञा a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संज्ञा बृहत्ति तद्वत् बर्गः Si. 8. 2; योनि संज्ञा-वर्गः R. 12. 67. -यः 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; संज्ञा-यसुरे प्रवाल च Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

संज्ञा 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

संज्ञा: f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to, addressing. 4 (In gram.)

The vocative case; संज्ञा इत्थान्मुद्रः P. VI. 1. 69.

संज्ञा: 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

संज्ञा 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संज्ञा: f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

संज्ञा p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -मः An epithet of Siva.

संज्ञा A procress; see संज्ञा.

संज्ञा: 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; विद्वत् सुदो यम मम तमव संज्ञा भूयात् Māl. 9; मनुष्येभ्य इयं वास्यदस्य रूपस्य संज्ञा: S. 1. 26; Eg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अस्मरः संज्ञा S. 1. 2. Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227. (see Kull, thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility; संज्ञा-गोहि विशेषस्य संज्ञायति संज्ञा Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

संज्ञा: 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सविज्ञेयमयं पूजासंज्ञायां मया संज्ञा पत्नीवः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in राजासंज्ञा. 5 Fullness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

संज्ञा-ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition; संज्ञा-वन्मथोलेखा प्रकृतस्य सन्नेन यद् K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संज्ञा-प्राप्त्यर्थे तमीश्वरात् S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection; love. 10 Celebrity.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; विज्ञाहं दोषेषु संज्ञा-वितः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 34. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

संज्ञा: Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संज्ञा 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संज्ञा: f. 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

संज्ञा: f. 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Fullness. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संज्ञा: 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination; अलोक-तिमिरसंज्ञा Māl. 10. 11; हृषीकेशसंज्ञा उपनतः Māl. 8. 3 Meeting (a. of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठतां संधिं संज्ञा-व-माद्य नगरीमेव प्रविशानः; अयमस्मी महानदीः संज्ञा: Māl. 4; मधुप्रतीतिं संज्ञा-व-माद्य नः 9.

संज्ञा: 1 Enjoyment (in general); संज्ञा-मोक्षफलः श्रियः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संज्ञा-मते मम संज्ञा-तो हस्तसंज्ञा-व-माद्य Me. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love; see under संज्ञा.

संज्ञा: 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haste, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance. 6 Zeal, activity. 7 Respect, reverence; गृह्यसूत्रे संज्ञा-व-माद्य Bh. 2. 63; तव संज्ञा-वः कश्चिद्यसि मयि संज्ञा: Rām. -Comp. -उत्थित a. excited by agitation. -संज्ञा a. embarrassed, flurried.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -संज्ञा Agreement; see संज्ञा.

संज्ञा: f. 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect, esteem; कश्चिन्मिव तव संज्ञा-व-माद्य समस्तुभिः सिन्धुधौतित्य Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

संज्ञा: Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संज्ञा: 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्विषयसंज्ञा-व-माद्य संज्ञा-व-माद्य B. 15. 101; Māl. 10. 3 Treading or trampling on. 4 War, battle.

संज्ञा-व-माद्य v. v. under संज्ञा.  
संज्ञा: Intoxication, frenzy.

समानः Respect, honour. -सं 1 Measure. 2 Comparing.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleansing. 2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. 2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कतासंमिततयोपदेशजं K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. 3 As large as, reaching to. 4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. 5 Provided or furnished with.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमिलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख *a.* (खा or खी *f.*), संमुखी *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति यवानसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. 2 Encountering, meeting. 3 Disposed to.

संमुखि *m.* A mirror, looking-glass.

संमृष्टं 1 Fainting, insensibility, 2 Congealing, becoming dense. 3 Thickening, increasing. 4 Height. 5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. 2 Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union. 2 Mixture. 3 Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. 2 Insensibility, swoon. 3 Ignorance, folly. 4 Fascination.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. -नं: N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

सम्यक्, सम्यक् *a.* (सम्यकी *f.*) 1 Going with, accompanying. 2 Right, fit, proper, due. 3 Correct, true, accurate. 4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं न दुःखानि कथीना निमग्नस्योनि रंजयतु R. G. 5 Same, uniform. 6 All, whole, entire. -*ind.* (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. 2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्प्रियमाह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. 3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. 4 Honourably. 5 Completely, thoroughly. 6 Distinctly.

सम्राट् *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājāsūya sacrifice; येनेह राजसूयं मंडलयेच्छा वः । क्षातिं धाम्ना राजः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5.

सयु 1 A. (सयते) To go, move.

सयुच्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि *a.* Having the same womb, uterine. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. 2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. 3 N. of Indra.

सर *a.* 1 Going or moving. 2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. 2 An arrow. 3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. 4 Salt. 5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहः क्षितिममृणो मेष्ठिकसरः U. 1. 32, 29. 6 A water-fall. -र 1 Water. 2 A lake, pool. -*Comp.* -उत्सवः a crane -जं freak butter; cf. शरज.

सरकः-कं 1 A continuous line of road. 2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. 3 Drinking spirits; चक्रव्य सह पुराप्रिजनेयवार्थमिदं सरकं महीभूतः Si. 15. 80, 10. 12. 4 A drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. 5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कं 1 Going. 2 A pond, lake. 3 Heaven.

सरका 1 A bee; तस्मात् सरकाभ्यां न श्लक्ष्णं लिखि R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. 2 A bird.

सरजस्-सा *f.*, सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरद् *m.* 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 A lizard. 4 A bee.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A lizard; लुहति-मटायां च तिरश्चो वायुचरिणी Ms. 12. 57.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A cloud.

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* Going, moving, flowing. -णं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. 2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A Path, way, road, courae; A. L. 13. 2 Arrangement, mode. 3 A straight or continuous line. 4 A disease of the throat.

सरहः 1 A bird. 2 A libertine, dissolute man. 3 A lizard. 4 A rogue. 5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 Water. 4 The spring. 5 Fire. 6 N. of Yama.

सरलिः *m. f.* A kind of cubit measure; cf. रलि or अरलि.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car -थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. 2 Violent, impetuous. 3 Passionate. 4 Delighted. -सं *ind.* Impetuously hurriedly &c.

सरना 1 The bitch of the gods. 2 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. 3 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Ravana.

सरयुः Air, wind. -युः-युः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* 1 Straight, not crooked. 2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. 3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागे परिहर Mā. 6. 10; अवि सरले किम्व भया भयवत्या शक्यं 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विषडितानां सरलद्रुमिणा Ku. 1. 9; Ms. 53; R. 4. 75. 2 Fire. -*Comp.* -अंगः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -द्रवः fragrant resin.

सरयु See शरयु.

सरयुः *m.* 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरयुमस्मि समारः Bg. 10. 21. 2 Water. -*Comp.* -जं: -जन्मन् *m.*, -रहं, (सरोज, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरहं) also सरसिजं, सरसिहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शिखिलमस्मि S. 1. 20; मरी रुह-द्रुमिषुः पादुस्रवामिव; Bāṭ. 1. 24. -जिनी, -रहिणी 1 a lotus plant; अत्र कव वा नरोजिनीं स्वजनि Bv. 1. 100. 2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -रहः (सरोरहः) the guardian of a pool. -रहं (सरोरहं) *m.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरम *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasty, rapid. 3 Wet; M. 11. 54. 4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 25. 5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). 6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरमवन्तं Git. 1. 7 Fresh, new. -सं 1 A lake, pond. 2 Alchemy.

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -*Comp.* -रहं a lotus.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery. 2 Juicy, succulent. 3 Elegant. 4 Sentimental. -*m.* 1 The ocean. 2 A lake. 3 A male river (नद्). 4 A buffalo. 5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. 2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. 3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). 4 A river in general. 5 A cow. 6 An excellent woman. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. 9 The Soma plant. 10 The plant called जेदिमर्ष.

सराग *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted. (अकारि) सरागमस्या रमणमजायते Ku. 5, 10. 2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 10. 3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; सुनेरि मनीषस्यं सरागं कुर्वन्मना Subhāsh.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. 2 A shallow dish, sancer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* A spring, fountain.

सरित् *f.* 1 A river; अन्वारिता जगामि हि समुद्रतः प्राययात्सं M. 5. 19. 2 A thread, string. -*Comp.* -नद्या, -वतिः (also सरितावतिः), -भर्तु *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhiṣhma. सरिः (रि) मन् *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. 2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. सलिल.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 58.

सरूपता, -रूपं 1 Likeness. 2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of Mukti.

सरोष *a.* Angry, wrathful. 2 Enraged.

सर्गः 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind.

सर्गः 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजा-पतिरसृष्टो दुःकांतमनः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5 Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; गृहणं शर्त्तं यदि सर्गं एव ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 Assent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -क्षमः the order of creation. -रघुः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्गबोधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल) 2 The resinous exudation of the Sala tree.

-Comp. -निर्वासकाः, -सजिः -रसः, resin.

सर्जकाः The Sala tree.

सर्जनं 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding.

5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सजिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जः A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following.

सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going.

3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः

-अरिः 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock.

3 an epithet of Garuda. -अक्षयः a peacock.

-आवासः, -द्वयं the sandal tree.

-स्रग्गः a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon.

-बुद्धः a snake's fang.

-धारकाः a snake-charmer. -शुक्ल *m.* 1

a peacock. 4 a crane. 3 a large snake.

-सजिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki.

सर्पणं 1 Creeping, gliding. 2

Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an

arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N.

of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिण्ड *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding,

winding, going tortuously. 2 Mov-

ing, going (in general); दूका मन्दि-

सर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिण्ड *n.* Clarified butter (for the

difference between घृत and सर्पिण्ड, see

आज्य). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of

clarified butter, one of the seven

seas.

सर्पिण्ड *a.* Dressed with clarified

butter.

सर्ज 1 P. (सर्जति) To go, move.

सर्गः 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्ज 1 P. (सर्जति) To hurt, injure,

kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* (noun. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1

All, every; उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्वे एव दृष्टव्ये

श्री. 2. 3; तिष्ठः सर्वो मयि दि लघुः पूर्णता

गंराय Me. 20, 93. 2 Whole, entire,

complete. -ईः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of

Siva. -Comp. -अंशं the whole body.

-अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling

through the whole body; सर्वंगीणःसर्वैः

वृत्तस्य शिल्प V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिण *m.*,

-अध्यक्षः a general superintendent.

-अकीन *a.* eating every kind of food;

सर्वान्नभोजिन् &c. -आकारं (in comp.)

entirely, thoroughly, completely.

-आत्मन् *m.* the whole soul; सर्वोत्पत्त्या

entirely, completely, thoroughly.

-ईश्वरः a paramount lord. -न, -नामिन्

*a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. -जित्

*a.* all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ,

-विद् *a.* all-knowing, omniscient.

(-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of

Buddha. -दुम्न *a.* all-subduing,

irresistible. -नामन् *n.* a class of

pronominal words. -मंगलः an epithet

of Parvati. -रसः resin. -रिणिन् *m.* a

heretic, an impostor. -स्वायिन् *a.* all-

pervading. -वेद्यन् *m.* one who per-

forms a sacrifice by giving away all

his wealth. -सहा (also सर्वसहा) the

earth. -स्वं 1 every thing, the whole

of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वदंडः;

'दण्डं' 'confiscation of the whole

property'. 2 the very essence, the

all-in-all of anything; see S. 1. 24,

6. 2; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63.

सर्वकृद् *a.* 'All-destroying'; all-

powerful; सर्वकृद्वा मयस्ती मयितृष्यते Māl.

1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -वः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतश्च *ind.* 1 From every side or

quarter. 2 On all sides, everywhere,

all round. 3 Completely, entirely.

-Comp. -यामिन् *a.* 1 having access

everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -यद्वाः 1 the

car of Vishnu. 2 a bamboo. 3 a

kind of verse artificially arranged;

*e. g.* Ki. 15. 25. 4 a temple or

palace having openings on four

sides; (*n.* also in this sense). (-द्वर)

a dancing girl, an actress. -शुक्ल *a.*

of every kind, complete, unlimited;

S. 5. 25. (-श्च) 1 an epithet of

Siva. 2 of Brahma; Ku. 2. 3.

(having faces on all sides). 3 the

Supreme Being. 4 the soul. 5 a

Brāhmaṇa 6 fire. 7 heaven or

Svarga (of Indra).

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all

places. 2 At all times.

सर्वथा *ind.* 1 In every way, by all

means; U. 1. 5. 2 At all, altogether

(usually with negation). 3 Com-

pletely, entirely, utterly. 4 At all

times.

सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always

for ever.

सर्वेष्टी See सर्वेष्टी.

सर्वज्ञश्च *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely,

completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all

sides.

सर्वोपेष्टी See सर्वोपेष्टी.

सर्वपः 1 Mustard; सलः सर्वपमानाणि पर-

चिद्राणि इत्यति Subhāṣab.; Māl. 10. 6.

2 A small measure of weight. 3 A

sort of poison.

सल 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलिलं Water; समानाललायनाद्वाः S. 1.

3. -Comp. -अधिक् *a.* thirsty. -आक्षरः

a tank, reservoir of water. -ईधनः

the submarine fire. -उपद्रवः inunda-

tion, deluge, flood of water. -क्रिया

the funeral rite of washing a

corpse. 2 = उदकक्रिया q. v. -जं *a.*

lotus. -निधिः the ocean.

सलज्ज *a.* Modest, bashful.

सलील *a.* Sportive, wanton.

amorous

सलोकता Being in the same world,

residence in the same heaven with a

particular deity, (one of the four

states or *Mukti*).

सलुकी A kind of tree; cf. शलुकी.

सलः 1 Extraction of Soma juice. 2

An offering, a libation. 3 A sacrifice.

4 The sun. 5 The moon. 6 Progeny.

-ई 1 Water. 2 The honey of

flowers.

सलनं 1 Extracting the Soma juice

or drinking it. 2 A sacrifice; अथ तं

सलनाय दत्तितः R. 6. 75; S. 3. 28. 3

Bathing, purificatory ablution. 4

Generation, bearing or bringing

forth children.

सलवद् *a.* Of the same age. -*m.* 1

A contemporary, coeval. 2 A

companion of the same age. -*f.* A

woman's female companion or

confidante.

सलरः 1 N. of Siva 2 Water.

सल्वण *a.* 1 Of the same colour. 2

Of like appearance, like, resembling;

सुवर्णमिवसिद्धि साद्रुष्यासल्वणं Si. 4. 28; Me.

18; R. 9. 51. 3 Of the same caste

or tribe. 4 Of the same kind, similar.

5 Belonging to the same class of

letters, requiring the same effort

(of the organs of speech) in

pronunciation; तुल्यास्वयमलं सल्वणं P. 1.

1. 9

सलिकल्प, -सलिकल्पक *a.* 1 Optional.

2 Doubtful. 3 Recognizing

distinction as that of subject and

object, or of the knower and the

known (opp. निर्बिकल्प q. v.).

सलिवद् *a.* 1 Possessing a body,

embodied. 2 Having meaning or

import. 3 Engaged in strife,

quarrelling.

सलितर्क, सलितर्क *a.* Thoughtful. -ई,

-ई *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सलितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) Generating, pro-

ducing, yielding; सलितृ कामानां यदि

मयि जायते मयि G. L. 23. -*m.* 1 The

sun; उदेति सलितृ तावस्तोत्रं एवास्मयेति च

K. P. 7. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Indra.

4 The Arka tree.

सवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. 2 a cow.

सविध a. 1 Of the same kind or sort 2 Near, adjacent, proximate; ध्रुवे ध्रुवः सविधनपरिधयया पर्यटते Māl. 1. 15. -र्थ Proximity, closeness; यस्य न सविधे दृष्टिता दृष्टदहनस्तुहिनीदीपितस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमलेख्यं दुर्गा सविधननवद्यं द्युतरिताः 10; N. 2. 47, Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सविनय a. Modest, humble. -य ind. Modestly.

सविभ्रम a. Sportive, coquettish. सविशेष a. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. 2 Peculiar, extraordinary. 3 Special, particular; U. 4. 4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. 5 Discriminative. (सविशेषं and सविशेषस्य are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमत्र मे विवर्गसारः प्रतिपादित इति Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सविस्तर a. Detailed, minute, complete. -र ind. In detail, in extenso.

सविस्मय a. Surprised, astonished. सवृद्धि a. Bearing interest.

सवेष्ट a. 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. 2 Near, proximate.

सव्य a. 1 Left, left-hand. 2 Southern. 3 Contrary, backward, reverse. 4 Right. -व्य ind. The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. -हृत्तर a. right. -सावित्र्य m. an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसावित्र्य Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in Māh. :- उभौ मे दाक्षिणी पाणी गार्गीयस्य विकर्षणे । तेन देवमनुष्येभ्यः सव्यसावित्री मां विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष a. Connected with, dependent on; सोऽहं निमित्तसव्यपेक्षेति विवर्ति- विद्वन्मते Māl. 1; U. 6.

सव्यविचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hata'bha'sa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनेकाधिक.

सव्याज a. 1 Artful. 2 Plausible; cunning.

सव्यापार a. Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड a. 1 Bashful. 2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्ट m., सव्येष्टः A charioteer.

सव्यहय a. 1 Thorny. 2 Pierced by darts or thorns.

सव्यस्य a. Having or yielding corn. -स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सव्यमर्ध a. Bearded. -f. A woman with a beard.

सव्रीक a. 1 Prosperous, fortunate. 2 Lovely, beautiful.

सव् 2 P. (सति) To sleep.

सव्यस्य a. 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. 2 Pregnant. -स्य A pregnant woman.

सव्येष्ट a. Doubtful. -हः N. of a figure of speech; see सवेष्ट.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंधय a. Evening, vespertine.

ससाहवस a. Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्य See संस्य.

सस्यं 1 Corn, grain; (पतानि)

सस्यः पूर्वे जडरपिठे प्राणिनां संभवति Pt. 5. 27; see सस्य also. 2

Fruit or produce of any plant. 3 A

weapon. 4 A good quality, merit.

-Comp. -हृदि: f. a sacrifice made on

the ripening of new grain. -वद् a.

fertile. -मारिन् a. destructive of

grain. (-m.) a kind of rat or mouse.

-सैवरः the Sala tree.

सस्यक a. Possessed of good qua-

lities, meritorious. -कः 1 A sword. 2

A weapon. 3 A kind of precious

stone.

सस्येव a. Covered over or moist

with sweat, perspired. -वा A girl

recently, deflowered.

सह 1. 4. P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy.

2 To be pleased. 3 To endure, bear.

-II. 1 A. (सहति, epic Paras. also;

सोऽहं the स of सह is changed to ह after

prepositions ending in ह, as वि, परि,

वि, except when ह is changed to द) 1 (a)

To bear, endure, suffer, put

up with; खलोद्गापाः सोऽहः Bh. 3. 6; पदं

सहते भ्रमरस्य पेलर्षे शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतन्निजः Ku.

5. 4; सो दुःखः संतापः, क्रोधः &c.; R. 12.

63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tol-

erate, allow; प्रकृतिः सह सा महीयसः

सहते नाग्यसमुच्चर्ति यया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105;

R. 14. 63. 2 To forgive, forbear;

वर्तमानं मयेतस्यापराधः सोऽहः H. 3; Bg. 11.

44. 3 To wait, be patient; द्विजाण्यहान्य-

हंति सोऽहमर्हन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. 4 To bear,

support, bear up; S. 3. 5 To conquer,

defeat, oppose, be able to resist. 6

To suppress, stop. 7 To be able (with

inf.). -Caus. (साहयति) 1 To cause

to bear or suffer. 2 To make bear-

able or supportable; दुर्बलं विरहदुःखमाहा-

वयः साहयति S. 4. 16. -Desid. (सिंहि-

यते) To wish to bear &c. -With उद्

1 to be able, have power or energy

for, dare, venture; स्यादुद्गर्जिनं न च कर्तुं

सह Ku. 5. 65 'I cannot approve &c.';

Bk. 3. 54, 5. 54, 14. 89; Si. 14. 83. 2

(a) to attempt, be prompted to; Ki. 1.

36. (b) to cheer up, not to sink or give

way; Bk. 19. 16. 3 To be at ease;

Ku. 4. 36. 4 to go forward, march

on. (-Caus.) to stir up, rouse, Bk.

9. 69. -परि to bear; Bk. 9. 73. -न 1

to bear, endure; न तेजसेजस्य प्रसम्प-

रेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14. 2 to withstand, re-

sist, overpower; संयुगे सायुजीनं तद्वयं

प्रसहते कः Ku. 2. 57 3 to exert oneself,

attempt. 4 to be able. 5 to have

power or energy; see सह also. -वि

1 to bear, endure; R. 3. 63, 8. 56. 2

to resist, withstand, be able to resist;

R. 4. 49. 3 to be able. 4 to allow. 5

to wish, like.

सह a. 1 Bearing, enduring, suf-  
fering. 2 Patient. 3 Able; see असह.  
-हः The month of the year; -हः, हे Power,  
strength.

सह ind. 1 With, together with,  
along with, accompanied by (with  
instr.) शशिना सह गतिं कौमुदी सह मेवेन तदि-  
वलीयते Ku. 4. 33. 2 Together, simulta-  
neously, at the same time; अस्तौवरी  
सहैवासी कुरुते नृपतिर्द्विषां Subhāsh. -Comp.

-अध्यापित्व m. a fellow-student. -अर्थ

a. synonymous. (-र्थः) the same or

common object. -उक्तिः f. a figure of

speech in rhetoric; सा सहैक्तिः सहायस्य

बलदिकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; e. g. पणतं धृवी

सह सैनिकाशुभिः R. 3. 61. -उदजः a but

made of leaves. -उद्गरः a uterine bro-

ther, brother of whole blood; Vikr.

1. 21. -ऊपमा a kind of Upamā. -ऊहः,

-ऊजः the son of a woman pregnant

at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds

of sons recognised in old Hindu

law). -कार a. having the sound क;

Nalod. 2. 14. (-रः) 1 co-operation. 2

a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेषां पत्र-

वितामयितुकलतां सहते S. 3. -मञ्जिका

a kind of game. -कारिन्, -कृत् a. co-

operating. (-m.) a co-adjutor, as-

sociate, colleague. -कृत a. co-operated

with, assisted or aided by. -गमनं 1

accompanying. 2 a woman's burning

herself with her deceased husband's

body, self immolation of a widow.

-वर a. accompanying, going or living

with; U. 3. 8. (रः) 1 a companion,

friend, associate. 2 a husband. 3 a

surety. (रि. f.) 1 a female compa-

nion. 2 a wife, mate. -वरित a. accom-

panying, attending, associating

with. -वहारः 1 accompaniment. 2

agreement, harmony. 3 (in logic)

the invariable accompaniment of the

hetu (middle term) by the Sa'dhya

(major term). -वर्त्तमानः सहचर. -ज

a. 1 inborn, natural, innate. 2 her-

editary. (-जः) 1 a brother of whole

blood. 2 the natural state or disposi-

tion. -अरिः a natural enemy. -मित्रः a

natural friend. -जातः 2. natural; see

सहज. -द्वारः a. 1 with a wife. 2 mar-

ried. -द्वेषः N. of the youngest of

the five Pāṇḍavas. the twin brother

of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the

gods Asvins. He is regarded as the

type of manly beauty. -वर्त्तः same

duties. -वारिन् m. a husband.

-वारिणी 1 a lawful wife, one legally

married. 2 a fellow-worker. -वाङ्-

कीर्तिन्, -वाङ्मित्र m. a friend from

the earliest childhood. -भाविन् m. a

friend, partisan, follower. -सू a.

natural, innate; Rām. 1. 2. -सौज्यं

eating in company with friends. -सर्व

सहस्यन्. -सहचर m. a brother in

arms. -सहचरि, -सहचरिण, dwelling together,

असहचरिणः विमुखः अहं हं अहं विमुक्ति-



सहसा, -त्वं Union, association.  
सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. -त्वं 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśrīṣa; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. -*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विद्वन्ति न क्रियाविद्वेकः परमायदा पदं Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगनैकः सहसापताद्भिः R. 13. 11. सहसान्नः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pauṣa; सहस्यपरीक्ष्यसप्तत्यरः Kn. 5. 26.

सहस्रं A thousand. -Comp. -अंशु, -अचिह्न, -कर, -किरण, -दीप्ति, -धामन्, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रादि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (-अः) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pāruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. -कांदा white Dhruva grass. -कुल्ल *ind.* a thousand times. -द *a.* liberal. (-दः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दृष्ट, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. -घारः the discus of Viṣṇu. -पद्मं a lotus; B. 7. 11. -पादः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. 2 of the demon Bāṇa. 3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -सूजः, -सूच, -सौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -वीर्यं asa foetida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रधादयथा रात्रे किं दुःखं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशः *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्रो लक्ष्मीति Pt. 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. 2 The aloeplant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहाय्यायाः प्रतिपत्ति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Śiva.

सहायता -त्वं 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुहमासरेणैव सहायता बहुदः सौम्य सत्समाययोः Ku. 4. 25; B. 9. 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. 2 Benefitted, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहारे *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; वनान्निसमागमो ह्यपि सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वैजसा 3. 8. 4. -त्वं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्णु *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु कुल्लेनैवमेवं S. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; 'हृकरसकसहिष्णुना विदुः' रुक्मणितु महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear, support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहुरिः The sun. -*f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इयुष्येण कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिकुर्वन्त्ये सहृदयपुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहृद्वे *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -त्वं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर *a.* Good, excellent. -ः A saint, sage.

सहा *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, enduring; अपि सहा ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं दुष्णीं सद्यो निखयिष्यामी तु विरहः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. -*n.* N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामाक्षोस्मरितोऽप्यसीत्सह्यप्रद्वार्यैः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -*सं* 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakṣmī. 2 Of Pārvatī.

सायात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea; (पोतयणिकः); Pt. 1. 316.

सायुधीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. -*n.* A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं A general or lord about, tumultuous uproar; उद्योगः कटुतामयः तवः सांराविणं कुर्वते Mā. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांस्तर (री *f.*), सांस्तरिक (की *f.*) *a.* Annual, yearly. -*कः* An astrologer. सांवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. -*कः* A disputant.

सांवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worldly, mundane; संसारिण्यं च सहेल्यं यत् संज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसादिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effected by supernatural means -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. वैमिक्तिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman. सांसारिणं A general flow or stream. सांहनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकस्य *ind.* 1 With, together with (with *inset*); यतीं यजन्तः साकं समनाना नतांयुज, Yv. 2. 132, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirely, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यवसाकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकूत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितं Git. 2; साकूतं यत्नं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. -त्वं *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साकूतं ना निर्वयं. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेत नारीसजलिभिः प्रेक्षुः R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अरुणचवनः साकेतं Mbh. -ताः (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. साककं A quantity of fried grain (सक). -*कः* Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् विवाहप्रमाणपक्षाय पूर्वं S. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिपदः कोषाय Mā. 1. 11. (साक्षात् 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally'). -Comp. -करणं 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. -*m.* A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; सहेल्यं तपः साक्षिन् इत्येवपि Ku. 5. 60.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तेष्वेव चापाम विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

साक्षेय *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साक्षेय *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig also); द्वासागरं, विधा-सागर &c.; cf. सगर. 2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. 3 A kind of



settle. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cease to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

साधक a. (सका or धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skilful, adapt. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

साधन a. (नी f.) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थ-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रसाधनः येन ते हि पश्येयन्तः R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमाद्यं सत्त्वं सर्वसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; द्वाराः सिद्धिर्ज्ञानसाधनम्. 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. 6 The instrumental case. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *heis* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साधये निश्चितमन्वेन वदितं विप्रतपसे स्थितिं साधयं च विप्रतपो भवति च. त्वायं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; सधं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 Anudder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Burning a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -क्षिप्रा a finite verb. -वज्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनसाधनं The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिफलसाधनमेति हि विधी विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

साधनम् 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधकः A mendicant, beggar.

साधक्यं 1 Sameness, or community of duty, office &c.; पञ्च लोकपालानां साधक्यः भावव्यवहारः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common, character, likeness, community of properties; साधक्यं सत्त्वं भेदे K. P. 10; Bg. 14. 2; Bhāṣa P. 12.

साधारण a. (ज or ज्ञ f.) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणवः S. 3; साधारणं सुखसूच्यमाद्यः Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5. V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न. सत्त्वं साधा मयस्य Asvād. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कंठासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवानि S. 4; जीव्यते न हि संयुतः साधारणप्राणानि Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनेकान्तिक q. v. -जं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property -Comp. -जनं joint property. -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणतात्वं 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता. साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained, secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Fined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधित a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or वाद q. v.).

साधीयम् a. 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 38. 2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or वाद q. v.).

साधु a. (धु or धी f.; compar. साधियम्; superl. साधित) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; ब्रह्मसाधु न विने स्वाधिक्ये तदद्वयं S. 6. 13; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्वे प्रयोमविज्ञानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुदूत, साधुदमाचारः. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 (a) Kind, well-disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मतुरि साधुः Sk. 5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). 6 Pleading, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽस्मिन् संतुलसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent.

-यः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकीर्तितस्यापि क्लृप्तो नास्ति विक्रिया Sabbāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint. 5 A usurer, money-lender. -इन्द्र. 1 Well, well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु गतिं S. 1; साधु रे विप्रोऽनमर साधु M. 4. 1 Enough, away with. -Comp. -धी a. well-disposed. -वाद्यः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -दूत a. 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रत्येक साधुदूतानामस्याप्येव विप्र. चरा Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). 2 well rounded. (-स्तः) a virtuous man. (-न्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; so साधुद्विष्टि.

साधुर्दं 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

साधय a. 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साधये सिद्धिर्विधीयता H. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आश्विनानुमानायं साधयं त्वो प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यस्माच्च साधयन्विषयः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ma. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. 3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साधये निश्चितमन्वेन वदितं...&c.; यत्साधयं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुच्यते पक्षे विदुषं च यम् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावाः the absence of the major term. -सिद्धिः f. 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

साधयता 1 Feasibility, practicableness. 2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साधय or major term, its characteristic property.

साधयस् 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुम्भमेवेव साधयसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

साधयी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

साधेय a. Happy, delighted.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

साधु m. n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि गिरां सुभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

साधुमन् m. A mountain. -तं N. of an Apsaras; 8. 6.

साङ्गकोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.  
साङ्गनय *a.* Courteous, civil.  
साङ्गवध *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साङ्गराम *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

साङ्गन *a.* A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 212.

साङ्गर *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

साङ्गानिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2 Relating to offspring or descendants. 3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -कः A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

साङ्ग 10 U. (साङ्गयतिने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

साङ्गः, सोत्वनं ना 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

साङ्गिपतिः *N.* of a sage. According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajanya underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father.]

साङ्गदृष्टि *a.* (की. f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कः immediate consequence.

साङ्ग *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बलमिच्छिह साङ्गवधसर्गः Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Bk. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much; साङ्गं ननुभित्तुव्यमनयेव सिकः U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement; भावतः साङ्गवधसर्गः B. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. -कः A heap, cluster.

साङ्गिकः A distiller.

साङ्गिविशदिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

साङ्ग *a.* (की. f.) Relating to the twilight or evening; साङ्गं तेजः प्रतिव-ज्वायुपरकं द्वापः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15.

साङ्गहृदिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; Si. 15. 72. -कः An armour-bearer.

साङ्गव्य Any substance mixed

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

सान्निध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामल्लहानियतः Mā. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सान्निपातिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

सान्त्वासिकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see सन्त्वासिन्. 2 A man, saint in general.

सात्त्विक *a.* Hereditary.

सात्तन *a.* (ली. f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -त्वाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सात्तन्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -त्वाः 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

सात्तन्य *a.* Guilty, criminal.

सात्तन्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सात्तन्य *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

सात्तन्य *a.* (की. f.) सात्तन्यदीन *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; वः सता संतन्यायि संतनं मनीषिणः सात्तन्यमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -द्वं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

सात्तन्यदीन *a.* (की. f.) Extending to or including seven generations; Ms. 9. 146.

सात्तन्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

सात्तदी A kind of grape.

सात्तन्य *a.* Envious, jealous.

सात्त 10 U. (सात्तयतिने) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सात्तकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सात्तनी 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

सात्तन्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; सात्तन्य-विषयं द्वापः परावृत्ति विमोक्षः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

सात्तन्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमन्त. 2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'yas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामन्दी प्रसूतिं निर्वृत्तं सङ्गमिच्छते Ms. 7. 109. 3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness. 5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तमोपनिषत् B. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -नः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -जः, -जात *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -बोधिः 1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. -वाङ्मः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas.

सामेष्ट *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामेष्टमिच्छतिनित्यपदार्थः V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. -नं Neighbourhood.

सामयिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका मयामः M. 1. 4. 4 Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Periodical. 7 Temporary. -Comp. -अन्यतः temporary non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of meaning or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

सामवायिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः A minister, counsellor.

सामाजिक *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; देव हि वत्सरोपदेशमभवत् सामाजिकमुपासते Mā. 1.

सामानाधिकरन्ध्रं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. 2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

**सामान्य** *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यवेधः प्रथमवारः Ku. 7. 44; अहार-निद्राभयवेधुं च सामान्यवेधेनैवभिर्नैराणां Subhāsh. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -**सं** 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equality. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; उक्तिरर्थतरस्यासः स्यात्सामान्य-विशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्त्येनं गुणसाम्य-वेधस्य। एकात्म्यं बभूवे योगात्सामान्यमिति स्तुतम् ॥ K. P. 10. -**Comp.** -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -**पद्मः** the mean. -**लक्षणं** generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -**ननिसा** a common woman, prostitute. -**ज्ञातं** a general rule.

**सामासिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -**कं** The whole class of compounds; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

**सामि** *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अविशेष्य सामिभूतमंडनं यतीः करकद्वीनियलदं-**शुभः** श्रियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

**समिधेयी** 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2. *id.*

**सामीची** Praise, eulogium. **सामीत्यं** Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -**त्वः** A neighbour.

**सामुद्र** *a.* (की. *f.*) Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लघुणं. -**द्रः** A mariner, voyager. -**द्रं** 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the oody.

**समुद्रकं** Sea-salt.

**सामुद्रिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -**कः** One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -**कं** The science of palmistry.

**सामुद्राय** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -**यः** -**यं** 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the utate world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

**सामुद्रायिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous. 4 Relating to the other world. -**कं** War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -**कः** A war-chariot. -**Comp.** -**कल्पः** a strategic array (of troops).

**सामुद्राय** *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. 2 Relevant. -**सं** *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; इतं स्थानं क्रौवस्य सामुद्रं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2. 2 Immediately 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

**सामुद्रायिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

**सामुद्रायिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

**सांख** N. of Siva.

**सांख्यिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Arising from relationship. -**कं** Relationship, alliance.

**सांख्यी** A sorceress.

**सांख्यी** 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

**साम्यं** 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सद्यं आपसा-**स्यस्य**परस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; देवां साम्यं मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

**साम्राज्यं** 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यसंज्ञिनो भावाः कुक्षस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

**सायः** 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -**Comp.** -**अह्न** *m.* (forming सामाह्नः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

**सायकः** An arrow; तस्यासुवृत्तसंज्ञानं प्रति-**संहार** सायकं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -**Comp.** -**युक्** the feathered part of an arrow; सकं श्रुतिः सायकयुक् एव R. 2. 31.

**सायनं** The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

**सायंतन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्माणि संप्रवृत्ते S. 3. 27.

**सायन्** *ind.* In the evening; प्रवता प्रातरन्तेतु सायं प्रमुद्रद्वेजद्वि R. 1. 80. -**Comp.** -**कालः** evening. -**मंडनं** 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -**संस्था** the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

**सायन्** *m.* A horseman.

**सायुज्यं** 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). 2 Similarity, likeness.

**सार** *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. 3 Real, true, genuine. 4 Strong, vigor-

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -**रः**, -**रं** (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; सेहस्य तत्क-**लमकी** प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; असारे सल्लु संसारे सारिनेवचतुष्टयम्। काश्यां वासः सतां संगी संगीमः शंशुसेवने Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith. 3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point.

5 The sap or essence of trees; as in सारिसार, सर्जसार. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं वरित्रीपरणसूने च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches; R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरशुद्धिकर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -**रं** 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel. -**Comp.** -**असार** *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-**रं**) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness. -**संगः** sandal wood. -**श्रीचः** N. of Siva. -**जं** fresh butter. -**सर्वः** the plantain tree -**सु** 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. **दुमः** the Khadira tree. -**संगः** loss of vigour. -**सां** 1 a natural vessel. 2 a bale of goods, merchandise. 3 implements. -**लोहं** steel.

**सारवे** Honey.

**सारंग** *a.* (की. *f.*) spotted, variegated. -**यः** 1 The variegated colour. 2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एव राजिव दुष्यंतः सारंगसिंहिरहा S. 1. 5. 3 A deer in general; सारंगस्ते जललवमुच-**सुच**विद्यति मार्ग Me. 20 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock. 11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell. 16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love. 18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow. 21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical instrument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold. 25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

**सारंगिकः** A fowler, bird-catcher.

**सारंगी** 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. 2 A kind of spotted deer.

**सारण** *a.* (की) Causing to go or flow. -**यः** 1 Dysentery. 2 The hog-plum. -**यं** A kind of perfume

**सारणा** A kind of process to which metals—particularly mercury—are subjected.

**सारणिः** -**जी** *f.* 1 A canal, drain,

water-course, channel 2 A small river.

सार्धः The egg of a serpent.

सार्धवत् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. 2 Vigorously.

सार्धिः 1 A charioteer ; सार्धिः न खडा राजन् न च सार्धिना युतः R. 1. 78 ; मातलिः सार्धिविषी 3. 67. 2 A companion, helper ; R. 3. 37. 3 The ocean.

सार्ध्यः The office of a charioteership, coachmanship.

सार्ध्यः A dog. -धी A bitch.

सार्ध्यः Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सार्धवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. 2 Fertile. 3 Having sap.

सार्ध *a.* (सी. f.) Belonging to a lake ; Kāy. 3. 14 ; Nalod. 2. 40. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane ; or swan (according to some) ; विभिद्यमाना विसार सार्धसुदस्य कीरेषु शीरगसंज्ञतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31 ; R. 1. 41. 2 A bird in general. 3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus. 2 The zone or girdle of a woman.

सार्ध (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सार्धनं नवान्धिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सार्धवत् *a.* (ती. f.) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासां विमममयां तीर्थं सार्धस्तानां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -सः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -सः (m. pl.) The people of the Sārasvatī country. -ने Speech, eloquence ; शृंगारसार्धवत् Git. 12.

सार्धः Sessum.

सार्धः-री *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. 2 A kind of bird. -Comp -फलकः a chess-board.

सार्धिका A kind of bird ; अहमनो हसदोषेण बन्धते शुक्रसार्धिकाः Subhāsh. ; सार्धिका पञ्जरस्था Me. 85.

सार्ध *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Going, resorting to. 2 Having the essence or substance of.

सार्धत्वं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance ; Mā. 5. 2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of Mukti). 3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance ; see S. D. 464. 4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सार्धिकः Kind of poison.

सार्ध *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded ; R. 1. 79.

सार्ध *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having an aim or

object. 3 Of like meaning or import.

4 Useful, serviceable. 5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. 2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्धः सैरं स्वकीयेषु चेदर्थे-स्मत्स्विवादिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्धबाह. 3 A troop. 4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species) ; अयं कदाचित्-रितस्वतो ब्रमद्भिः सार्धैः भद्रः कथनको नामोद्दिष्टः Pt. 1. 5 A collection or multitude in general ; अर्थिसार्धः Pt. 1 ; खया चंद्रमसा वासिचंभीयते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3. 6 One of a company of pilgrims.

-Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -बाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; S. 6.

सार्धक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. 2 Useful, serviceable advantageous.

सार्धवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having a large company.

सार्धिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्ध *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over ; सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) ; एवं मया सार्धमस्ति प्रयत्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk. 6. 26 ; Me. 89.

सार्धः (वर्षः) N. of the constellation Aśleśhā.

सार्धिय *a.* (वी. f.), सार्धियक *a.* (व्की. f.) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्धकामिक *a.* (की. f.) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes ; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्धकालिक *a.* (की. f.) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्धजनिक *a.* (की. f.) सार्धजनिक, *a.* (वी. f.) Public, universal, general.

सार्धज्ञः Omniscience.

सार्धत्रिक *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances ; as in सार्धत्रिको नियमः.

सार्धधातुक *a.* (की. f.) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. -क N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute ण्).

सार्धभौतिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. 2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्धभौम *a.* (सी. f.) Relating to consisting of, the whole earth

universal. -सः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; नृपज्ञाभेनं सृष्टेः खर नृपतयस्त्वहंशाः सार्धभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्धलौकिक *a.* (की. f.) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुसारागवाद्वास्तु वस्तयोः सार्धलौकिकः Mā. 1. 13.

सार्धवर्णिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Of every kind or sort. 2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्धविभक्तिक *a.* (की. f.) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्धवेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्धवेदः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्ध *a.* (पी. f.) Made of mustard -वे Mustard-oil.

सार्ध *a.* Possessing the same station, condition or rank, having the same power.

सार्धता 1 Equality in rank, condition or power. 2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of Mukti ; सार्धे नृपसार्धिता (शमोदि) ; Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ध The fourth grade of Mukti, see above.

सार्ध 1 N. of a tree or its resin. 2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसार्ध, रसालसार्ध. 3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. 4 A wall in general. 5 A kind of fish. (Po. compounds see under सार्ध).

सार्धनः The resin of the Sāla tree.

सार्ध 1 A wall, rampart. 2 A house, an apartment ; see सार्ध. -Comp. -करी 1 a house-worker. 2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -दुक्ता see सार्धानुक्.

सार्धरः A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सार्धः A frog ; see सार्ध.

सार्धेण A kind of fennel ; see सार्धेण.

सार्धोत्पत्तिः 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. 2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सार्धः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). 2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu.

Comp. -द्वय m. an epithet of Vishnu.

सार्धिकः The bird called सार्धिका q. v.

सार्धः A filiation.

सार्धक *a.* (निका. f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, ab-  
 straction. -कः The young of an animal ;  
 (the young of a v.)

साहज Endurance, suffering.



साहसं 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 45, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. 3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9: 59. 4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; आहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. 5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, rash or daring act; तदपि साहसभासं Mā. 2; किमपरमो निर्वृद्धं दत्तकपणसाहसं 9. 10; Ki. 17. 42. 6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -अंकः 1 an emblem of king Vikramāditya. 2 of a poet. 3 of a lexicographer. -अहससिचि a. acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. -ऐकरसिक a. wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. -हासिचि a. 1 bold, audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate. -हस्यन a. characterized by boldness. साहसिक a. (की.) 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न साहसि साहससाहसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित् साहसिकाश्चेलोचनमिति पेटुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory, punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. 2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या निलि विविचि श्रीवोपहारविषेति साहसि, कानो प्रवादः Mā. 1.; साहसिकः खल्वनः 6. 3 A felon, free-booter, robber

साहसिचि a. 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस a. (की.) 1 relating to a thousand. 2 Consisting of a thousand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). 5 A thousand-fold. -आ An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. -अ An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid; सङ्गोपितमित्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिष्यात् R. 17. 5. 2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. 3 A number of companions or associates. 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, support. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. 2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाभिश्चैव साहाय्यः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 3. 12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यपूर्ण &c. 4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense.)

साह्यं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. 2 Assistance, help. -Comp. -कृत् m. a companion.

साहयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिमेति, सिमुने, सिनति, सिनिनि) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from सिंह; cf. मन्त्रार्णवसाहयः सिद्धिं वर्णविषयैवात् St. 1; न हि सुखस्य सिंहस्य प्रविर्हति युजे स्याः Subhāsh. 2 The sign Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. रुसिंह, वरुसिंह. -Comp. -अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. -न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; for explanation see under न्याय. -आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -नः an epithet of Siva. -सङ्गं the palms of the hand, opened and joined together. -तुङ्गः a kind of fish. -द्वन्द्वः an epithet of Siva. -द्वर्ध a. as proud as a lion. -स्वानिः, -नादः 1 the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the main or principal gate. -चाना, -रथा N. of the goddess Pārvatī. -जलः a kind of coitus. -बाहनः an epithet of Siva. -संहनन a. 1 as strong as a lion. 2 handsome. (-ने) the killing of a lion.

सिंहलं 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Dark, rind. 4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेभ्यः दुहितुः कलकामादन् Rāta 1. -लाः (m., l.) The people of Ceylon. सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहार्यं (नं) 1 Rust of iron. 2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu. -Comp. -पत्न्यः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुतः epithets of Rāhu.

सिंहि 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand (generally in pl.). लोभन सिकताय तैलमपि यत्नतः पठियत् Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or stones (the disease).

सिकतिल a. Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered. 2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3 Impregnated; see सिक्.

सिकथा 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; यासोदलितसिकथेन का हानिः करिणी भवेत् Subhāsh. -कर्व 1 Bees' wax. 2 Indigo.

सिकथं See सिक्थ.

सिक्थः Crystal, glass.

सिक्थं (धा जे) 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron.

सिक्थिनी The nose.

सिक् 6 U. (सिक्थि-ने, सिक्; स' of सिक् is generally changed to स् after

a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bz. 19. 23. 2 To water, moisten, soak, wet; Ms. 26; Bz. 9. 255. 3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. 4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जातु विना हस्ति सिक्थिना वापि नयं Bh. 2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा निलोचने मे सिक्थः 8. 3. -Caus. (नेचयति-से) To cause to sprinkle. -Desid. (सिक्थयिष्ये) To wish to sprinkle. -Wish हस्ति 3 to sprinkle, pour down, water, shower upon (fig. abs.); अयं यजमानश्च तावत्तदभो-निर्गच्छः Si. 7. 75; Bz. 7. 21. 15. 3. 2 to appoint, consecrate, appoint (by sprinkling water over the head), to crown, inaugurate, install; अग्निवर्णम-ग्निचिह्नं तस्यः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1; 17. 13, V. 5. 23. (-Caus.) to cause to be crowned or inaugurated. -आ to sprinkle. (-Caus.) to cause to be poured or sprinkled; तदभासेचयितुं यज्जे श्रीने च पाणिनः Ms. 8. 272. -उद् to sprinkle, pour upon, spread. (-Pass.) 1 to spout or foam up, be thrown upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elated be proud; न तस्योष्णिगिषे मनः R. 17. 43. 3 to be disturbed; Ms. 8. 71. (-Caus.) to fill with pride. -नि 1 to sprinkle, pour down or upon, pour in; R. 3. 2; S. 4. 13; Ku. 9. 57. 2 to impregnate; निर्मिच्यमाचयिमेति लनां कीदृशी च नययत् V. 2. 4. (where the first sense is also intended). -परि to sprinkle or pour.

सिक्थयः Cloth, garment.

सिक्थिया Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling; आरिणः मित्रपुरसिंजितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिद् 1 P. (शेति) To disregard, despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4 Finished, ended. -तः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An arrow. -तं 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3 Radish. -Comp. -अश्वः a thorn. -अश्वः a peacock. -अश्वः, -अं camphor. -अश्वः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अश्वः white basil. अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -अश्वित an epithet of Balarāma. -आदि molasses. -आलिका a cookie. -द्वर्ध a. other than white; i. e. black. -उद्द्वर्ध white sandal. -उपलः a crystal. -उपलः candied sugar. -वरा 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वातुः a white mineral, chalk. -रश्मिः the moon. -वाजिच m. N. of Arjuna. -वर्करा candied sugar. -सिक्थिना wheat. -सिक्थि rock-salt. -सुक्थः barley.

सिन्धु 1 Candied sugar, sugar; सिन्धु  
द्वे रत्ने सिन्धु सिन्धुयः उमकुलायन N. 3.  
94; Bv. 4. 13. 2 Moonlight. 3 A  
lovely woman. 4 Spirituous liquor.  
5 White Dürvā grass. 6 Arabian  
Jasmine.

सिन्धु a. 1 White. 2 Black. -सिन्धुः  
White or black colour. -Comp. -कंड,  
-वासर see शितिकंड; शितिवसर-

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effect-  
ed, performed, achieved, completed.  
2 Gained, obtained, acquired. 3  
Succeeded, successful. 4 Settled  
established; वैश्विकी हरमिणः कुचनस्य  
सिद्धा सुभि स्थितेन वरिष्ठतावानि U. 1. 14.  
5 Proved, demonstrated, substan-  
tiated; तस्यादिदिग्दं प्रत्यक्षमाणासिद्धिः T.  
S., Ms. 8. 178. 6 Valid, sound (as a  
rule). 7 Admitted to be true. 8  
Decided, adjudicated (as a lawsuit).  
9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as  
debt). 10 Cooked, dressed (as  
food). 11 Matured, ripened. 12  
Thoroughly prepared, compounded,  
cooked together (as drugs). 13  
Ready (as money). 14 Subdued,  
won over, subjugated (as by magic).  
15 Brought under subjection, be-  
come propitious. 16 Thoroughly  
conversant with or skilled in, pro-  
ficient in; as in (सिद्धि q. v. 17 Per-  
fected, sanctified (as by penance).  
18 Emancipated. 19 Endowed with  
supernatural powers or faculties. 20  
Pious, sacred, holy. 21 Divine,  
immortal, eternal. 22 Celebrated,  
well-known, illustrious. 23 Shining,  
splendid. -सिद्धः 1 A semi divine being  
supposed to be of great purity and  
holiness, and said to be particularly  
characterized by eight supernatural  
faculties called Siddhis q. v.;  
उज्जिता बुद्धिमिराभयते सृष्ट्याणि वस्यानपवर्ति सिद्धाः  
Ku. 1. 5. 2 An inspired sage or seer  
(like Vyasa). 3 Any sage or seer,  
a prophet; सिद्धिश्च Ratn. 1. 4 One  
skilled in magical arts, a magician.  
5 A law-suit, judicial trial. 6 A kind  
of hard sugar. -सिद्ध Sea-salt. -Comp.  
-सिद्धः 1 the established end. 2 the  
demonstrated conclusion of an  
argument, established view of any  
question, the true logical conclusion  
(following on the refutation of the  
Pārvapakṣa). 3 a proved fact,  
established truth, dogma, settled  
doctrine. 4 any established text-  
book resting on conclusive evidence.  
\*सिद्धि f. the point in an argument  
which is regarded as a logical  
conclusion. \*सिद्धः the logically cor-  
rect side of an argument. -सिद्धः cook-  
ed food. -सिद्धः a. one who has ac-  
complished his desired object, suc-  
cessful. (-सिद्धः) 1 white mustard. 2  
N. of Śiva. 3 of the great Buddha.

-असमं a particular posture in reli-  
gious meditation. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिन्धुः  
the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a  
particular kind of madness or  
dementia. -जलं sour-rice gruel. -चातुः  
quick silver. -वस्रः the established  
or logical side of an argument.  
-वस्रजनः white mustard. -वस्रिन्धु m.  
an epithet of Śiva. -रस a. mineral,  
metallic. (-स्रः) 1 quick-silver. 2 an  
alchemist. -संकरण a. one who has  
accomplished his desired objects.  
-सिद्धः N. of Kārtikeya. -स्थाली the  
boiler or pot of a seer (it is sup-  
posed to be a vessel which is gifted  
with the property of overflowing  
with any kind of food at the desire  
of the possessor).

सिद्धतात्त्वं Accomplishment, fulfil-  
ment, perfection.

सिद्धिः f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfil-  
ment, completion, perfection,  
complete attainment (of an object)  
त्रिवसिद्धिः सत्ये भवति महती नोपकरणे Su-  
bhāsh. 2 Success, prosperity, welfare,  
well-being. 3 Establishment, settle-  
ment. 4 Substantiation, demonstra-  
tion, proof, indisputable con-  
clusion. 5 Validity (of a  
rule, law &c.). 6 Decision,  
adjudication, settlement (of a law-  
suit). 7 Certainty, truth, accuracy,  
correctness. 8 Payment, liquida-  
tion (of a debt). 9 Preparing,  
cooking (as of drugs &c.). 10  
The solution of a problem. 11  
Readiness. 12 Complete purity or  
sanctification. 13 A superhuman  
power or faculty; these faculties  
are eight;—अभिमा लक्ष्मिमा प्राप्तिः प्रकाश्यं  
महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वसित्वं च तथा कामाय-  
सायता ॥ 14 The acquisition of  
supernatural powers by magical  
means. 15 Marvellous skill or capa-  
bility. 16 Good effect or result. 17  
Final beatitude, final emancipation.  
18 Understanding, intellect. 19  
Concealment, vanishing, making  
oneself invisible. 20 A magical  
shoe. 21 A kind of Yoga. 22 N. of  
Durgā. -Comp. -सिद्ध a. granting  
success or supreme felicity. (-सिद्धः)  
an epithet of Śiva. -सिद्धी an epithet  
of Durgā. -वस्रः a particular  
auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्ध I. 4 P. (सिद्धि, सिद्ध; caus. साव-  
यति or सेवयति; desid. सिद्धिस्वति) 1 To  
be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने ह्यते  
यदि न सिध्यति कोऽप दोषः H. Pr. 81; उप-  
मेय हि सिध्यति कार्त्तव्ये न मनोरथेः 36. 2 To  
be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्मसु  
महत्सु यदि योषाः S. 7. 4. 3 To reach,  
hit, fall true on; S. 2. 5. 4 To  
attain one's object. 5 To be proved  
or established, to become valid;  
यदि प्रथममनेनेषाविषयं सिध्यति H. 3. 6 To

be settled or adjudicated. 7 To be  
thoroughly prepared or cooked. 8  
To be won or conquered; Ft. 2. 36.  
-WITH प्र 1 to be accomplished or  
effected, to succeed; हस्तिरसामि च ते  
न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8; दपस्यैव प्रसिध्यति  
Ms. 11. 231. 2 to be gained or  
acquired. 3 to be known; see प्रसिद्ध.  
-सं 1 to be made perfect. 2 to be  
fully accomplished or effected, to be  
performed thoroughly. 3 to attain  
supreme felicity, to become happy;  
जय्येन वृत्तं संसिध्येत् ब्राह्मणे नाव संशयः Ms. 2.  
87. -II. 1 P. (सेवति, सिद्ध; the s of  
सिद्ध is generally changed to s after a  
preposition ending in g or ṣ) 1 To  
go. 2 To ward or drive off. 3 To  
restrain, hinder, prevent. 4 To inter-  
dict, prohibit. 5 To ordain, com-  
mand, instruct. 6 To turn out well  
or auspiciously. -WITH अप् 1 to drive  
off, remove; संवस्रं यथाहस्तस्यानय-  
सेवति Ms. 11. 199. -नि 1 to ward off,  
prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यवेदि  
श्रेयोऽप्यनुयायिष्येः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. 2  
to oppose, contradict, object to; R.  
14. 43. 3 to prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो  
भाषमाणस्तु हवर्ष देवमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. 4 to  
defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. 5 to  
remove, drive off, counteract;  
न्यवेद्यस्यावकाशेण राक्षसद्रोहसंस्तः Bk. 17.  
87, 1. 15. -प्रति 1 to prevent, ward  
off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206, R. 8. 23.  
2 to forbid, prohibit; दृष्टेः प्रतिषिद्धेनैव  
तच्छ्रुत्वान् पक्तिर्या विलम्ब्य यत् R. 9. 74.  
-विप्रति to contradict, oppose; सेद्व  
निमित्तसम्प्रेक्ष्येति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Mā. 1.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n. 1 Blotch, scab, 2  
Leprosy. 3 A leprous spot.  
सिध्मल a. Scabby, tinted with  
leprosy, leprous.  
सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous  
spot. 2 Leprosy.

सिध्मः The asterism Pashya.  
सिध्मः 1 A pious or virtuous man.  
2 A tree.

सिध्मकाशयं N. of one of the ce-  
lestial gardens.

सिध्मः A morsel, mouthful.

सिन्धी A woman having a white  
complexion.

सिन्धीवाली The day preceding that  
of new moon, or that day on which  
the moon rises with a scarcely  
visible crescent; या इतिवासा सा सिन्धी-  
वालीयेरा सा कुहः Ait. Br.; or सा रश्मिः  
सिन्धीवाली सा नक्षत्रकला कुहः Ak.

सिन्धुकाः सिन्धुवारा N. of a tree.

सिन्धुः A kind of tree. -र Red  
lead; स्वयं सिन्धुः द्विपक्षयसा खदिव इव  
Git. 11; N. 22. 45.

सिन्धुः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 The  
Indus. 3 The country around the  
Indus. 4 N. of a river in Mālvā;  
Me. 29 (where Mālvā's remark  
सिन्धुना नदी तु कुपारी नास्ति is gratuitous);

Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note *ad loc.*). 5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. 6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. 7 An elephant. -m. pl. The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. -f. A great river or river in general; सिंधुसी पायवते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46. -Comp. -अ. 1 river-born. 2 sea-born. 3 born in the *Sindh* country. (-जः) the moon. (-जः) rock-salt. -जः the ocean.

सिंधुः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.  
सिंधुः An elephant.  
सिंधुः P. (सिंधुति) To wet, moisten.  
सिंधुः Perspiration, sweat. 2 The moon.

सिन्ध 1 A woman's zone or girdle. 2 A female buffalo. 3 A river near Ujjayini; see सिन्ध.

सिन्ध-भी Every, all, whole, entire.  
सिन्ध-भी See सिन्ध-भी.

सिन्धः The root of long pepper.  
सिन्धः 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.) 2 A bucket, hailing vessel.

सिन्ध 4 P. (सीधनि, स्वर) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनीषः सीधति दुर्गमः पटौ N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. 2 To unite, bring or join together; सति सेनात्मकसंयुक्तत्वयोगि सीधति U. 5. 17. -With -अङ्ग to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिन्धः An elephant.  
सिन्धयसिन्ध 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. 2 Desire to establish, prove or demonstrate.

सिन्धुका Desire to create.  
सिन्धुः The milk-hedge plant.  
सिन्धुः सिन्धुः Benzoin, incense.  
सिन्धुकी, सिन्धुः The olibanum tree.  
सीङ्ग 1. 1 A. (सीङ्गे) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. 2 To go, move. -II. 1 P, 10 U. (सीङ्गि, सीङ्गतिने) 1 To be impatient 2 To be patient. 3 To touch.

सीङ्गरः 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. 2 Spray, thin drops of water. See सीङ्गर.

सीता 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. 2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; सुषेव सीता तद्वत्प्रवृत्ता Ku. 5. 61. 3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीतायाम् q. v. 4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dhāreputi' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana

who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.] 5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. 6 N. of Urmā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. 8 N. c. of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. 9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्वय implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ma. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-त्त) its fruit.

सीतानकः Pease.  
सीतकारः, सीतकृतिः f. A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); यथा दृष्टापरं तस्याः सीतकारमिदं V. 4. 21.

सीत्य a. Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -र्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीधः Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु m. Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; रुद्रप्रसीधं तद्वद्वन-वंदना रोचयति लोचनचर्चोर् Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16 52 -Comp. -मयः the Bakula tree -द्वयः 1 the Kadamba tree. 2 the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधः The anus.  
सीधः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् f. 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमन्त्रावतरोऽप्यजतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीम् also. 2 The scrotum; सीमि पुष्कली हनः Sk.

सीमन्तः 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. 2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमन्ते च तद्वत्प्रवृत्तं यत्र गीर्षं वृत्तं Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -Comp. -उत्तम 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by woman in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमन्तकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -रुद्र Red lead.

सीमन्तवर्ति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. 2 To part or mark by a line

(in general); सेना सीमन्तवर्तः Ktr. K. 5. 44.

सीमन्ति a. 1 Parted (as hair). 2 Parted or marked by a line; सीमन्तिनकेनकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथागसीमन्तिनसोऽङ्गद्वयम् (पदः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमन्तिनी A woman; सा सीमन्तिनी काञ्चिज्जगत्प्रसूतमिदं H. 2. 7; Me. 110; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. 2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमा प्रतिस्मृत्यने विवादे Ma. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. 3 A mark, land-mark. 4 A bank, shore, coast. 5 The horizon. 6 A suture (as of a skull). 7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. 8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पञ्चासनीयस्य Bk. 1. 6. 9 A field. 10 The nape of the neck. 11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अन्तः 1 a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. 2 the utmost limit. 'पूजनं 1 the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. 2 worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उत्तमन् transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasara* day). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to landmarks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, a land-mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. -धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संघः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकाः 1 A kind of tree. 2 An ant-hill. 3 An ant or a similar small insect.  
सीरः 1 A plough; सः सरीसृपवद्गमि क्षेत्रमारुह्य गतः Me. 16. 2 The sun. 3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -रजः an epithet of Janaka. -पाणिः, -ध्वजः m. epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः See सीर.  
सीरिन् m. An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीलङ्गः (घः) A kind of fish.  
सीलु See सिर्.

सीवने 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. 2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसः, सीसकः, सीसपर्वकः Lead; M. 5. 144; Y. 1. 190.

सीलुङः The milk-hedge plant.

हु 1. 1 U. (गुणिते) To go, move. -II. 1. 2 P (सवति, लोते) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (गुणेति, गुणेन, गुनः; the गुं or गु is changed to गु after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice. 2 To distil. 3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. 4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. 5 To bathe. -Decid. (गुणसतिने) -With अस्ति to extract (Soma) juice. 2 to mix, mingle, compound; यानि वेदादिष्वने गुणसक्तकैः गुणैः Ms. 5. 10. 3 to sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90. -उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

हु ind. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in गुणैः. 2 beautiful, handsome; as in गुण्यमा, गुण्यो &c. 3 well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; गुणीगुणं न विपश्यन् भूतः यद्विनिता स्त्री नृणां सुखेति &c.... गुदीर्घकालेन विनयाति विक्रिणो H. 1. 22. 4 easily, readily, as in सुकरं सुलभं q. v. 5 much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुद्वि &c. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 having good eyes. 2 having keen organs, acute. -अम् a. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ a. see s. v. -अंत a. having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक a. see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति a. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आभास a. very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट a. properly sacrificed. -कृत् m. a form of fire. -उक्त a. well-spoken, well-said; अथवा कृत् कलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क) 1 a good or wise saying; ने नुं गच्छति यः कलारं पथि सतां सुकेः गुणसहिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 95. 2 a Vedic hymn, as गुणसक्त &c. -वृक्षिन् m. a hymn seer, Vedic sage. -वाक् f. 1 a hymn. 2 praise, a word of praise. -उक्ति f. 1 a good or friendly speech. 2 a good or clever saying. 3 a correct sentence. -उत्तर a. 1 very superior. 2 well towards the north. -उत्पाप a. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मत्त, -उन्मत्त a. quite mad or frantic. -उपसङ्ग a. easy to be approached. -उपस्कर a. furnished with good instruments. -कुङ्कुम, -कुङ्कुमः 1 an onion. 2 a yam. 3 a sort of grass. -कुङ्कुमः onion. -कर a. (य or री f.) 1 easy to be done, practicable, feasible; यत्नं कुरुं यत्नं (अयत्नसिद्धं) कुरुं Ve. 3 'soon or said than done'. 2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् a. 1 one whose

deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. 2 active, diligent. (-म्.) N. of Visvas karmān. -कल a. one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -काञ्चि a. 1 having beautiful stems. 2 beautifully joined. (-म्.) a bee. -कालुकर the plant called होडी. -काटे fire wood. -कुङ्कुमः an onion. -कुमार a. 1 very delicate or soft, smooth. 2 beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1 a beautiful youth. 2 a kind of sugar-cane. -कुमारकः 1 a beautiful youth. 2 rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tāmālapatra. -कुर्व a. 1 doing good, benevolent. 2 pious virtuous, righteous. 3 wise, learned. 4 fortunate, lucky. 5 making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म्.) 1 a skilful worker. 2 N. of Trāshtri. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 thoroughly done 3 well made or constructed. 4 treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. 5 virtuous, righteous, pious. 6 lucky, fortunate. (-नं) 1 any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विद्मः Bg. 5. 15, Ms. 17. 2 virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गमित्येवमुक्तं वंशनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तत्त्वित्यमार्गं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. 3 fortune, auspiciousness. 4 recompense, reward. -कृति f. 1 kindness, virtue. 2 practice of penance. -कृतिन् a. 1 acting well or kindly. 2 virtuous, pious, good, righteous; सेतः संतु निपादः सुकृतं कीर्तिश्चिरे बर्षता H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. 3 wise, learned. 4 benevolent. 5 fortunate, lucky. -केस (स) r. the citron tree. -कतुः 1 N. of Agni. 2 of Siva. 3 of Indra. 4 of Mitra and Varuna. 5 of the sun. -न a. 1 going gracefully or well. 2 graceful, elegant. 3 easy of access; Pt. 2. 141. 4 intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-नं) 1 ordure, feces. 2 happiness. -नत a. 1 well-gone or passed. 2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. -नयः 1 fragrance, odour, perfume. 2 sulphur. 3 a trader. (-रं) 1 sandal. 2 small cumin seed. 3 blue lotus. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. (-रा) sacred basil. -नयकः 1 sulphur. 2 the red Tulasi. 3 the orange. 4 a kind of gourd. -नयि a. 1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. 2 virtuous, pious. (-यि) 1 perfume, fragrance. 2 the Supreme Being. 3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-यि न.) 1 The root of long pepper. 2 A kind of fragrant grass. 3 Coriander seed. -निकला 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves. -नयिका 1 incense. 2 sulphur. 3 a kind of rice. (-नं) the

white lotus. -नम a. 1 easy of access, accessible. 2 easy. 3 plain, intelligible. -नहन an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. -नृत्तिः f. the same as above. -नृह a. (ही f.) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्मुहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -नृहीत a. 1 held well or firmly, grasped. 2 used or applied properly or auspiciously. -नामन् a. 1 one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bāli, Yudhishtira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीत-नामः महापादस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -नासः a dainty morsel. -नीव a. having a beautiful neck. (-नः) 1 a hero. 2 a swan. 3 a kind of weapon. 4 N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vāli. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefore, killed Vāli, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana and recovering Sita.] -नृत्तः N. of Rāma. -नृह a. very weary or fatigued. -नृहृत् a. having good eyes, seeing well. (-म्.) 1 a discerning or wise man, learned man. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -नृत्ति a. well-conducted, well-behaved. (-नं, -नं) 1 good conduct, virtuous deeds. 2 merit; तपः सुचरितं सुवीर्यं दूने प्रभु S. 6. 11. (-नः, -नः) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -नृत्तिकः 1 a king-fisher. 2 a kind of speckled snake. -नृत्ति a kind of gourd. -नृत्ति deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -नृत्ति ind. for a very long time, very long. -नृत्तिरायुस् m. a god, deity. -नृत्तः 1 a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. 2 a gentleman. -नृत्तः 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; येनैवैव विभूषणं सृजनता Bh. 2. 82. 2 a number of good men. -नृत्तम् a. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनोपमेवताः सुजनम् Māl. 1. 34. -नृत्तः a good speech. -नृत्त a. 1 of high birth 2 beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16 R. 3. 8. -नृत्त a. 1 having a beautiful body 2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. 3 emaciated. (-नृत्तः, -नृत्तः f.) a lovely body; एतः सुतु सुखं ते सद्यः पश्यति हेमकृन्ताः V. 1. 11. -नृत्त a. 1 one who practises austere penance. 2 having great heat. (-म्.) 1 an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. 2 the sun (-नृत्तः) austere penance. -नृत्त ind. 1 better, more excellently. 2 exceed.

ingly. very, very much, excessively; तथा दुष्टिः सुतरो सवित्री स्फुरन्ममिडलया चकते। Ku. 1. 24; सुतरो द्यालुः B. 2 53, 4. 9, 18. 24. 3 more so, much more so; मय्यप्यस्थाने ते चकते मम सुतरोभिः राजन् गतेभिः Bh. 8. 30. -तद्वन्: the (Indian) cuckoo. -तल्ल 1 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. 2 the foundation of a large building. -तिलकः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण a. 1 very sharp. 2 very pungent. 3 acutely painful. (रश्मः) 1 the Sigu tree. 2 N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दातः R. 13. 41. °द्वानः an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1 a good preceptor. 2 N. of Siva. -तुंग a. very lofty or tall. (-मः) the cocoa-nut tree. -दक्षिण a. 1 very sincere or upright. 2 liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 30. (-ण) N. of the wife of Diti; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरुदेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -द्वंद्वः a cane, ratan. -वत् a. (ती f.) having handsome teeth. -दंतः 1 a good tooth. 2 an actor, a dancer. (-न्ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. -दूर्जन a. (ना or ती f.) 1 good looking, beautiful, handsome. 2 easily seen. (-नः) the discus of Vishnu; as in कृष्णोच्चदूर्जनः K. 2 N. of Siva. 3 a culture. (-न) N. of Jambudvīpa. -दूर्जना 1 a handsome woman. 2 a woman. 3 an order, a command. 4 a kind of drug. -द्व a. very bountiful. -दाम्न a. one who gives liberally. (-म.) 1 a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3 the sea. 4 N. of Indra's elephant. 5 N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishna, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. -दायः 1 a good or auspicious gift. 2 a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -दिन 1 a happy or auspicious day. 2 a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनम् in the same sense. -दीर्घ a. very long or extended. (-र्ष) a kind of cucumber. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or rare. -दूर a. very distant or remote. (सुदूर means 1 to a great distance 2 to a very high degree, very much सुदूरम् 'from afar, from a distance'). -दृष्ट्वा a having beautiful eyes. (-f.) a pretty woman. -धन्वन् a. having an excellent bow. (-म.) 1 a good archer or Bowman. 2 N. of Visvakarman. -धनं a. attentive to duties. (-f.) the council or assembly of gods. -धर्म-र्षी the council or assembly of gods (देवम); यदाधर्म-र्षीलोकः सुप्रदीप्यत इति R. 17, 26. -धी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धी) a wise or intelligent man, lev. 13

man or pundit. (-f.) a good understanding, good; sense, intelligence. -द्वारस्यः 1 a particular kind of royal palace. 2 N. of an attendant on Krishna. (-रुह) the club of Balarama. -द्वारस्य 1 a woman. 2 N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. 3 a sort of pigment. -नंदत्वा woman. -नयः 1 good conduct. 2 good policy. -नयन a having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a woman having beautiful eyes. 2 a woman in general. -नयन a. 1 having a beautiful navel. 2 having a good nave or centre. (-मः) 1 a mountain. 2 the Maināka mountain q. v. -निभूत a. very lonely or private. (-न) ind. very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. -नीत 1 well-conducted, well-behaved. 2 Polite, civil. (-न) 1 good conduct or behaviour. 2 good policy or prudence. -नीतिः f. 1 good conduct, good manners, propriety. 2 good policy. 3 N. of the mother of Dhruva; q. v. -नीय a. well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-य.) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of Sisupāla q. v. -नील a. very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ल) common flax. -नेत्र a. having beautiful eyes. -नयन a. 1 well-cooked. 2 thoroughly matured or ripe; (-नय) a sort of fragrant mango. -पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 a good course. 3 good conduct. -पथिन् m. (nom. sing. -सुपथः) a good road. -पथ्य a. (पथ or पथि f.) 1 well-winged. 2 having good or beautiful leaves. (-पथः) 1 a ray of the sun. 2 a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. 3 any supernatural bird. 4 an epithet of Garuda. 5 a cock. -पथी f. 1 a number of lotuses. 2 a pool abounding with lotuses. 3 N. of the mother of Garuda. -पथीय a. 1 very spacious. 2 well-fitted. -पथ्य a. well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (-म.) 1 a bamboo. 2 an arrow. 3 a god, deity. 4 a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). 5 smoke. -पथ 1 a good or suitable vessel, a worthy receptacle. 2 a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. -पथ (पथ or पथि f.) having good or handsome feet. -पथः the waved leaf fig-tree. (पथ.) -पथि a carrot. (-पथः) the fifth Muhūrta. (-पथी) a woman having a good husband. -पथ्य a. (पथ or पथि f.) having beautiful flowers.

(-पथः) the coral tree. (-पथ) 1 cloves. 2 the monastical excretion. -पथः a sound judgment. -पथिन् spirituous liquor. -पथिन् a. 1 standing well. 2 very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-पथ) 1 good position. 2 good reputation, fame, celebrity. 3 establishment, erection. 4 installation, consecration. -पथिन् a. 1 well-established. 2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-पथः) the Udumbara tree. -पथिन् a. 1 thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed in. -पथिन् a. 1 having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having a beautiful trunk. (-पथः) 1 an epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Siva. 3 of the elephant of the north-east quarter. -पथ्य a good tank. -पथ a. very brilliant, glorious. (-पथ) one of the seven tongues of fire. -पथ 1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak; दिवा सुप्रगतमय पथ्यं द्यौः R. 6. 2 the earliest dawn. -पथ्यः 1 good management or application. 2 dexterity. -पथ्य a. very gracious or propitious. (-पथः) N. of Siva. -पथ a. very much liked, agreeable. (-पथ) 1 a charming woman. 2 a beloved mistress. -पथ a. 1 very fruitful, very productive. 2 very fertile. (-पथः) 1 the pomegranate tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean. (-पथ) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown grape. -पथः sesamum. -पथ a. very powerful. (-पथः) N. of Siva. -पथ a. easily apprehended or understood. (-पथ) good information or advice. -पथ्यः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. -पथ a. 1 very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2 lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; ननु श्रीमत्पतेर्दुःखमवतरत्तु युवति S. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mā. 9. 3 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; अथवाप्य M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. 4 beloved, liked, amiable, dear; युवति दुःखः पथ्यं व त्यागेतु कुतश्चिद् Gti. 5. 5 illustrious. (-पथः) 1 borax. 2 the Asoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree. 4 red amaranth. (-पथ) good fortune. °सावित्र, सुप्रदीप्यन् a. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; सावित्रो न वत्तु सुप्रदीप्यन्माया करोति Me. 94. -नय 1 a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. 2 an honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy basil. °गः the son of a favourite wife. -पथः the cocoa-nut tree. -पथ a. very happy or fortunate. (-पथः) N. of Vishnu. (-पथ) N. of the sister of Balarama and Krishna.

married to Arjuna. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. -**सुखी** *a.* 1 spoken well or eloquently. 2 speaking well, eloquently. (-**सु**) 1 fine speech, eloquence, eloquent; जीर्णं सुभाषितं Bk. 3. 3. 2 a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितं सुभाषिता व नीलया। मनी न भिदे इति मनी सुभाषिता वयः Subhāsh. 3 a good remark; सुभाषि सुभाषितं (भाषि). -**सुख** 1 good aim, successful begging. 2 abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn etc. -**सु** *a.* having beautiful eyebrows. (-**सु**) *f.* a lovely woman. V. 2. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुख; but सुख is used by writers like Bhāṭṭi, Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; cf. Bk. 6. 11; Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -**सुति** *a.* very wise. (-**सु**) *f.* 1 a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. 2 a favour of the gods. 3 a gift, blessing. 4 a prayer, hymn. 5 a wish or desire. 6 N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -**सुवन**: the mango tree. -**सुव**, -**सुव** *a.* slender-waisted. -**सुवरा**, -**सुवरा** a graceful woman. -**सु** *a.* very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-**सु**) 1 wheat. 2 the thorn-apple. (-**सु**) the great-flowered jasmine. -**सुम** *a.* 1 good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. 2 well-pleased, satisfied. (-**सु**) 1 a god, divinity. 2 a learned man. 3 a student of the Vedas. 4 wheat. 6 Nimba tree. (-**सु**, *n.*; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; समीप व वः सुमनसां संविशतः Māl. 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सुमनसां वसति हिः कन्दुरिकाजननसकिभूता वृषे R. G. 1; Si. 6. 66. -**सुत**: the wood-apple. -**सुत** nutmeg. -**सुता** N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrugna. -**सुख** *a.* (सु or सुखी) 1 having a beautiful face, lovely. 2 pleasing. 3 disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-**सु**) 1 a learned man. 2 an epithet of Garuda. 3 of Ganesa. 4 of Siva. (-**सु**) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-**सु**, *स्त्री*) 1 a handsome woman. 2 a mirror. -**सुल** *a.* carrot. -**सुख** *a.* having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-**सु**) a wise man. -**मेरु**: the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. 2 N. of Siva. -**सुव** beautiful grass, good pasturage -**सुवन**: an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -**सुव**: 1 a kind of red chalk. 2 a kind of mango tree. -**सु**: a good colour. 2 the orange. -**सुत**: red chalk. -**सुवन**: the hotel-out-tree. -**सु** *a.* 1 much sport-

ed. 2 playful. 3 much enjoyed. 4 compassionate, tender. (-**सु**) 1 great delight or enjoyment. 2 copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुखमदित्वा बालवतिर Bk. 2. 44. -**सुत** 1 a female-messenger, a go-between. 2 a chaplet, garland for the head. -**सुख**: addition to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -**सुख**: great enjoyment or satisfaction. -**सु** *a.* 1 well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. 2 sweet. 3 elegant (as a composition). (-**सु**, -**सु**) the plant सिखार. (-**सु**) N. of Durgā. -**सु** *a.* 1 well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुखा कृता. 3 wise, learned. (-**सु**) an epithet of Siva. -**सु** *a.* fine-voiced; Ki. 15. 15. (-**सु**) tin. -**सुख** *a.* 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks 2 fortunate. (-**सु**) 1 observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. 2 a good or auspicious mark. -**सु** *a.* 1 easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; मय्यथा सकलसुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमालम्ब्य सुखार्थेनादिकारे V. 6. 2 ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निश्चयवशयोगयोगसुखी लाक्षासः केन चिद् S. 4. 5. 3 natural to, proper for; सुखतासुखी लक्ष्मी K. -**सुख** *a.* easily provoked, irascible. -**सुख** *a.* fine-eyed. (-**सु**) a deer. (-**सु**) a beautiful woman. -**सुख** brass. -**सुख** *a.* very red. (-**सु**) one of the seven tongues of fire. -**सुख** 1 a good face or mouth. 2 correct utterance. -**सुख**, **सुख** *n.* eloquence. -**सुख**: -**सु** *a.* natron, alkali. -**सुख** see s. v. -**सुख** *a.* 1 bearing well, patient. 2 patient, enduring. 3 easy to be borne. -**सुखी** 1 a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. 2 a married woman whose husband is alive -**सुखी** *a.* very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-**सु**) heroism. -**सुख** *m.* a learned man, shrewd person. (-**सु**) a shrewd or clever woman. -**सुख**: an attendant on the women's apartments. -**सुख** *m.* a king. -**सुख**: an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सुखी q. v.). (-**सु**) the women's apartments, harem. -**सुख** a married woman. -**सुख** *a.* of a good kind. -**सुख** *ind.* easily. -**सुखी** *a.* well-trained, modest. (-**सु**) a tractable cow. -**सुख** *a.* 1 well-placed, well-deposited. 2 well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुखहितयोगतवायस्य न किमपि विहास्यते S. 1; कलहसमकलहवशावस्ये तसुखिणि Māl. 1. -**सु** (स्त्री) *a.* having good seed. (-**सु**) 1 N. of Siva. 2 the poppy. (-**सु**) good seed -**सु** sour-ripe gruel. -**सु** *a.* 1 having great vigour. 2 of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-**सु**) 1 great heroism. 2 abundance of

heroes. 3 the fruit of the jujube. (-**सु**) wild cotton. -**सु** *a.* 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुखं वति लघुनदेशपाद सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुखीनिर्मुक्तं सुखेयानिगिरि। निरु-  
केनापि किं नैव निभासिर्वय मेवया; or सुखोज्ज्वलि  
सुखीनि सगर्भापिनीति सुखी च। महता पदुल्लोपि  
सुखयस्यैव कंदकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). -**सु** *a.* 1 tranquil, still. 2 humble, quiet. (-**सु**) N. of the Trikāṭa mountain. -**सु** *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-**सु**) a religious student. (-**सु**) 1 a virtuous wife. 2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -**सु** *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -**सु** *a.* capable of being easily done. -**सु**: the Khadira tree. -**सु** undried ginger. -**सु** *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. -**सु** *a.* well-taught or trained, well-disciplined. -**सु**: fire. (-**सु**) 1 a peacock's crest. 2 a cock's comb. -**सु** *a.* good-tempered, amiable. (-**सु**) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. 2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishna. -**सु** *a.* 1 well-heard. 2 versed in the Vedas. (-**सु**) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -**सु** 1 well-arranged or united. 2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. -**सु** close union or embrace. -**सु** *a.* agreeable to look at. -**सु** *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). -**सु** *a.* 1 easy to be borne. 2 bearing or enduring well. (-**सु**) an epithet of Siva. -**सु** *a.* having good sap or essence. (-**सु**) 1 good sap, essence or substance. 2 competence. 3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -**सु** *a.* 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. 2 in health, healthy, faring well. 3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. 4 happy, fortunate. (-**सु**) a happy state, well-being; सुखे को वा न पठितः H. 3. 21. (सुखित in the same sense). -**सु**, -**सु** *f.* 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. 2 health, convalescence. -**सु** *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-**सु**) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -**सु** *a.* 1 melodious, harmonious. 2 loud. -**सु** *a.* 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. 2 beneficial, salutary. 3 friendly affectionate. 4 satisfied. (-**सु**) one of the seven tongues of fire. -**सु** *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-**सु**) 1 a friend; सुखः पश्य वसंतं किं



स्वितं Ku. 4. 27 ; संदायते न सखु सुहृद्वान्-युपे-  
तायंभूयः Me. 38. 2 an ally. -अखः the  
separation of friends. -वाक्यः the  
counsel of a friend. -हृदय a friend.  
-हृदय a. 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,  
affectionate, loving.

सुख a. 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,  
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-  
ing, pleasant ; दिङ्गः प्रसेतुर्वरुता यहुः सुखाः  
R. 3. 14 ; so सुखश्रवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. 3  
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,  
favourable to ; S. 7. 18. 5 Easy,  
practicable ; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-  
able. -सुखं 1 Happiness, joy, delight,  
pleasure, comfort ; गदेकपन्नं दुःखात्सुखं  
तद्वचनं V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity ; अद्भुतं  
सुखदः स्वयोरुत्पन्नं सर्वोत्पन्नं यत् U. 1. 39.  
3 Well-being, welfare, health ; देवो  
सुखं गते गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,  
alleviation (of sorrow &c.) ; oft. in  
comp. ; as in सुखसहित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय  
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6  
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -सुखं ind.  
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well ; सुखमास्तं  
भवान् 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,  
comfortably ; असंज्ञातकिरणसंघः सुखं स्पर्शः  
योगिनिः K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease,  
अज्ञः सुखमाराधयः सुखतरमाराधयते विशेषज्ञः Bh.  
2. 3. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,  
placidly. -Comp. -आधारः paradise.  
-आह्वय a. suitable for bathing.  
-आयतः, -आयतः a good or well-train-  
ed horse. -आरोह a. of easy ascent.  
-आलोक a good-looking, lovely,  
charming. -आवह a. conducing to  
happiness, pleasant, comfortable  
-आज्ञः N. of Varuṇa. -आज्ञकः a cu-  
cumber. -आस्वाद a. 1 having a  
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-  
able, delightful. (-स्वः) 1 a pleasant  
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).  
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,  
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उत्पन्नं  
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-  
tion of happiness. -उदकं a. result-  
ing in happiness. -उद्यत a. to be spok-  
en easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट a.  
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.  
-एषिन् a. desiring happiness, wish-  
ing well to. -कर, -कार, -दायक a.  
giving pleasure, pleasant. -द a.  
giving pleasure. (-दा) a courtesan  
of Indras's heaven. (-द) the seat of  
Vishnu. -दयः 1 sensation of plea-  
sure. 2 easy knowledge. -भागिन्,  
-भाज a. happy. -अर, -सुति a. sweet  
to the ear, melodious ; Ki. 14. 3.  
-संछिन् a. attached to pleasure -अर्ह  
a agreeable to the touch.

सुत p. p. 1 Poured out. 2 Extra-  
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).  
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.  
-तः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. आ-  
सजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-  
daughter. -उत्पत्तिः f. birth of a son.  
-निर्विशिष्ट ind. 'not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.  
-वत्करा the mother of seven children.  
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतवत् a. Having sons. -m. The  
father of a son.

सुता A daughter ; तमयमिव भारया  
सुता शोकगर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः f. Extraction of Soma juice.  
सुतिव् a. (-नी f.) Having a child  
or children. -m. A father.

सुतिनी A mother ; देवाया यदि सुतिनी यद्  
वैया कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुसुक् a. Well-sounding.  
सुत्वा f. Extraction or preparation  
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-  
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुत्रास्त m. N. of Indra.  
सुत्रव् m. 1 An offerer or drinker  
of Soma juice 2 A student who has  
performed his ablutions (subsequent  
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि ind. In the bright fortnight of  
a lunar month ; cf. वरि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast  
Vaiśya by a woman of the same  
class ; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा 1 The beverage of the gods,  
nectar, ambrosia ; निषियस्य क्षिनिराक्षेणः  
कथं तथादिक्षेते न युधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. 2  
The nectar or honey of flowers. 3.  
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges

6 White-wash, plaster, mortar ;  
केलासगिरेणैव सुवासितेन प्राकरेण पविता K.,  
R. 16. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.

9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.  
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रत्नं  
a pearl. -अंशुः, -आकारः, -आधारः the  
moon. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, brick-  
layer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -ध-  
लित a. plastered, white-washed.

-निषिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -धनं  
a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः f. 1 a  
plastered wall. 2 a brickwall. 3 the  
fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon.

-सुख m. a god, deity. -सूतिः 1 the  
moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -सरे  
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal  
palace. -वर्षः a shower of nectar.

-वर्षिन् m. an epithet of Brahman.  
-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.

-वाता a kind of cucumber. -सित a.  
1 white as mortar. 2 bright as  
nectar. 3 bound by nectar ; जगतीक्षणे  
युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुवासितः Ki. 15. 45.  
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).

-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a  
lotus. -स्पर्दिन् a. ambrosial, flowing  
with nectar ; Bh. 2. 6. -सुवा uvula  
or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of  
Garuda ; see गह्वर.

सुषितिः m. f. An axe.

सुनाराः 1 The udder of a bitch. 2  
The egg of a snake. 3 A sparrow.

सुनासी (सो)रः An epithet. of  
Indra.

सुंदः N. of a demon and brother of  
Upasunda, who were sons of  
Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the  
Creator that they would not die until  
they should kill their lives. On the  
strength of this boon they grew very op-  
pressive, and Indra had at last to send  
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,  
and while quarrelling for her, they  
killed each other].

सुंदर a. (-री f.) 1 Lovely, beauti-  
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.

-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful  
woman ; एका गयीं सुंदरीं गदहं ध. 2.  
115 ; निरुत्तरसुंदरी Ku. 1. 7.

सुप्त p. p. 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep ;  
न हि सुप्तस्य शिष्यस्य प्रविशति मुखे सुग. 1. Pr.  
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-  
sible ; see सुप्त. -सुप्त Sleep, sound sleep.

-Comp. -अर्धः midnight. -आनं a  
dream. -रक्त a. paralytic.

सुप्तिः f. 1 Sleep, sleepiness, slow-  
ness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,  
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुमः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3  
Sky. -स A flower ; Bv. 1. 84.

सुरः 1 A god, deity ; सुरप्रतिपत्तयः  
देवाः सुर इत्यभिहितान् Kām. ; सुदया तप्यते  
सुरात् तपुश्च V. 3. 7 ; R. 5. 16. 2 The  
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.

4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.  
-अवना a celestial woman or dam-  
sel, an *apsaras* ; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः  
an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an  
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 The  
chirp of a cricket. -अर्ह 1 gold. 2  
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of  
Bṛhaspati. -आपगा 'the heavenly  
river', an epithet of the Ganges.

-आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-  
ven, paradise. -दुष्यः N. of  
Bṛhaspati. -दुष्य the sacred basil.

-द्वयम्, -द्वयम्, -द्वयम् N. of Indra.  
-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः  
sandal-wood. -सुषिः (सुषिः) a  
divine sage. -कायः an epithet of  
Viśvakarmā. -कारिणः rainbow. -सुगः  
an epithet of Bṛhaspati. -दामनी m.  
N. of Indra. -उपेष्टः an epithet of  
Brahman. -तपः a tree of paradise.

-तौषकाः the jewel called Kaustubha ;  
q. v. -सुर m. the Devadāru tree.

-सुषिः an epithet of the Ganges.  
सुसुमी the sacred basil. -सुषिः 1 an  
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of  
Aśvattha. -सुषि m. a demon ; R. 10.

15. -सुषुम् m. rainbow ; सुषुम्बुद्धिं सु-  
सुद्धं न नाम स्यात्तन् V. 4. 1. -सुषुः  
turpentine, resin. -विष्णवान् an epithet  
of the Ganges. -वतिः an epithet of  
Indra. -वत् the sky, heaven. -वर्षः  
the mountain Meru ; q. v. -वायव्यः a  
tree of paradise, such as the *वयव्य*.

-विश्वः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Bṛhas-  
pati. -वृषः identification with a deity,  
deification, apotheosis. -वृषः the  
Devadāru tree. -सुषुति f. a col-





सूत्र 10 U. (सूचयति ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. 2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वं सूचयिष्यति तु मातुः, सद्युक्तोऽयं (मयः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. 3 To betray, reveal, divulge; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि हत-द्राणे न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. 4 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिसंदनं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. 5 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं त्रयं कर्त्तव्यमिह सूचितं Mb. -न, -सं to indicate, forebode; संयोगे हि विनो-गस्य संसूचयति संभवः Subhāsh.

सूत्रः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक a. (निकर f.) 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. 2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. 2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. 3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. 4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. 5 The manager or chief actor of a company. 6 A Buddha. 7 A Siddha. 8 A villain, scoundrel. 9 A demon, goblin. 10 A dog. 11 A crow. 12 A cat. 13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. 2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. 3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. 4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gesture. 5 Hinting, hint. 6 Information. 7 Teaching, showing, describing. 8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. 9 Villainy, wickedness.

सूचा 1 Piercing. 2 Gesticulation. 3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 A needle. 3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षिते मे चरणे S. 1; so सुखे दुःखसूचिर्दिष्टे S. 4. 14. 4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः कर्त्तुं प्रसार-येत् पञ्चमस्तद्वृत्तये Ku. 5. 43. 5 The point of a bud. 6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; देहवृद्धेन तन्माया यायाशुशुक्तेन वा पराहमकयाया वा सूच्या बागद्वेन वा Ms. 7. 187 7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced until they meet. 8 A cone, pyramid. 9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. 10 A particular mode of dancing. 11 Dramatic action. 12 An index, a table of contents. 13 A list, catalogue. 14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. -अर् अ. needle-pointed, having a sharp needlelike point, acuminated. (-न्त्रं) the point of a needle.

-आस्यः a rat. -कटाहन्याय see under न्याय. -स्नातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -वृक्षः the Kataka tree. -भिन्न a. bursting open at the points of the buds; शङ्खच्छावोपवनवृत्तयः केतकैः सूचिमित्रैः Me. 23. -भेद्य a. 1 to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. 2 thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपति षष्ठे सूचिभेद्यस्तमेभिः Me. 37. 3 palpable, tangible. -सूख a. 1 needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. 2 pointed. (-सः) 1 a bird. 2 white Kusa grass. 3 a particular position of the hands. (-सं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1 a gnat, mosquito. 2 a mungoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका 1 A needle. 2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -सूख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-सं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. 2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. 3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. 4 Communicated, told, revealed. 5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिव a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. 2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. 3 Informing against. 4 Spying out. -m. a spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. 2 A night.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. 2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत षोडशाचार्यं पुण्यप्रमदशैलेन तावदारामं पुत्रीकं S. 1. 2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer), सुविवादिप्रकथायां सूतो भवति ज्ञातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सुतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा मन्वायं Ve. 3. 33. 3 A bard. 4 A carpenter. 5 The sun. 6 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः -त्वे Quickailver. -Comp. -सवयः an epithet of Karna. -राज् m. quickailver. सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. 2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचं q. v.). -कः -कं Quickailver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman, Ms. 5. 85

सूता A woman recently delivered. सूतिः f. 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. 2 Offspring, progeny. 3 Source, foun-

tain-head; तपसा सूतिरसृतिरापरा Ki. 2. 56. 4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by childbirth in a family (which lasts for 10 days) -गृहं the lying-in chamber. -मासः (also -सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. -अगारं, -गृहं, -भेदं, -भवने the lying-in chamber. -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth puerperal sickness. -पद्मी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्रः The distillation of apicituous liquor.

सूत्र्या See सूत्रा.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयति ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. 2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता विंशतिः; जेमिभिरपि इदमपि वमलसूत्रम-सूत्रयत् &c. 3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निष्ठं मया निरुद्धं यदुक्तम् सूत्र-यितव्यः Mā. 1. 4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पाणामसूत्रेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhāsh. ; मणौ वज्रसूत्रोर्ध्वं सूत्रस्वेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 2 A fibre; सूत्राणां कर्त्तुं क्षेपितानां सूत्रं सूत्रालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19, Ku. 1. 40, 49. 3 A wire. 4 A collection of threads. 5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिवायुग्वान् नासणः Turka. K. 6 The string or wire of a puppet. 7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. 8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:—

सूत्राक्षरमसंख्यं शास्त्रादिप्रतीकसूत्रम् । अस्तोममन-वयं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः । 9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. नागवल्गुसूत्र. आपस्तम्बसूत्र, गृहसूत्र &c. 10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. -आस्यः a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-म, ) the soul. -आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कंठः 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a pigeon, dove. 3 a wag-tail. -कार्त्तव्य m. carpentry. -कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras. -कोषः, -कोषकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (दण्ड). -गणिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -धारणं N. of a class of *śāstras* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. -दूषित a. 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदूषितः कः Mk. 2. 9. -धरः, -धरः 1 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, a principal actor who arranges the cast of charac- ters and instructs them, and takes

a prominent part in the *Uṣastāvāna* or prelude; he is thus defined —  
 नास्ति बद्धुश्च तस्य स्वात्मजिह्वः । रसदेवः  
 पूमाकुं सन्ध्यानि मृतः ॥ 2 a carpenter,  
 an artisan. 3 the author of a set of  
 aphorisms 4 an epithet of Indra.  
 -विटकः N. of one of the three col-  
 lections of Buddhistic writings.  
 -वृषः the cotton plant. -भिद् *m.* a  
 tailor. -भुत् *m.* = सूत्रधार *q. v.* -यंत्र 1  
 'a thread-machine', shuttle. 2 a  
 weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute.  
 -वेहन a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रण 1 The act of stringing toge-  
 ther, putting in order, arranging. 2  
 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रल A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रम् *q. v.*

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar.  
 शेषा).

सूत्रित *p. p.* 1 Strung, arranged,  
 methodized, systematized. 2  
 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in  
 aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Having  
 threads. 2 Having rules. -*m.* A  
 crow.

सू I. 1 A. (हृते) 1 To strike, hurt,  
 wound, kill, destroy. 2 To effuse,  
 pour out. 3 To deposit. 4 To eject,  
 throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूयति) 1  
 To incite, prompt, excite, urge  
 on, animate. 2 To strike, hurt, kill.  
 3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. 4  
 To pour out, effuse. 5 To assent,  
 agree, promise. 6 To eject, throw  
 away. -With नि (निषूयति) to kill.

सूः 1 Destroying, destruction,  
 massacre. 2 Pouring out, distilling.  
 3 A well, spring. 4 A cook. 5 Sauce,  
 soup. 6 Anything seasoned, a pre-  
 pared dish. 7 Split pease. 8 Mud,  
 mire. 9 Sin, fault. 10 The Lodhra  
 tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* cookery.  
 -साला a kitchen.

सूयन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Destroying, kill-  
 ing, destructive; दूयन्धूयन्; अरिण्यसूयन्  
 &c. 2 Dear, beloved. -न् 1 Destroy-  
 ing, destruction, massacre. 2  
 Assenting to, promising. 3 Ejecting,  
 throwing away.

सूय *p. p.* 1 Born, produced. 2  
 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded.  
 3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for  
 सू or सूय in this sense.) -न् 1  
 Bringing forth, parturition. 2 A  
 bud, blossom. 3 A flower.

सूयरी A happy woman.

सूया 1 A slaughter-house, butcher-  
 er's house; मयानि सूयारिण इव यत्र  
 आनिषोक्तो भिक्षकः M. 2. 2 The sale  
 of meat. 3 Hurting, killing, destroy-  
 ing. 4 The soft palate, uvula. 5 A  
 girdle, sash. 6 Inflammation of the  
 glands of the neck called mumps. 7  
 A ray of light. 8 A river. 9 A

daughter. -ना: (*f. p.*) The five  
 things in a house by which animal  
 life is likely to be destroyed, see  
 under सूना or देवसूना.

सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller.  
 2 A hunter.

सुतः 1 A son; पितृसुतमेवो सुतमन् K.  
 2 A child, an offspring. 3 A grandson  
 (daughter's son). 4 A younger  
 brother. 5 The sun. 6 The Arka  
 plant.

सुतः *f.* A daughter.

सुतन् *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind  
 and sincere; तव सुतगिरिश्च सूर्यः पुण्यस्य-  
 जुषमयगिरिश्च Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. 2  
 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; न  
 चाचेनां मातरं मंगलां येतुं परितः सुतनां वाचमाहः  
 U 5. 31; वृणानि भूमिर्दृक् वाहं चतुर्थी च  
 सुतनाः एतान्यपि सते गेहं नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन  
 Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. 3 Auspicious,  
 fortunate. 4 Beloved, dear. -न् 1  
 True and agreeable speech. 2 Kind  
 and pleasant discourse, courteous  
 language; R. 8. 92. 3 Auspicious-  
 ness.

सूपः 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शा-  
 कायं दूर्वां सुपसानिच Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3.  
 226 2 A sauce, condiment. 3 A  
 cook. 4 A pan, vessel. 5 An arrow.  
 -Comp. -कारः a cook. -धूपनं, -धूपकं  
 asa fontida.

सूय 1 Water. 2 Milk. 3 Sky or  
 heaven.

सू 4 A. (हृते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2  
 To make firm or be firm.

सूयन् *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः 1 The sun. 2 The Arka plant.  
 3 The Soma. 4 A wise or learned  
 man. 5 A hero, king. -Comp. -चक्षुस्  
*a.* radiant as the sun. -सुतः an epi-  
 thet of Saturn. -सुतः the charioteer  
 of the sun; i. e. Aruna.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, com-  
 passionate, tender. 2 Calm, tranquil.

सुरिः 1 The sun. 2 A learned or  
 wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवायुद्वारे  
 वैश्वस्मिन्सूर्यसुरिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. 3  
 A priest. 4 A worshipper. 5 A title  
 of respect given to Jaina teachers;  
 a. g. महिषासुरि. 6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सुरिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Wise, learned.  
 -*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar,  
 pandit.

सुरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. 2  
 N. of Kunti, *q. v.*

सूर्यः I. 4 P. (सूर्यति, सूर्यति) 1 To  
 respect, honour. 2 To disrespect,  
 disregard, slight.

सूर्ये (सूर्ये) Disrespect.

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्य See सूर्य.

सूर्यिन्, -सी *f.* 1 An iron or metallic  
 image; Ms. 11. 3. 2 The pillar of a  
 house. 3 Radiance, lustre. 4 A  
 flame.

सूर्यः 1 The sun; सूर्यः तपस्यायनाय इहः  
 कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तमिता R. 5. 13. [In  
 mythology, the sun is regarded as a son  
 of Kaśyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 20. He  
 is represented as moving in a chariot  
 drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for  
 his charioteer. He is represented as all-  
 seeing, the constant beholder of the good  
 and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjaya (or  
 Chhaya or Arvini) was his principal  
 wife, by whom he had Yama and  
 Yamuna, the two Asvins and Saturn.  
 He is also represented as having been  
 the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the  
 founder of the solar race of kings.].  
 2 The tree called Arka. 3 The  
 number 'twelve' (derived from the  
 twelve forms of the *śakā*). -Comp.  
 -अपारयः sunset; Ms. 89. -अहर्  
 the presentation of an offer-  
 ing to the sun -अश्मन् *m.* the sun-  
 stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun.  
 -अस्त sunset. -आनयः heat or glare  
 of the sun, sun-bine. -आलोकः sun-  
 shine. -आवर्तः a kind of sun-flower.  
 -आह *a.* named after the  
 sun. (-दः) the gigantic swallow-  
 wort. (-दः) copper. -ईदुसंगमः; the  
 day of the new moon (the conjunc-  
 tion of the sun and moon); दशः  
 ईदुसंगमः Ak. -उद्यानं, -उदयः sun-rise.  
 -ऊदः 1 'brought by the sun', an  
 evening guest; Pt. 1. 2 the time of  
 sunset. -कांतः the sun-stone, sun  
 crystal; S. 2. 7. -क्रान्तिः *f.* 1 sunlight.  
 2 a particular flower 3 the flower of  
 sesamum. -कालः day-time, day.  
 -अनलचक्रं a particular astrological  
 diagram for indicating good and  
 bad fortune. -ग्रहः 1 the sun. 2 an  
 eclipse of the sun. 3 an epithet of  
 Rāhu and Ketu. 4 the bottom of a  
 water-jar. -ग्रहणं a solar eclipse.  
 -चंद्रौ (so सूर्याचंद्रमसौ) *m. du.* the  
 sun and moon. -जः, -जनयः, -जः 1  
 epithets of Sugriva. 2 of Karna. 3  
 of the planet Saturn. 4 of Yama.  
 -जा, -तनया the river Yamunā.  
 -नेजस् *n.* the radiance or heat of the  
 sun. -नक्षत्रं that constellation (out  
 of the 27) in which the sun happens  
 to be. -पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on  
 the days of the solstices, equinoxes,  
 eclipses &c.). -प्रभव *a.* sprung or  
 descended from the sun; R. 1. 2.  
 -सूर्यचक्रं = सूर्यकालचक्र *q. v.* above.  
 -यन्त्र *a.* one who worships the sun.  
 (-कः) the tree Bandhūka or its  
 flower. -मणिः the sun-stone. -संज्ञं  
 the orb of the sun. -संज्ञ 1 a  
 representation of the sun (used in  
 worshipping him). 2 an instrument  
 used in taking solar observations.  
 -रश्मिः rays of the sun, sun-beam.  
 -लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंशः  
 the Solar race of kings (who ruled  
 at Ayodhyā). -वर्चस् *a.* resplendent

as the sun. -बिलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old ; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण. -संकमः, -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञं saffron. -सारणिः an epithet of Aruna. -स्तुतिः f., -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. -हृत्वं N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्यो The wife of the sun.

सूर्य 1 P. (सूर्यति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूर्या A mother.

सूर्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सूर्य 1. 3 P. (सरति, सिसर्ति, also धावति, धृत) 1 To go, move, proceed; द्याः प्रक्षिणं सन्नः Bk. 14. 14. 2 To go towards, approach; निषाद्य हर्यः सेतुं प्रतीताः ससुरर्णं Rām. 3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससारामिमुखः क्षरः शार्ङ्ग इव कुञ्जर Mb. 4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहस्रं बाहोर्मेघं गताप्यबला सता M. 4 11. 5 To blow (as wind); तं चद्रायी सरति सरलस्कन्धसेवदृजन्मा Me. 53. 6 To flow. -Caus. (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. 2 To extend. 3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तैवीमार्द्रा नयनलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86. 4 To push back or away, remove; सारयती गन्दाभोगाकटिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92. -Desid. (सिसर्ति) To wish to go &c. -WITH अद् 1 to follow (in all senses), go after, attend, pursue. 2 to go to, betake oneself to; पूर्वादिमनुसरं पुरी Me. 30; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरेः 57. 3 to go over or through. (-Caus.) 1 to lead forward; बाधुस्तुसारयती च Rām. 2 to follow. -अप 1 to go away, retire, withdraw; ययसरति मेघः कारणं तमर्हत् Pt. 3. 43. 2 to vanish, disappear. (-Caus.) to cause to go away, take or put away, remove, withdraw, drive off; अवसारय वनसारं K. P. 9; Ms. 7. 149. -अभि 1 to go to, approach; Ki. 8. 4. 2 to go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); meet by appointment; हृत्वीर्यमिसार K.; Si. 6. 26. 3 to assail, attack. (-Caus.) to meet by appointment, go to meet; बहुभानमिति-सारयिष्यां Si. 10. 20; Ki. 9. 38; S. D. 115. -उद् 1 to drive away, expel. -उप 1 to go to, approach; R. 19. 16. 2 to wait upon, visit; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3. 3 to go against, attack. 4 to have intercourse with. -निस् 1 to go away from, go forth or out, slip away from; issue from; बाणैः सरकायुक्तानिःश्वेतैः Rām.; so बहुभानमितिःश्वेतमिवादि तेः Si. 9. 25. 2 to depart, set-out for; Ms. 6. 4. 3 to flow forth, ooze out, exude; यो हेमकुम्भस्तनयः सुतायां स्केतस्य मातुः पवसां रसः B. 2. 36. (-Caus.) to drive away, expel, turn out. -परि 1 to flow

round; वनं सरस्वती परिसार Ait. Br.; परिसरुपाः Mb. 2 to move round; whirl round; प्रक्षिणं ते परिभृत्य Ekāg. ; परिभरति v. l. for परितरति ) शिखी प्रतिमहादिपि M. 2. 13. -प्र 1 to flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहितया महानद्यः प्रमथस्तनं चासक्तम् Mb. 2 to go forth, advance; वेलागिलाय प्रमुता धुजंगा R. 13. 12; अन्वेयः प्रमुते च विनयणे Dk. 3 to spread, spread round; कृशाहुः किं माशाधमरति दिशो नैव निवर्तते K. P. 10; प्रसरति तुणमये लम्बदृष्टिः क्षणेन ( द्वात्रिंशः ) Ra. 1. 25. 4 to spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिमार्थी कोपयं देहदाहः Māl. 1. 41; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलाकोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. 5 to be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. 6 to be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु करणेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4; प्रसरति यमः कायसिंहे. 7 to prevail, begin, commence; प्रसार चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85. 8 to be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. 9 to grow strong or intense; प्रहनन्तं सख्यं Dk. 10 to pass away (as time). (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44. 2 to stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारित-करो युष्माति द्वावपि Pt. 2. 20. 3 to spread out or expose for sale; केतारः क्लीची-युरति बुद्ध्यापणे प्रसारितं कथं Sk.; Ms. 5. 129. 4 to open wide, expand (as eyes). 5 to publish, promulgate, circulate. -प्रति 1 to go back, return. 2 to go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; दैत्यः प्रत्यसर्धं मघो मयमिष क्षिप्य Hariv. (-Caus.) to push backwards, replace; कनकबलं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13. -चि to spread, be extended, be diffused; चक्रीष्वङ्गह-पूत्रको विसृजः Si. 5 8, 9. 19, 37; Ki. 10. 53. (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch. 2 to cause to prevail. -सं 1 to spread. 2 to move. 3 to go or flow together. 4 to go to, obtain; पापान् संहृत्य संसारान् देव्या यति शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70. (-Caus.) 1 to spread over, 2 to cause to revolve or turn round; जन्मदृष्टिस्तैरिष्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

सूर्यः 1 Air, wind. 2 An arrow. 3 A thunderbolt. 4 A lotus (केर).

सूर्यः f. Itch.

सूर्यालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

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The corner of the mouth; सूर्याणी परिलोकि-स्य Pt. 1.

सूर्या A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (सिंघा).

सूर्यालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सूर्या 2 kind of garment made of jewels.

सूर्य 1. 2. (सूर्यति, हृत्) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (pregnancy &c.); अयेन सूर्यो हृत् सूर्याजमसृजत् प्रमः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तदुत्तमः सवन पव तदुत्तमसृजति S. B. 2 To put on, place on, apply. 3 To let go, let loose, release. 4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अन्तःसारं करुण रुचनः Bk. 3. 17; आनन्दोत्तमानि चामसृष्टिं विनमति तेमनीं समं R. 16. 44, 8. 35. 5 To send forth, utter (as words); Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. 6 To throw, cast. 7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away. -II. 4 A. (सूर्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. -Desid. (सिंघाति) To wish to create &c. -WITH अति 1 to give, bestow; V. 1. 15; R. 11. 48. 2 to abandon, dismiss. 3 to emit. 4 to permit, allow. -अति to give, grant. -अप 1 to cast, throw, sow, plant (as seed); अपप सज्जरीं मातृ वनि-मवात्सजम् Ms. 1. 8. 2 to shed, drop down; U. 3. 23. 3 to let loose. -उद् 1 to pour out, emit, send forth or down; अलीकनिःश्वसामिबोस्तर्जं Ku. 3. 25; सहस्रगुणमुत्सृज्यमादते हि रत्नं तपिः R. 1. 18 'to pour down, give back or return'. 2 (a) to quit, leave, abandon; R. 5. 51, 6. 46; Ku. 2. 36 (b) to lay aside, put off; स च चापमुत्सृज्य निष्कृष्टमयुः R. 3. 60, 4. 54. 3 to let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुलामुत्सृज्यमर्गलं पुनः R. 3. 39. 4 to discharge, throw, shoot; Bk. 14. 45. 5 to sow, scatter (as seed). 6 to present, give. 7 to stretch out, extend. 8 to dismiss. 9 to send away. 10 to abolish, restrict. -उप 1 to pour out or on, offer (water &c.). 2 to add to, annex, join, attach, connect; ह्वं दुःखोपहृत् 3 to beset with, oppress, infest; रोमेषु हस्तयुर्व-सर्ति गृह्यः R. 8. 94. 4 to eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. 5 to produce, effect. 6 to destroy. -नि 1 to set free, release; न स्वादिता निगृहीति ह्यो दास्यदिसृज्यते Ms. 8. 414. 2 to deliver over, consign, entrust; cf. निहृत् -प्र 1 to leave, abandon. 2 to let loose. 3 to sow, scatter. 4 to injure, hurt. -वि 1 to abandon, leave, give up; त्वसजं ह्यरी संममसाय B. 4. 13; द्वाव-विमुक्तयः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. 2 to let go, to let loose. 3 to shed, pour down; R. 13. 26. 4 to send, despatch; भोजेन हृत्ते रते विहृत् R. 5. 39. 5 to dismiss, allow to go, send away; R. 8. 91, 14. 19. 6 to give; R. 18. 67, 18. 7. 7 to send or cast forth; omit, dash;

दिभुजति हिमपतिभिर्दुःखैः R. 5. 8 to  
 drop, let fall, strike. द्रुणं मलय  
 इषाण U. 1. 10. १ to utter; St. 10.  
 62. 10 to cast off, repudiate. -य १  
 to mix, mingle, unite with, bring in  
 contact with, अगुणं नृपि राजाजयति  
 R. 5. 69, अगुणं नृपि राजाजयति  
 2 to join, meet: अगुणं नृपि राजाजयति  
 R. 13. 73. Ku. 7. १. 3 to create.

सजिकाक्षारः Na<sup>+</sup>CO<sub>3</sub>, alkali.

संज्ञा: *acc. pl. N. of a people.*

सजिः f. A good, a horse to drive  
an elephant. सजिः दृश्यमानः सजिः.  
H. 2. 165; St. 5. 5. -जिः 1 An  
enemy. 2 The moon.

मणि( पी )का Salix a. spittle.

सुतिः ६. १ Going, gliding; Ms. ६.  
63. २ A way, road, path (fig. also);  
(नेते सप्त पाथ जगत्) नेति मर्यादं एवम् Bg.  
8. 27. ३ Hurting, injuring.

सुखर a. ( सि f. ) Going, moving.  
-सि 1 A stream, river. 2 A mother.

सुदरः A snake.

सुवाङ्कः 1 Air, wind. 2 Fire. 3 A deer. 4 The thunderbolt of Indra. 5 The sun's disc or orb. -f. A river, stream.

**सु० १ P.** ( संति, गत ; *desid.* निम्न-मन्ति )  
**१** To creep, crawl, glide gently. **२**  
 To go, move. — **वि०** अन्तु **१** to go  
 towards, approach ; **सि०** विमलसुप्रसूतः Bk.  
 6. 27. **२** to follow ; Bk. 15. 59. — **अप्र**  
**१** to go away, withdraw, retire  
 तत्प्राप्तिसंभवे अत्राप्राप्तिसंभवे U. 4. **२**  
 to glide away, move gently along. **३**  
 to observe closely ( as a spy ) ; U.  
 1. 4 to swerve from, leave. — **उद्** **१** to  
 glide or soar upwards. **२** to go up  
 to, approach ; **संति** राहस्यमनुसृतः R. 5.  
 46. — **उप्र** **१** to approach, go near ; M.  
 1. 12. **२** to move, go ; Pt. 3. 23. **३**  
 to go to, attain to, undergo ; दृष्टः,  
 हस्तः &c. **४** to begin : Ma. 10. 105. **५**  
 to attack. — **परि** **१** to move round  
 about, hover. **२** to move to and fro.  
 — **प्र** **१** to go forth, come out or forth,  
 proceed ; Bk. 14. 20. **२** to spread,  
 circulate ( fig. also ) ; **रुपिरेण** प्रसर्पता  
 Mb. ; **आलप्य** विविधितः प्रवृत्तः U. 1. 40.  
 — **वि** **१** to move, march, proceed ; R.  
 दृष्टावृत्तिरिति राक्षसोऽवगतस्तत्र विविधितः मायया k.  
 11. 29. **४**. 53. **२** to fly or roam about.  
**३** to spread ; **यनोरागस्तीक्ष्णं** विविधितः विस्तृतः  
 दत्तः Mā 2. 1. **४** to flow along, fall  
 down ; ( बाधोपेक्षः ) **विस्तपन्** भाराम्बुलुङ्गति  
 पक्षी जलेनैवः U. 1. 26. **५** to sneak off,  
 escape. **६** to hover about. **७** to  
 wind, meander. **८** to go about in  
 different directions. — **सं** **१** to move ;  
**संवेष्टया** उपदिष्टः स्रोतांसि व्यापयती Me.  
 51. **२** to move along, flow ; Me. 29.

मप्रा: A kind of measure.

बयादिका The beak of a bird.

अन्तः एक प्रकार का मापन.

सुखः The moon.

सुख, सुख 1 P. (सुखति, सुखति) To  
burst, injure, kill.

गुह्य (सि. f.) Going, moving.  
-रः A kind of deer.

१ Created, produced. २ Poured out, emitted. ३ Let loose. ४ Left, abandoned. ५ Dismissed, sent away. ६ Ascertained, determined. ७ Connected, joined. ८ Much, abundant, numerous. ९ Ornamented; see ४११.

सृष्टिः १. 1 Creation, anything created, किं मासो सृष्टिः S. 4; या सृष्टिः स्रुताया S. 1. 1; सौम्यसृष्टिस्तया प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; सृष्टिर्मेव वातुः Me. 82. 2 The creation of the world. 3 Nature, natural property. 4 Letting loose, emission. 5 Giving away, a gift. 6 The existence of properties or qualities. 7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कृत the creator.

सु 9 P. ( मृणानि ) To hurt, injure,  
kill.

मेक 1 A. ( संकृते ) To go, move.

मेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees)  
 मेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16,  
 R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. 2  
 Emission, effusion. 3 Seminal effu-  
 sion. 4 A libation, an offering.  
 -Comp. -पात्रं 1 a pot for sprinkling  
 water, a watering-pot. 2 a bucket.

सेकितं A radish.  
 सेकृट् *a.* (क्वर्त्तुं *f.*) One who  
 sprinkles &c. -*m.* 1 A sprinkler. 2  
 A husband.

मेकत्रं A bucket, watering-pot.  
 मेकक *a.* (चिका *f.*) Sprinkling.  
 -का A cloud.

मेचनं १ Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षेष्वने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1. २ Effusion, aspersion. ३ Oozing, dripping. ४ A bucket. —Comp. —घटः a watering pot.

सेबनी A bucket.  
 सेदु: 1 Water-melon. 2 A kind of  
 cucumber.

मेरिका N. of Ayodhya.

सेतुः १ A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam ; नलिनी क्षतसेतु-  
 बन्धनो जलसंघात इवास्ति विदुः Ku. 4. 6, R.  
 16. 2. 2 A bridge in general ; वैदेहि  
 परयागमयादिभिरक्तं स्रजदुता केनिलम्बतास्ति R.  
 13. 2 ; सेतुर्बद्धिरसेतुमिः 4. 38, 12. 70 ;  
 Ku. 7. 53. 3 A land-mark ; Ma. 8.  
 245. 4 A defile, pass, a narrow  
 mountain-road. 5 A boundary, limit.  
 6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of  
 any kind ; दूष्येयुः सर्वेष्वर्थाभ्यिरनृ सर्वसेतवः  
 Subhāsh. 7 A fixed rule or law, an  
 established institution. 8 The sacred  
 syllable *om*. मंत्राणां प्रवचः सेतुस्तसेतुः  
 प्रवचः स्मृतः । अथर्वश्रौतौ पूर्व परस्ताच्च विशिष्टौ  
 Kālikā. P. —*Comp.* —*संचः* 1 the  
 forming or construction of a bridge,  
 causeway &c. ; वयोयते किं वनितविलासो  
 जले मते किं स्रज् सेतुर्वचः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 4.  
 6. 2 the ridge of rocks extending

from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys). 3 any bridge or causeway. -भेदिन a 1 breaking down barriers. 2 removing obstructions. ( m ) N of a tree ( बेदि ).

मेतुकः १ A bank, cause-way, bridge.  
२ A pass.

मेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिवस्र *a.* ( सेद्वषी *f.* ) Sitting.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना 1 Army; मेना परिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयेवार्थ-  
मानं R. 1. 19. 2 Army personified  
as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god  
of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. -अग्रं the  
van or front of an army. -गः the  
leader or general of an army. -अंगं  
a component part of an army; (these  
are four:—हस्त्यश्वरथादांत सेनांगं स्यात्तुष्टयं).  
-खरः 1 a soldier. 2 a camp-follower.  
-निषदाः the camp of an army; R. 5.  
49. -नी m. 1 a leader of an army, com-  
mander, general; सेनाग्रीनामहं स्कंदः Bg.  
10. 24; K. 2. 51. 2 N. of Kārtikeya;  
अथेनमंदस्तनया शुक्रोः सेनाग्यमालीदाभिवासात्तुष्टैः  
R. 2. 37. -पतिः 1 a general. 2 N. of  
Kārtikeya. -परिच्छदः 1 a general. 2 N. of  
Kārtikeya. -परिच्छदः a. surrounded  
by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः  
is sometimes taken as one word and  
is interpreted in this way, but it is  
much better to take them as separate  
words). -ग्रं the rear of an army.  
-अंगः the breaking of an army, com-  
plete rout, disorderly flight. -खण्डं 1 a  
division of an army. 2 particularly,  
a division of an army consisting of  
three elephants, as many chariots,  
nine horse and fifteen foot. 3 a  
mound in front of a city-gate. -चोरः  
the equipment of an army. -रक्षः a  
guard, sentinel.

मेफः The penis ; cf. शेफ.

मेमंती The Indian white rose.

सरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in *Lilāvati* :—पादो-  
नगद्यानकतुल्यं कैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सरः ॥.

सेराह: A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु ८. Binding, fastening.

सेल 1 P. ( सेलति ) To go, move.

सेव् १ A. ( सेवते, सेवित् ; *corus*: सेवयति-ते, *desid.* सिसाविते; the *स्* of सेव् is generally changed to *व्* after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि ) १ To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey ; प्रायेऽप्युपास्यजतिं प्रचलितं विग्रहं स्वामितं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21 ; or देश-यादनेपेतमीश्वरस्य लोकोऽर्धतः सेवते १. 14. २ To go after, pursue, follow. ३ To use, enjoy ; किं सेव्यते ग्रथनसा मनसापि ग्रथः कश्चि-काजनमसि किमुता स्मरणं R. G. 4 To enjoy carnally ; Bv. 1. 118. 5 To attach or

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; नभः पतिरे शिवाय तीर्थनल्लिनीं करिष्वः मेवने V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -WITH आ 1 to enjoy; यद्वायुं निवृत्तयोः किरतिरसेव्यते भिन्न-शिखरिबद्धः Ku. 1. 15; प्रवातमसिबमार्वातिष्ठति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -उप 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 to practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -नि 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निवेद्यते श्रतमना विवेकः S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेषु ना मया पुनः सगमे निवर्तते निवेदिता Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विवर्ता नैवेदितमपक्रियया समुपैति सवामिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -परि 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया पदामिच्छति; सेवकः पद्मं किं कृतम्। स्वान्त्यं यच्छतिरस्य मृदोरित्यादि हास्ति H. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worshipper. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेवधि *ind.* See शेषादि under श्व.

सेवन् 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पत्नीकृतत्वा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 36. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; परकरोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद्विजः Ms. 11. 179. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृत-विद्यः स्थानि शङ्कते विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां मृदुत्वा मय M. 3. -Comp. -आकार *a.* in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for स्या-काम्). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमपुत्रो योगिनामप्यमरः Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि *n.* 1 The jujube. 2 An apple. सेवित *p. p.* 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवितु *m.* An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन् *a.* 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -म. A servant.

सेव्य *a.* 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); मयं तावत् सेव्यादभिमनिसते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 48. 2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ *m.* dual master and servant.

से 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a lion, leonine; दुर्लितं सेहं किं वा धृतकन-नालोपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल *a.* Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिका, -सेहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सेकत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयसेवाप्रतिहतस्य सेकतं सेतुमेवः U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil -तं 1 A sand-bank; हरगज इव गां सेकतं उपतीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29. S. 6. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इष्ट गिङ्ग.

सेकतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (सदेहजीवि). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. 2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेद्धातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापत्ये The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; एपात धूमो सह सेनिकाधूमिः R. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेषव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -वः, -वः A kind of rock-salt. -वः *m. pl.* The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory. -Comp. -वनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सेषवक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the

Saindhavas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेधी A sort of spirituous liquor. (perhaps from palm-juice.)

सेव्यः 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -व्यं An army, a troop; स प्रत्यक्षमोक्षाय हरिभिर्युक्तः R. 12. 67.

सेनंतिकं Red lead.

सेरित्री, सेरिद्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasgu and an Ayogava female; सेरिद्रवायुसदृशं सने दस्युरयोगवः Ms. 10. 32.

सेरित्री, सेरित्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेरिद्र (2)). 2 An independent female artizan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudhishna, queen of Virāta.).

सेरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. 2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरियः 1 A buffalo; अयमायित इव वृषीने दुर्ध निःशसिति सेरियः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शवाल.

सेसक *a.* (की *f.*) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, सित; caus. सययति-ने, desid. सिषामति; pass. सीयते; the *h* of सो is changed to *y* after prepositions ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -WITH अण् 1 to finish, complete; ययत्ययसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसित-मदनमूर्ति S. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); शक्तिर्मनावस्यति हीनबुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -अवयव 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कयामिदानीं दुर्जनवचनादध्ययसितं देवेन U. 1; अभिधातुमय-वसतो न विद्य Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; मा साहसमयवसः Dk.; वक्तुं हृदयमयवसातुं दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' 3 to grapple with. 4 to think, reflect. -पर्यव 1 to complete; finish. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; एव एव सहस्रवः सद्योमेसद्योमे सदसद्योमे च पर्यवस्यतीति न एव एव लभ्यते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -व्यव 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; एवं स नीलोपलवभवाया समीकतां सेतुश्रियंयवस्यति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; पातुं च प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जले युष्माकसीतेषु या S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake; कश्चित्सीयं यवसावित्तिं सेतुश्रियं लया ने Me. 114. 6 to do, perform. 7 to believe, be convinced or persuaded. 8 to

reflect. -सम्व to decide, decree; Ms. 7. 13.

सोढ *p. p.* Dorne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह.

सोढ *a.* ( *ही f.* ) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सोढ, सोढक *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोढकमालिनी. 2 Regretful. 3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -*इ ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोद्दीपित बलाकया सखसो सोढकमालिनी: Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोढास *a.* 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -स: Violent laughter. -स: -स Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोढसव *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोढाह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -*इ ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोढक *a.* Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोढसे *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोढसे: स्कन्दपुराणे: Mu. 4. 7.

सोढर *a.* Born from the same womb, uterine -र: A uterine brother. -र A uterine sister.

सोढर्य: A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भातु: सोढर्यमात्रमभिजिह्वशोभिः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोढर्यं शत्रिणं Dk.

सोढोग *a.* Making vigorous exertions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सोढेय *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -*न ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोढर: Garlic.

सोढाह *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोढकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; so सोढकार.

सोढद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोढव *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोढवि *a.* Fraudulent. -*इ ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अवि वि विजवा विनः क्षितीश विदपति सोढवि संविदुपवाणि Ki. 1. 45.

सोढव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोढरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -*इ ind.* Obliging, respectfully

सोढसर्व *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Portentous. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोढवक *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic.

-*स ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोढाक: A man of a degraded caste; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोढाधि *a.*, सोढाधिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सोढानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder; आराहणार्थं नवयतिनेन कामस्य सोढानमव प्रकुं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. पंक्ति: *f.*, -पथ: -चङ्कति: *f.*, -परंपरा, -मार्ग: a flight of steps, a staircase; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाद्वयोपानमार्गं Me. 76; समारुह्यद्विभक्त्युप: क्षयं ततान सोढानपरंपरायि R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोम: 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [ In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75). or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms-mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣha q. v.-are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Buddha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; 'इहा Tara (s) also ]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in सुसोम q. v. -स 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषेक: the extraction of Soma juice. -अह: Monday. -आकुर्य the red lotus. -होमव: a celebrated representation of Siva. -उद्गवा N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्गवा मेकलक्यकार). -कात: the moon-stone. -क्षय: disappearance or waning of the moon. -ग्रह: a vessel for holding Soma. -ज *a.* moon-born. (-ज:) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-ज) milk. -वसु the sky, heaven. -नाथ: N. of a celebrated Linga, or the

place where it was set up; ( which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures ); वेदां मार्गं परिचयवशादभिते गुर्जराणां य: मनापे सिथिलमकरात् सोमनाथं विलोक्य ॥ Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -या, *m.* one who drinks the Soma. 2 a Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitris. -पति: N. of Indra. -पानं drinking Soma juice. -पाथिन्, -पीथिन् *m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तव केचिद् ...सोमपीथिन उद्वेगवामानो ब्रह्मवादिन: प्रतिवसते स्म Māl. 1. -पुत्र: -भू: -सुत: epithets of Budha or Mercury. -प्रवाक: a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. -बन्धु: the white water-lily. -पञ्च: -याग: the Soma sacrifice. -वोभि: a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोग: a particular disease of women. -लत, -वह्नी 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvari. -वज्र: the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वार: -वासर: Monday. -विकचिन् *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. -वृक्ष: -सार: the white Khadira. -शकल a kind of cucumber. -संज्ञं camphor. -सद् *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. -सिन्धु: an epithet of Vishnu. -सुद् *m.* a Soma distiller. -सुता the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्गवा above. -सुत्रं a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. 'प्रवक्षिण circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-su'tra.

सोमन् *m.* The moon.

सोमिन् *a.* ( *नी f.* ) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -*m.* A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable

सोढुड: सोढुडनं Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -ड, -नं *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोमन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. 2 ( In gram. ) Aspirated. -*m.* An aspirate. सैकर *a.* ( *री f.* ) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सोकर्य 1 Hoggishness. 2 Ease, facility; सोकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्धया संगसिद्धया च बोध्यम्. 3 Practicability, feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill. 5 An essay or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिशुपुष्पपीकसौकुमार्यं बाहू तदीयाविति ये तितर्क: Ku. 1. 14. 2 Youthfulness.

सौम्यं Minuteness, fineness subtilty.



**सौख्यशास्त्रिकः**, **सौख्यशास्त्रिकः** One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; श्रुत्वादीनस्तुष्टं सौख्यशास्त्रिकानृषीन् R. 10. 14.

**सौख्यश्रुतिकः** 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. 2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

**सौख्यिक** *a.* (की *f.*), **सौख्यिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

**सौख्यं** Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

**सौगतः** A Buddhist; (a follower of Sugata or Buddha); (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; मध्यमिक, सौत्रातिक, योगाचार and वैभाषिक); सौगतजलपरिवाजिकायास्तु कामं दक्षः प्रथमा भूमिका भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1.

**सौगतिकः** 1 A Buddhist. 2 A Buddhist mendicant. 3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -क Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

**सौगंध** *a.* (की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -ञ् 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. 2 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तन).

**सौगंधिक** *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. 2 Sulphur. -क 1 The white water-lily. 2 The blue lotus 3 A kind of fragrant grass (कृत्तन). 4 A ruby.

**सौगंध्यं** Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

**सौचः**, **सौचिकः** A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

**सौजन्यं** 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. 2 Magnanimousness, generosity. 3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. 4 Friendship, love.

**सौजी** Long pepper.

**सौतिः** An epithet of Karna.

**सौत्ये** The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

**सौत्र** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. 2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. -ञ् 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

**सौत्रांतिकाः** *m. pl.* N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. शौनत.

**सौत्रायणी** The east; चक्रवर्तनगराक्षणावधि दिक् च सौत्रायणी Vb. 4. 1.

**सौत्र्यं** Brotherhood.

**सौदामनी** Lightning; सौदामन्या कम-सौदामिनी कनिकास्त्रिधया दर्शयामा Me. सौदाम्नी 37; सौदामिनी जलदोदः सविहीना Mk. 1. 35.

**सौदायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property -क A nuptial present so made.

**सौध** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. 2 Having plaster, or plastered. -ञ् 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. 2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवाससुटजेन विस्तृतः सचिकायकलनिःसृहस्तयः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. 3 Silver. 4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1 a plasterer. 2 a builder of a house. -वासः a palatial building.

**सौन** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter house. -ञ् Butcher's meat. -Comp. -धर्म्यः a state of deadly hostility.

**सौनिकः** A butcher; cf. शौनिक.

**सौनदं** The club of Balarāma.

**सौनदिव** *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

**सौन्दर्य** Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सौन्दर्यसारसुदानविकेतनं वा Māl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 42, 5. 41.

**सौण्डर्य** 1 Dry ginger. 2 Emerald.

**सौण्डर्यः** An epithet of Garuda.

**सौसिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. 2 Somniferous. -क A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्व *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipathe only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -चयः the great nocturnal slaughter of the Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गे खेप नैवसौसिकचये पूर्वं कृतो द्राणिना Mk. 3. 11.

**सौसलः** N. of Sakuni, q. v.

**सौसली**, **सौसली** N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra.

**सौसं** N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

**सौसमं** 1 Good luck, happiness. 2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

**सौसमः**, **सौसम्यः** Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

**सौसमिनेयः** The son of a favourite wife.

**सौभाग्यं** 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's adorning the favour and firm devotion of each other); त्रिवेदः सौभाग्यकला हि चास्ता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते शुभम् विद्यापथ्या चञ्जवती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places). 2 Blessed-

ness, auspiciousness. 3 Beauty, charm, grace; (सौभाग्यं विद्यापथ्या चञ्जवती Ku. 1. 3; 2. 32, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. 4 Grandeur, nobility. 5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). 6 Congratulation; good wishes. 7 Red lead. 8 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. 2 any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron-mark on the forehead.) -चक्रः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलचक्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -वायनं an auspicious offering of sweet-meats &c.

**सौभाग्यवत्** *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -त्नी A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

**सौभिकः** A juggler.

**सौभ्रात्रं** Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रेण हि कृतायुवति R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

**सौमनस** *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. 2 Relating to flowers, floral -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. 2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

**सौमनसा** The outer skin of the nutmeg.

**सौमनस्यं** 1 Satisfaction of mind pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40.

2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha.

**सौमनस्यायनी** The blossom of the Mālatī creeper.

**सौमायनः** A patronymic of Budha.

**सौमेक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. 2 Relating to the moon lunar.

**सौमेयः** -सौमेयिः 1 An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमेयैरपि पणिगमविषये तत्र विदे कति मोः U. 3. 45

**सौमिहः** N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; मातृकविशेषादुक्तवि-मिहार्ता M. 1.

**सौमेयकं** Gold.

**सौमेयिका** A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

**सौमेयक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or coming from Sumera. -कं Gold.

**सौम्य** *a.* (सुमा or सुमी *f.*) 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. 2 Having the properties of Soma. 3 Handsome, pleasing, agreeable. 4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; सौम्यं सौम्यीहस्तः सुमरीयां निनात R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir', 'gentle sir', 'good man'; श्रुता-सि ने सौम्य शिष्य जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्यी

चामाष्य वयस्यदी 14. 44, Ms. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mā. 9. 25.) 5 Auspicious. -**स्यः** 1 N. of Budha or the planet by-mercury. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmana should be addressed; आनुष्मन्त्र सन्धिनि वाच्ये विरोधित्वादे Ms. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmana. 4 The Udumbura tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juice. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -**m. pl.** 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitrīs or Manes; Ms. 3. 199. -**Comp.** -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -**कृच्छ्रः** -**चक्र** a kind of religious observance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -**वंशी** the Indian white rose. -**ग्रहः** a benign or auspicious planet. -**घातुः** the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -**सामन्** *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. -**वारः**, -**वसरः** Wednesday.

**सौर** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -**रः** 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tumbaru. -**रं** N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rīgveda) addressed to *Sūrya*. -**Comp.** -**नक्षत्रं** a particular religious observance. -**वासः** a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -**लोकः** the sun's sphere.

**सौरयः** A hero, warrior.

**सौरभ** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Fragrant. -**यं** 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

**सौरभेय** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Relating to *Surabhi*. -**यः** An ox.

**सौरभी**, **सौरभेयी** 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi*; नः सौरभेयी सुवर्णशोभिः R. 2. 3.

**सौरभ्य** 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवर्णशोभि विदितं Bv. 1. 38; उवाच सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

**सौरसेना**; *m. pl.* N. of a district and its people. -**नी** See **सौरसेनी**.

**सौरसेय**; An epithet of Skanda.

**सौरसेयव** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangetic; Si. 13. 27. -**यः** A horse of the sun.

**सौराज्यं** Good government or rule; एको यमी वैराज्यवर्द्धकात् सौराज्यं मानवरो विदमीन् R. 5. 60.

**सौराष्ट्र** *a.* ( *द्र. or सि. f.* ) Coming from or relating to the district called *Surāṣṭra* (or *Surat*). -**युः** The district or *Surāṣṭra*. -**m. pl.** The people of *Surāṣṭra*. -**यु** Brass, bell-metal.

**सौराष्ट्रकः** A kind of bell-metal.

**सौराष्ट्रक** A kind of poison.

**सौरिः** 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -**Comp.** -**रत्नं** a kind of gem (sapphire).

**सौरिक** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -**कः** 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

**सौरि** The wife of the sun.

**सौरिय** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

**सौर्य** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

**सौर्यम्** 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

**सौरिकः** A coppersmith.

**सौर** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -**यं** An order, edict.

**सौरग्रामिक** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Belonging to one's own village.

**सौर** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

**सौरचल** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Coming from the country called *सौरचल* q. v. -**लं** 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

**सौवर्ण** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v.

**सौवस्तिक** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Benedictive.

**सौ** A family-priest, or Brāhmana.

**सौवाच्यार्थिक** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Belonging to sacred study ( *साध्याय* q. v. ).

**सौवासव** *a.* ( *सि. f.* ) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

**सौविदः**, **सौविद्वलः** An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

**सौवीर** 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -**रः** N. of a district or its people ( *pl.* in the latter sense ). -**Comp.** -**अंजनं** a kind of antimony or collyrium.

**सौवीरकः** 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of *Suvira*. 3 N. of *Jayadratha*. -**कं** Sour barley-gruel.

**सौवीर्यं** Great heroism or prowess.

**सौशील्यं** Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

**सौश्रवसं** Celebrity, renown.

**सौष्टवं** 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वानसौष्टवाभिभक्तये विलनेष्वथोः पात्रयोः प्रेक्षोस्तु M. 1; हरिसौष्टवं Mā. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. 2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

**सौस्नातिकः** One who asks another or whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed *सौस्नातिको वयस्यवयस्यः* R. 6. 61.

**सौहार्दः** The son of a friend. -**यु** (Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; ( *वेदना* ) विद्यायः सौहार्दनिधिः हृदयः P. 14. 15; सौहार्दं ह्यानि विवेष्टितानि Mā. 1. 4; Me. 115

**सौहार्दः**, **सौहार्दः** Friendship, affection; यस्मिन्सौहार्दं जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13; सौहार्दमनस्ते किमु लब्धौहृदः V. 1. 10; Mā. 1.

**सौहृद्व्यं** 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. 2 Fullness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

**स्कंद** 1 A. ( *स्कंदते* ) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

**स्कंद** 1. 1 P. ( *स्कंदति*, *स्कन्ध* ) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, ascend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदेत्यप्येवम्. 6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -**Caus.** ( *स्कंदयति* ) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); यः शरीरं सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् कश्चित् Ms. 2. 189; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -**With अव** to attack, assail, storm; पुरिमस्कंदं लुप्तिहं नदं Si. 1. 51. -**आ** to attack, assail; आस्कंदं दृष्ट्वा नमो बलिपुत्रायाम्च तं द्रुते Bk. 17. 82. -**परि** to leap about; मेवनादः परिरस्कंदं परिरस्कंदं गमावस्मि. अवनादं परिरस्कंदं ब्रह्माज्ञेन विस्फुरत् Bk. 9. 75. -**प्र** 1 to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -**II.** 10 U. ( *स्कंदयति* ) To collect.

**स्कंदः** 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of *Kārtikēya*; सनातीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. 4 N. of *Siva*. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever man. -**Comp.** -**पुराणं** one of the 18 *Purāṇas*. -**षष्ठी** *f.* a festival in honour of *Kārtikēya* on the sixth day of *Chaitra*.

**स्कंदकः** 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

**स्कंदनं** 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

**स्कंद** 10 U. ( *स्कंदयति* ) To collect.

**स्कंधः** 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीक्ष्णपाततिहततरुस्कंधलक्ष्मिर्दत्तः Si. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 53. 4 A branch or large bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army. 8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.).; सर्वकारातिष्ठ सुखागस्तथाप्यं Si. 2. 28. 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement. 14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -**Comp.** -**आचारः** 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3 a camp. -**उपास्य** *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. ( *यः* ) a form of

peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -**वायः** a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens ; cf. शिष्य. -**वक्रः** the cocoa-nut tree. -**वृक्षः** the shoulder ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मशिरा स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 18. -**परिनिर्वाणः** the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -**कलः** 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the Bilva tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. -**वचना** a sort of fennel. -**मल्लकः** a heron. -**रुहः** the (Indian) fig-tree. -**बाहूः**, -**बाह्वः** an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -**शाखा** a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -**हृषः** a buffalo. -**स्कंधः** every shoulder.

**स्कंधसू** n. 1 The shoulder. 2 The trunk of a tree.

**स्कंधिकः** An ox trained to carry burdens ; cf. स्कंधवाह

**स्कंधिन्** a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. 2 Having branches or stem. -m. A tree.

**स्कन्ध** p. p. 1 Fallen, fallen down, descended. 2 Oozed out, or trickled down. 3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. 4 Gone. 5 Dried up.

**स्कंध** 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्कंधते, स्कन्धाति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. 2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -**Caus.** (स्कन्धयति-ते or स्कन्धयति-ते). -**With** वि to impede, obstruct.

**स्कन्धः** 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 Fulcrum. 3 The Supreme Being.

**स्कन्धन** The act of supporting, support, prop.

**स्कान्द** n. (दी f.) 1 Relating to Skanda. 2 Relating to Siva. -**वे** The Skanda Purāṇa.

**सकु** 5. 9. U. (सकुनेति, सकुनुते, सकुनाति, सकुनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound 2 To raise, lift. 3 To cover, overmead ; Bk. 17. 32. 4 To approach. -**With** मति to cover ; Bk. 18. 73.

**सकुं** 1 A. (सकुंते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise, lift.

**स्कोटिका** A kind of bird.

**स्वद** 1 A. (स्वदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. 2 To destroy. 3 To hurt, injure, kill. 4 To rout, defeat completely. 5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. 6 To make firm.

**स्वद्वन** 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. 2 Hurting, injuring, killing. 3 Troubling, harassing.

**स्खल** 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलति) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip ; स्खलति चरणं भूमिं स्वस्ते न चाश्रितेना मही Mā. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. 2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. 3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order) ; Mu. 3. 25 ; R. 18. 43. 4 To fall or deviate from the right course : Ki.

9. 37. 5 To be affected or excited ; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 5. 6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes ; स्खलते हि कर्तव्यः मुहुराचिवोदिते H. 3. 134. (where it has sense 1 also). 7 To stammer, lisp, falter ; वदन्कमलकं शिशोः स्वामि स्खलद्दम्भजनसंभुजलिपते ते U. 4. 4 ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. 8 To fail, have no effect, R. 11. 83. 9 To drop, drip, trickle. 10 To go, move. 11 To disappear. 12 To collect, gather. -**Caus.** (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. 2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer ; वचनादि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रययमंगे Mā. 3. 8. -**With** मति to jostle ; स्वाः प्रचस्खलुः आथाः Bk. 14. 38. -**वि** to err, blunder ; R. 19. 24.

**स्खलन** 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. 2 Tottering. 3 Deviating from the right course. Blundering, error, mistake. 5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. 6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. 7 Trickling, dripping. 8 Dashing against, clashing ; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. 9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

**स्खलित** p. p. 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. 2 Fallen, dropped down. 3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. 4 Intoxicated, drunk. 5 Stammering, faltering. 6 Agitated, disturbed. 7 Erring, blundering. 8 Dropped, emitted. 9 Dripping, trickling down. 10 Interrupted, stopped. 11 Confounded. 12 Gone.

**स्ते** 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. 2 Deviation from the right course. 3 Error, blunder, mistake ; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. 4 Fault, sin, transgression. 5 Deceit, treachery. 6 Circumvention, stratagem. -**Comp.** सुभनं ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner ; Me. 28.

**सकुं** 6 P. (सकुंते) To cover.

**सक्** 1 P. (सक्ति) 1 To resist. 2 To strike against, repel, push back.

**सक्** 1 P., 10 U. (सक्ति, सक्ति-ते, सक्ति) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. 2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. 3 To thunder, roar loudly ; तस्युर्जम्बुलम्भुर्जम्बुलद्विरे क्षताः Bk. 14. 30. -**With** वि 1 to sound. 2 sigh. 3 to mourn. -**वि** to roar.

**स्तनः** 1 The female breast ; स्तनो मांसशरी कनककलाशिरुपमिता Bh. 3. 20 ; (दादिगणा मनीश्याः) हृदयस्येव लीवने विषया-लीसनाधिष Pt. 2. 91. 2 The breast, udder or dug of any female animal ; अश्वीनस्तनं मातुरामर्षिद्विदेहं S. 7. 14. -**Comp.** -**अङ्ग** a cloth covering the breasts or bosom. -**अग्रः** a nipple. -**अङ्ग** a painter or pigment smeared

on the breasts of women. -**अंतर** 1 the heart. 2 the space between the breasts ; (न) अग्रालस्ये रक्षितं स्तनानि S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. 3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). -**आभोग** 1 fullness or expanding of the breasts. 2 the circumference or orb of the breast. 3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -**तटः**, -**ङ** the slope of the breast ; cf. तट. -**प**, -**पा**, -**पायक**, -**पायिन्** a. sucking the breast, a suckling. -**पानं** sucking of the breast. -**भरः** 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts ; पादाभारंभारं हनुः स्तनभरणातीतं नम्रतं Ratn. 1. 1. 2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. -**अग्रः** a particular position in sexual union. -**सुखं**, -**द्वित**, -**द्विषा** a nipple.

**स्तन** 1 Sounding, sound, noise. 2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). 3 Groaning. 4 Breathing hard.

**स्तनघष** a. Sucking the breast ; यदि घुषते हृदिशिशुः स्तनं यो मयिता करेदुषति शेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53 ; तवाङ्गशरीरं परिहृतं मांस्य मया न हस्तनयः स्तनघः Mā. 10. 6. -**यः** An infant, suckling ; R. 14. 78, Si. 12. 40.

**स्तनघिस्तुः** 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. 2 A cloud ; U. 3. 7, 5. 8. 3 Lightning. 4 Sickness. 5 Death. 6 A kind of grass.

**स्तनित** p. p. 1 Sounded, sounded, noisy ; Me. 28. 2 Thundering, roaring. -**तं** 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds ; गोत्रोत्सर्गस्तनितमुसरो भास्य पूर्विकुवास्ताः Me. 37. 2 Thunder, noise. 3 The noise of clapping the hands.

**स्तन्य** Mother's milk, milk ; विन स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. -**Comp.** -**स्वामः** leaving off the mother's milk, weaning ; स्तन्यस्वामात्तस्युर्जम्बुलं दंपत्योऽपि लोके Mā. 10. 5. ; स्तन्यस्वामं वासत् पुत्रयोर्-लोकेष्व U. 7.

**स्तन्यका** Bunch, cluster ; कुटुम्बस्तन्यक-स्येव द्वे यती स्तो मनीश्विनं Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

**स्तब्ध** p. p. 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. 2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. 3 Motionless, immovable. 4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. 5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. 6 Coarse. -**Comp.** -**जान** a. pricking up the ears. -**रीमन्** n. a hog, boar. -**लोचन** a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

**स्तब्धता** -**रु** 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. 2 Stupor, insensibility.

**स्तब्धः** f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. 2 Firmness, immovableness. 3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. 4 Obstinacy.

**स्तब्ध** -**रु** -**रु**

सम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भ n. = स्तम्भ q. v.

स्तम्भ 1 P. ( स्तम्भति ) To be confused or agitated.

स्तम्भः 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5; 15. 2 A sheaf of corn, as in स्तम्भ-कृति q. v. 3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. 4 A bush, thicket 5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. 6 The post to which an elephant is tied. 7 A pest. 8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for स्तम्भ in these two senses). 9 A mountain. -Comp. -कृति c. forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -कृति forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न स्तम्भः स्तम्भकृति वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1 a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. 2 a sickle for cutting corn. 3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -स्तम्भः a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe

स्तम्भेरुः An elephant; स्तम्भेरुः सुख-स्तम्भकृति R. 5. 32; Si. 5. 54.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5. 9 P. ( स्तम्भते, स्तम्भति, स्तम्भते, स्तम्भति or स्तम्भः; the s of the root being changed to स् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अन् ) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कन्धः स्तम्भित्वापुनः कलुषः S. 4. 5. 2 To make firm or stiff, to make immovable. 3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राणा दृष्टिरेव गन्धः तस्मै च हते विद्ये Bk. 14. 55. 4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. 5 To become stiff, rigid or immovable. 6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायेण योर्वेन भवेत् ॥ न स्तम्भति विप्रोऽपि न स्तम्भते दुःखात्पि ॥ ) -Caus. ( स्तम्भयति ) 1 To stop, arrest. 2 To make firm or rigid. 3 To paralyze. 4 To prop, support. -With -अन् 1 to lean or rest upon; प्रकृति स्तम्भयन् Bg. 9. 8. 2 to block up. 3 to support, prop up. 4 to hold, clasp, embrace. 5 to warp, envelop. 6 to hinder, stop, arrest, restrain. -उच् 1 to stop, hinder, arrest. 2 to support, prop up, uphold. -उच्-ति to stop, arrest. -पर्यव to surround; पर्यवस्यतामेतत्काला-वत्तं Māl. 5. -ति 1 to stop. 2 to fix, plant, rest on; अनुकृतिरेव मणिः पवित्रे च विद्यन् प्रायश्चित्तं श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -स्तम्भ- (caus. also) 1 to stop, restrain, control; प्रवृत्तस्तम्भितव्यमिति कर्मणि दीक्षा मवस्य वसुः Ku. 3. 34. 2 to paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. 3 to take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself); देवि स्तम्भयामास U. 4. 4 to make firm or immovable.

Bg. 3. 43. -सम्भ 1 to support, prop. 2 to comfort, encourage.

स्तम्भः 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रसा स्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29; गन्धस्तम्भः स्तम्भकृत्योऽप्युत्तमः प्रकम्भः Māl. 3. 5; तस्मै कल्पोऽपि तज्जानं स्तम्भः मयति गन्धं 1. 35, 4. 2. 3 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. 3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽप्यवस्थानेन स्तम्भे स्तम्भ-कारण R. 1. 79; वाक्स्तम्भं नादयति Māl. 8. 4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भः पतिहस्त्यवामजदिरपि Bh. 3. 6. 5 Prop, support, fulcrum. 6 A pillar, column, post. 7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). 8 Stupidity. 9 Absence of feeling or excitability. 10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. -उत्सर्गिण a carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर a. 1 paralyzing, benumbing 2 obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारण cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तम्भकित् m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लेलोऽल्लोऽभेतकणोऽनुमन-स्तम्भार्थ U. 3. 30. 2 Paralyzing, benumbing, stupefying. 3 Quieting, composure; Pt. 1. 360. 4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. 5 Proping, supporting. 6 Stopping the flow of blood. 7 Anything employed as an astringent. 8 A particular magical art or faculty; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तर a. Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. 2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (री) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरि 1 Smoke, vapour. 2 A seifer. 3 A barren cow.

स्तवः 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. 2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक a. ( स्तवक f. ) Praising, eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. 2 Praise, eulogium. 3 A cluster of blossoms. 4 Bunch of flowers, mosegay, tuft, bouquet. 5 A chapter or section of a book. 6 A multitude; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवने 1 Praising, praise. 2 A hymn.

स्तव्यः Praise, eulogy.

स्तवकाः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तव 5 A. ( स्तवते ) 1 To ascend. 2 To assail. 3 To ooze.

स्तव् A. ( स्तवते ) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तविः 1 An obstacle, obstruction.

2 The ocean. 3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तवः स्तव 4 P. ( स्तवति, स्तव्यति ) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To become fixed or immovable, be rigid.

स्तवित a. 1 Wet, moist. 2 ( a ) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुल्लिखितले मनः एव हव स्तवितस्य महीधनेः Māl. 3. 10. ( b ) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सवर्षे सोऽष्टवर्षे स्वादास्पतितास्मिन्निधौ इव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. 3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. 4 Benumbed, paralysed. 5 Soft, tender. 6 Gratiated, satiated -Comp. -वायुः still air. -समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तवितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तविः 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. 2 Grass. 3 Sky, atmosphere. 4 Water. 5 Blood. 6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. ( स्तोति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीति, स्तुत-स्तुत. तुष्टयति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to स् after a preposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mn. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 21. 3. 2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. -With अस्ति to praise, extol -म 1 to praise. 2 to begin, commence; प्रस्तुता विवाहस्तु M. 1. 3 to cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. -स्त 1 to praise; R. 13. 6. 2 to be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with ( chiefly in p. p. in this sense ); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनया नवं नवं प्रतिष्ठा करोति Si. 3. 31, Kī. 3. 2; see संस्तुत also.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. 2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. 3 Hip, thigh.

स्तुक् 1 A. ( स्तोते ) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid 2 To be precious or pleased.

स्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. 2 Flattered.

स्तुति f. 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिस्त्वि यति-स्त्विते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6. 3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; मृतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. 4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -गीत a panegyric, hymn. -यद् an object of praise; -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel.

Bard, herald. -बादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. -वतः a bard.

सुदृश्य a. Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy ; R. 4. 6.

सुनकः A goat.

सुभ 1 P. (सुभति) 1 To praise 3 To celebrate, extol, worship -II

1 A. (सुभति) 1 To stop, suppress. 2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

सुभः A goat.

सुभ 5. 9 P. (सुभोति; सुभ्नाति) 1 To stop. 2 To benumb, stupefy. 3 To expel.

सुभ 4 P., 10 U. (सुभति; सुभयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. 2 To erect, raise.

सुभः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.). 2 A Buddhist monument, or a kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. 3 A funeral pile.

सुभ 1. 5 U. (सुभति, सुभते, सुभः pass. सर्वति) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over ; (महीं) तस्मात् सर्वा-  
व्याप्तिः स क्षीद्रपत्रेति R. 4. 63, 7. 58. 2 To spread, expand, diffuse. 3 To scatter, spread about. 4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. 5 To (सारयति ते) To overspread, cover, strew ; रत्नेनाभिहितं सुभति सेव्यं प्रातस्तद्वतिः Bk. 15. 48. -Desid. (सुभयति-ते) (For prepositions see under सु below).

-II. 5. P. (सुभेति To please, gratify सु m A star.

सुभ 1 P. (सुभति) To go.

सुभति f. 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. 2 Covering, clotting.

सुभ सुभ 6 P. (सुहति, सुहति) To se like, hurt, kill.

सुभ 9 P. (सुभति, सुभति, स्तीर्ण ; desid. तिसृष्वेति-रति-ते, तिसृष्वेति-ते) To cover, strew &c. ; see सु. -With अच

to cover, fill, overspread ; प्रकपयन् नामधत्त-  
स्तरे दिशः Ki. 16. 29. -आ to cover, spread over ; R. 4. 65. -उप 1 to

strew. 2 to arrange place in order. -वरि 1 to spread, diffuse, extend ;

Bk. 14. 11. 2 to cover (fig. also) ; अथ नामधत्तमिहानि जगत्तिसृष्वेति पठितस्तस्मिन्

Si. 9. 18 ; अभितस्तं पृथक्पृथक् स्नेहेन परि-  
तस्मिन् Ki. 11. 8. 3 to place in order.

-दि 1 to spread, diffuse. 2 to cover. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to spread or

expand ; as in पर्वपरिस्फारयिष्ये. यौवनं S. 1. 2 to increase ; R. 7. 39. 3 to

stretch, extend. -स्तं 1 to spread, strew ; प्रातस्तद्वतिः S. 4. 7. 2 to

overspread.

सुभ 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from सु. : स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob ;

Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः A thief, robber ; न तं सोना न चाग्निना हति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. -न

Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1 the punishment of thieves. 2 sup-

pression of theft.

स्तेप I. 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तेव 1 Theft, robbery ; Ku. 2. 35. 2 Anything stolen or liable to be

stolen. 3 Any thing private or secret.

स्तेयिन् m. 1 A thief, robber. 2 A goldsmith.

स्ते 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn. स्तेन Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्य Theft, robbery. -न्यः A thief.

स्तेनिर्य 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. 2 Numbness.

स्तेनक a. 1 Little, small ; स्तेकेनोक्ति-  
मायाति स्तेकेनायात्येवमिति Pt. 1. 150 ; स्तेकं

महद्वाचनं Bh. 2. 49. 2 Short. 3 Few. 4 Low, abject. -कः 1 A small quantity, drop. 2 The Chātaka bird. -कं

ind. A little, less ; पर्योदयमुत्थादियति बहुतरं स्तेकमुत्थायति S. 1. 7. -Comp.

-काय a. little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -न्य a. a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed ;

श्रीगोभारदलसमन. स्तेकन्या स्तेनार्या Ms. 82.

स्तेनकः The Chātaka bird ; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तेनकस्य ind. By little, sparingly. स्तेनय a. Fit to be praised, laud-

able, praiseworthy ; स्तेनयस्यसंपन्नः केषां न स्वाधियो जनः.

स्तेन m. A praiser, panegyrist. स्तेन 1 Praise, eulogium.

हymn of praise, panegyric स्तेनयिन् -य A particular kind of verse.

स्तेनः 1 Stopping, obstructing. 2 A stop, pause. 3 Disrespect, contumely.

4 Lyra, praise. 5 A division of the Sāmaveda. 6 Anything inserted.

स्तेमः 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. 2 Sacrifice, oblation ; as in अतिथिभोजन, अग्निभोजन. 3 A Soma libation. 4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage ; U. 1. 50. 5 A large

quantity, mass ; मत्स्यस्तेमपवित्रलोचनमुने पते खचं रोहिणी U. 4. 20. Mv. 1. 18. -नं

1 The head. 2 Riches, wealth. 3 Grain, corn. 4 An iron pointed stick or shaft.

स्तेन्य a. Laudable, praiseworthy. स्तेन्य a. 1 Collected into a mass ;

Mā. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. 2 Thick, bulky, gross. 3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. 4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thick-

ness, grossness, increase in magni-  
tude or bulk ; दधति कुशमाजामच मनुकद्व्या-

मनुरहितद्वयस्य स्तेनमधुसूतानि Mā. 9. 6 ; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. 2 Unctuousness. 3

Nectar. 4 Sloth, idleness. 4 Echo, sound.

स्तेनयन् Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्तेन्यः 1 Nectar. 2 A thief.

स्ते 1 U. (स्तेयति-ते) 1 To be col-  
lected into a heap or mass. 2 To

spread about, be diffused ; शिथिर-  
कदम्बपादः स्तेयते सल्लकीनां Mā. 9. 6, 2.

21 ; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Sound, echo.

स्त्री 1 A woman 2 A female of any animal ; गजस्त्री, हरिणी &c. ; S. 5.

22. 3 A wife ; स्त्रीणां मतां पनद्वाराय पुत्रां Mā. 6. 18 ; Ms. 28. 4 The feminine

gender, or a word taking that gen-  
der ; आयः स्त्रीणां Ak. -Comp. -अगारः,

-र a harem, the women's apartments, -अधकः a chamberlain. -अभिगमनं

sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1 one who lives by his wife. 2 one who

lives by keeping women for pros-  
titution. -कामः 1 desire of inter-

course with women, fondness for women. 2 desire of a wife. -काय 1 the business of women. 2 attendance on women or women's apartments.

-कुमारः a woman and child. -कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षीरः mother's milk ; Ms. 5.

9. -न a. co-habiting with women. -गवी a milch cow. -गुहः a female

Guru or priestess. -गृहः a woman q. v. -गोदः dawn, daybreak. -प्रः the

murder of a woman -चरितं-वं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex.

2 the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a sower of women, a libertine.

-जननी : woman who brings forth only daughters. -जतिः f. woman-kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband ; त्रिजितस्पर्शमणिं सर्वं पुण्यं

विनश्यति Subdak. ; Ms. 4. 217. -जनः a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a woman or wife. 2 the laws concerning women. 3 menstruation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -धरः the female of any animal. -नार a. one protected by a woman. -निर्वचनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province ; domestic duty, house-

wifery. -परपौषधीविन् m. see अयाजीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -पिशाचः a fiend-like wife.

-पुत्तौ m. ds. 1 wife and husband. 2 male and female ; Ku. 2. 7. -पुत्तलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -प्रसवः a feminine affix (in gram.). -वसवः (excessive) intercourse with women.

-प्रसवः f. a woman who brings forth only daughters ; Y. 1. 73. -विष a. loved by women. (-वा) the mango tree. -वारावः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -वृद्धिः f. 1 the female understanding. 2 the counsel of a woman, female advice. -योयः sexual intercourse. -यनः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -यवः the Asoka tree. -यनं

a machine like woman, a machine in the form of a woman; कौरव्य केन लोके विषममृगमयं धर्मनाशाय मयं Pt. 1. 191. -रजनं betel. -रत्न an excellent woman; श्रीरत्नेषु ममेतिशो प्रियतमा वृत्ते तेषु वञ्जा V. 4. 25. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिङ्ग 1 the feminine gender (in gram.). 2 the female organ -वञ्जः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4 -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. -संस्थानः female company. -संस्थान a. having a female shape; S. 5. 39. -संग्रहणं 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). 2 adultery, seduction. -समं an assembly of women. -संबन्धः 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman; 2 connection by marriage. 3 relation to women. स्वभावः 1 the nature of women. 2 a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1 the forcible abduction of women. 2 rape.

श्रीतमा, श्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

श्रीता, -रत्न 1 Womanhood. 2 Wifehood. 3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रेण a. (जी. f.) 1 Female, feminine. 2 Suited or belonging to women. 3 Being among women. -जं 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; U. 4. 11. 2 The female sex, womanhood; तुने वा स्त्रेणे वा मम समदृशो वांति दिव्याः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्त्वमुपलभ्यमाने श्रेणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तुणामिव लघुवृत्तिश्चणमाकलयतः K. 3 A collection of women.

स्त्रेणता, -रत्न 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. 2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तदस्थ, q. q. v. v.

स्थकरं A betel-nut.

स्थार 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परावृत्तस्थानास्यापि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14. 2 To cover, pervade, fill; त्व. अवलम्बेनः स्थगितोदसीकरः K. P. 7.

स्थान a. 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -वा A rogue, cheat.

स्थानं Concealment, hiding.

स्थानरं A betel-nut.

स्थानिका 1 A courtesan. 2 The office of betel-bearer. 3 A kind of bandage.

स्थानित a. Covered, hidden. concealed.

स्थानी A betel-box.

स्थानः A hump.

स्थानि 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; स्थानि स्थानि च तेषु Ku. 5. 12. 2 A barren field. 3

A heap of clouds. 4 A limit, boundary. 5 A land-mark. -Comp. -शायिन् m., also स्थानिलेङ्गयः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sikandila* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपतिः 1 A king, sovereign 2 A. architect. 3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter 4 A charioteer. 5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. 6 An attendant on the women's apartments. 7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट a. 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. 2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थादस्थि-संस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कथमव्ययमसि Mā. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थल 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); श्री दुरा-त्मन् (समुद्र) शीघ्रतां दिष्टिमांशानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वं नयामि Pt. 1; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थल-कमलं q. v. 2 Shore, strand, beach. 3 Ground, land, soil (in general). 4 Place, spot. 5 Field, tract, district. 6 Station. 7 A piece of raised ground, mound. 8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद, विचार &c. 9 A part (as of a book). 10 A tent. -Comp. -अन्तरं a. alighted on the ground. -अरविन्द, -कमल, -कमलिनी a land growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -क्षेत्रता a local or rural deity. -पञ्चिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्ग, -वर्धन n. a road by land; स्थलवर्धन 'by land'; R. 4. 60. -विग्रहः a battle on level ground. -छादि f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. 2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विल्लाप विकीर्ण-पूर्वजा समुद्रः क्षमिषु क्षुब्धे स्थली Ku. 4. 4. -Comp. -क्षेत्रता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेषु a. Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. 2 Heaven.

स्थविर a. 1 Fixed, firm, steady. 2 Old, aged, ancient. -रः 1 An old man. 2 A beggar. 3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरा का त्वं अयम-भक्तः कस्य नवनाभंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थल q. v.).

स्थवीर्यत्न Greatest, larger (compar. of स्थल q. v.).

स्था 1 P. (Atn.) (Atn. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, स्थित; pass. स्थीयते;

the *st* of this root is changed to *st* after a preposition ending in *st* or *st*) 1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन श्रोत्रे मन् सुभाश. 2 To stay, abide, dwell live; गमे मूढे or तिष्ठत 'To remain, be left; एको गगदचस्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. 4 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थायते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येव क्षणमपि पितृव्यो विद्यां योममन्वे V. 2. 1. 6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत्पुत्रोऽस्तेषामननुवाचाः K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. 7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; *st* en with participles; मेरो स्थिते दीप्यते दीपद्वये Ku. 1. 2; S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 3. 8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शास्त्रे तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. 9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुः स्यायिः प्रयमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. 10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न त्वं स्वेयु तिष्ठतु सुतं वृद्धेण नाप्येत् Ms. 5. 104. 11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चंद्रयु-धमभिनिष्ठितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. 12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side. help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्मिसे शत्रुवन्दे। राजद्वारे स्ने-ज्ञाने च यस्तिष्ठति स दायकः H. 1. 73. 13 To rest or depend on. 14 To do, per- form, occupy oneself with. 15 (Atn.) To resort or go to (as an umpire, be guided by the advice of; चक्षुष्यं कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 13. 16 (Atn.) To offer oneself to (for sexual em- brace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरत् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. 1. 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थाययति-ते). 1 To cause to stand. 2 To lay, set, place, put. 3 To found, establish. 4 To stop. 5 To arrest, check. -*desid.* (तिष्ठामि) To wish to stand &c. -WITH अति to remain over and above, exceed by; अत्यतिष्ठत् वृक्षाच्छ-अधि 1 to stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.) तर्कासनं गोत्रमिदोऽपि तद्वै R. 6. 73; Bk. 15. 31. 2 to practise (as penance); Ki. 10. 16. 3 to be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside; पातालमपितिष्ठति R. 1. 80; भीजय-देवमपि तमपितिष्ठतु कंठवटीमिवितं Gt. 11. 4 to take possession, conquer, over- come, overpower; संग्रामे तानविद्यासन् Bk. 9. 72. 16. 40. 5 to obtain; Ki. 2. 31. 6 to lead, conduct, beat the head of, govern, direct, preside over; द्वायस्य द्वातानविद्याय U. 4. 7 to rule, govern, control; Bg. 4. 6. 8 to use, employ. 9 to ascend, be established or installed on; अविद्याविहित-राज्यः श्रुः M. 1. 8. -अनु P. to do, per- form, execute, attend to; अनुतिष्ठत्यात्मनो निमित्ते M. 1. 2 to follow, practise, observe; Bg. 3. 31. 3 to give, grant to, do something for; (यस्य) स्थलविषये स्वयमन्मतिष्ठत् Ku. 1. 17. 4 to stand by or near; Ms. 11. 112. 5 to rule, govern. 6 to imitate. 7 to present oneself. -अव (usually Atn.) 1 to remain, stay, abide; जोषं जोषं जोषनेवा-



वत्स्ये. Bv. 2. 17; अनीला पंकजां धूलिमुद्धकं नावातिष्ठेति Si. 2. 34; R. 2. 31. 2 to stay, wait; Bk. 8. 11. 3 to abide by, conform to, Bk. 3. 14. 4 to live; R. 8. 87. 5 to stand still, make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 6 to fall to, devolve on, rest with; मयि सुविहिं लोकानां रक्षा गुमास्वस्थिता Ku. 2. 28. 7 to stand apart, withdraw. 3 to be settled or decided. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to stand or stop, station. 2 to establish or found. 3 to compose, collect. -अ 1 to occupy. 2 to ascend, mount; as in एतस्य दन्तास्थितौ R. 1. 36. 3 use, have recourse to, resort to, follow, practise, take, assume; यथा हि सद्वृत्तमिति श्रवणमुक्त्वा Ms. 10. 128. 2. 133. 10. 101; (these senses are variously modified according to the noun with which the word is used; see Ku. 5. 2. 84; Ma. 7. 19; R. 6. 72. 15. 79; Ku. 6. 72. 7. 29; Pt. 3. 21 &c.) 4 to do, perform, carry out. 5 to own. 6 to aim at. 7 to undertake. 8 to deport, behave. 9 to stand near. -उ 1 to stand up, rise, get up; उचिष्ठेत् प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; वचो निशम्योत्थितसुविहतिः सन् R. 2. 61. 2 to leave, give up. 3 to rebound; R. 16. 83. 4 to come forth, arise, proceed, spring or accrue from; वदुच्छिष्टेति वर्षेभ्यो वृषणां सति ऋक्षे S. 2. 13. 5 to rise, grow, increase in strength; Si. 2. 10. 6 to be active or brave, rise up, stir oneself; शत्रु हृदयदीर्घस्य त्वक्चोच्छिष्टं पतय Bg. 2. 3. 37. 7 to strive, try (Atm.); Ki. 11. 13, Si. 14. 17. (-Caus.) 1 to raise, lift up. 2 to rouse to action, excite. -उप 1 to stand near, to fall to one's share; नादृष्टमपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123. 2 to come near, approach; Ku. 2. 64, R. 15. 76. 3 to wait or attend upon, serve; Ms. 2. 43. 4 to worship, attend upon with prayers, serve, or pay respects to (Atm.); न त्र्येवकान्मन्युयास्थितासौ Bk. 1. 3; उदितसुविष्ट एष भगवत्सपरस्तमुपतिष्ठे Mā. 1; R. 4. 6. 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22. 5 to stand near. 6 to approach for intercourse. 7 to meet, join (Atm.); येना यमुनामुपतिष्ठेति Sk. 8 to lead to (Atm.) 9 to make a friend of (Atm.) 10 to approach, draw near, be imminent. 11 to approach with hostile intentions. 12 to be present (Atm.). 13 to occur, arise, -पति to surround, stand round about. -पर्यव (Caus.) to compose or collect oneself; पर्यवस्थापयामास V. 1. -य (Atm.) 1 to set out, depart; वारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रत्यक्षं स्पष्टं R. 4. 60. 2 to stand firmly. 3 to be established. 4 to approach, come near. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to retire. 2 to send away, dismiss; तौ देवतौ स्वप्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वसुधिः R. 2. 70. -प्रति 1 to stand firm, be establish-

ed. 2 to be supported. 3 to rest or depend upon. 4 to stay, abide, be situated. -स्वव (Atm.) to oppose, act hostilely, object (in argument); अत्र केचित्प्रवृत्तिरिति S. R. Bv. 1. 77. (-Caus.) to collect or compose oneself. -वि (Atm.) 1 to stand apart. 2 to remain, abide, dwell, remain fixed or stationary. 3 to spread, be diffused. -व्रि (Atm.) 1 to start 2 to spread. -व्यव (Atm.) 1 to be placed asunder. 2 to be arranged in due order 3 to be settled or fixed, become permanent; वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् Ku. 4. 21. 4 to rest or depend upon. (-Caus.) 1 to arrange, manage, adjust. 2 to settle, establish. 3 to separate, place apart. -सं (Atm.) 1 to dwell or live in, stand close together; तद्विद्यादुद्दिष्टं यदौ परिमव्यासात् संतिष्ठेति Mu. 3. 5. 2 to stand on. 3 to be, exist, live. 4 to abide by, obey, act up to; द्वादिद्यापुण्ड्रस्य बन्धवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठेति Mk. 1. 36. 5 to be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठेत् यज्ञस्याधोऽधिवसति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 96. (यज्ञोप्येन युज्यते Kull.). 6 to come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. 7 to stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); श्वेन न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकाः क्षणेद्वयान्तं परित्यजेमानः Hariv. 8 to die, perish. (-Caus.) 1 to establish, settle. 2 to place. 3 to compose, collect (oneself); देवि संस्थापयामास U. 4. 4 to subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. 5 to stop, restrain. 6 to kill. -समासि to preside over, govern, administer, superintend. -समव (Atm.) 1 to remain fixed, stand immovable. 2 to stand still. 3 to stand ready. (-Caus.) 1 to found. 2 to stop. -समा 1 to undergo, practise; तयो महत्समाधानं 2 to engage in, perform. 3 to apply, employ. 4 to follow, observe; Ms. 4. 2. 7. 44. -समु 1 to stand up, rise. 2 to rise together with. 3 to rise from death or sensibility, return to life or consciousness. 4 to arise or spring from. -समुप 1 to come near, go to, approach. 2 to attack. 3 to befall, occur. 4 to stand in close contact. -संप (Atm.) to set out, depart. -संमति 1 to hang or rest on, depend on. 2 to stand firm or fixed.

स्थाणु a. Firm, fixed, steady, table, immovable, motionless. -लुः 1 An epithet of Siva; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तिवोगुलभो निःशेषसायुः V. 1. 1. 2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरयुक्तं गृध्रः 3 A peg, pin 4 The gnomon of a dial. 5 A spear, dart. 6 A nest of white ants. 7 The drug or perfume called *Jivaka*. -म. n. A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem. pollard. -Comp. -हन्, one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one

who clears away timber; स्थाणुं जेहस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतीं स्मृ Ms. 9. 44. -भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थाण्डिलः 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. 2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थानं 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. 2 Being fixed or stationary. 3 A state, condition. 4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालामद्वारास्मात्स्वावात्स्वादामपि न यत्स्थानं K. 5 Station, situation, position. 6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'. 7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक्तः) प्रसूतः स्थानाच्छुनापि पतिरुत्पत्ते Pt. 3. 46. 8 A country, region, district, town. 9 Office, rank, dignity; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. 10 Object; श्रुताः पूजास्थानं युजिष्यन् न च श्रितं न च वसः U. 4. 11. 11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; परामृष्टस्थानान्यपि तत्पुत्रराजि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14; रदाने जरापरिभवस्य तद्वत् पुंसां Subhāsh.; so कलहः, क्षोभः, विवादः &c. 12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेनैव नियोज्यते मुत्स्याश्चामरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. 13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जातिं दष्टिः M. 1; also स्थाने also. 14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight):—अष्टे स्थानानि वर्णनामः कंठः शिखरं त्रिंशदक्षं च दंताश्च नासिकोष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13. 15 A holy place. 16 An altar. 17 A place in a town. 18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. 19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. 20 A halt. 21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. 22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom; a stamina of a kingdom; i. e. army, treasure, town and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोपपुरादौलभं चतुर्विधं). 23 Likeness, resemblance. 24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. 25 The character or part of an actor. 26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. 27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Comp. -अचक्षः a local governor, the superintendent of a place. -आसन n. du. standing and sitting down. -आसेवः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेव. -क्षिप्तः a kind of quarter-master. -पुत्र see स्थानपुत्र. -दालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. -प्रक्षेपः ejection from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ.



-माहात्म्यं 1 the greatness or glory of any place. 2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. -योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्यणां स्थानयोगाच्च कथयितव्यमव च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in one's abode at home.

स्थानकं 1 A position, situation. 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; e. g. पताकास्थानक q. v. 3 A city, town. 4 A basin. 5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. 6 A mode of recitation. 7 A division or section of the Tsittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानकम् ind. 1 According to one's place or position. 2 From one's proper place. 3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 ( In gram. ) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, placeman. 2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् 1 Having place. 2 Having fixedness, permanent. 3 Having a substitute. -म्. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानि-वदादेशान्नाल्लिखी P. I. 1. 56. 2 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 Suitable to a place. -य A town, city.

स्थाने ind. ( loc. of स्थान ) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने कृता वृत्तानिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने शानाः कानिनां दृष्टीनां M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. 2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of; as a substitute for; पतोः स्थाने इवादेशं हृषीक संयवेत्तम् R. 12. 58. 3 On account of, because of. 4 Similarly, like as.

स्थापक a. Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. 2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापकः A guard of the women's apartments. -र्य Architecture, building.

स्थापनं 1 The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, directing, establishing, instituting. 2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. 3 A dwelling, habitation. 4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुण्य.

स्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. 2 Arranging, re-

gulating ( as a drama ), stage-management.

स्थापित p. p. 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. 2 Founded, instituted. 3 Set up, raised, erected. 4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. 5 Determined, settled, ascertained. 6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. 7 Wedded, married; Mā. 10. 5. 8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. 2 To be founded, fixed or established. -य्य A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्व-स्थामन्. 2 Fixity, stability.

स्थापिन् a. 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp. ) 2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; स्मृतिं क्षणविधौति कथ्यतामस्थापिनां गुणः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थापिनी जीवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. 3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Ms. 23. 4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable; स्थायीयमिति 'becomes permanent'. -म्. 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; ( see स्थायिमात्र below ); Si. 2. 87. -न. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -मायः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; ( these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *sthāyibhāva* ); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हृदयं शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहो भयं तथा । जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चैवमहौ शोकः शनोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. चानिवाचरामाव, माव, विभाव also.

स्थापुक a. ( का or की f. ) 1 Likely to last, enduring. 2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थालं 1 A plate or dish. 2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मित्रकाः सतीति स्थाल्या नारिणीयते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वेदवैमण्या पचति तिलसखीमिषैर्ब्रह्मविः Bh. 2. 100. 2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. 3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -दुस्तीव the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुष्पाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. -प्यायः see under प्याय. -विलं the interior or hollow of a caldron.

स्थावर a. 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate ( opp. जंगम ); स्मृतिरणां स्थावर-जंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मादिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. 2 Inert, inactive, slow. 3 Regular, established -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 23 -रः 1 Any stationary or inanimate object ( such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41 ); यन्त्रः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां जगत्स्थितिप्रत्यवधारितः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. 2 A bow-string. 3 Immoveable property, real estate. 4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1 moveable and immoveable property. 2 animate and inanimate things.

स्थाविर a. ( र or री f. ) Thick, firm. -र Old age.

स्थासकः 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. 2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थास्तु a. 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19.

स्थित p. p. 1 Stood, remained, stayed. 2 Standing. 3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां ...कथिष्यतां सुप्रतिस्त्वच्छब्दं R. 2. 6. 4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; वयसां केय स्थिता ते क्षितानि Mu. 1. 1. Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. 5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. 6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. 7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33. 8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. 9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. 10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. 11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. 12 Established, decreed. 13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. 14 Upright, virtuous. 15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. 16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. 17 Ready, being close or at hand. -त A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'iti' ( as a word ). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -परावृत्त recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रज्ञाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोयताम् । आत्मन्येव ब्रह्मणः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. -मेघम n. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay

residence ; स्थिति नो रे दृष्ट्याः क्षणमपि मद्ये-  
क्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52 ; रक्षो गृहे स्थितिर्मुलमाशि-  
क्षुद्धौ स्थितिश्च U. 1. 6. 2 Stopping,  
standing still, continuance in one  
state ; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थितायां स्थिति-  
माचरे R. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-  
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,  
steady application or devotion ; मम  
भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A  
state, position, situation, condition.  
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ  
वा स्थितिरिव मंदमनीना H. 4. 6 Stability,  
permanence, perpetuation, con-  
tinuance ; वैश्वस्थितेरधिगमाम्नाहि प्रमेदे V.  
5. 15 ; कर्णा कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिः Ku. 1.  
18 ; R. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of  
conduct, steadfastness in the path  
of duty, decorum, duty, moral  
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.  
65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-  
nance of discipline, establishment of  
good order ( in a state ) ; R. 1. 25.  
9 Rank, dignity, high station or  
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;  
Mā. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance  
in life, preservation ( one of the  
three states of human beings ) ;  
समस्थितिरव्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.  
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-  
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15  
A settled rule; ordinance, decree, an  
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled de-  
termination. 17 Term, limit,  
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to  
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.  
-Comp. -स्थापक a. fixing in the ori-  
ginal position, having the power of  
restoring to a previous state, having  
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,  
capability of recovering the former  
position.

स्थिर a. ( compar. स्थैर्यम् ; superl.  
स्थेड् ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भाव-  
स्थिराणि जनानां तदीयादानि S. 5. 2 ; स स्थायुः  
स्थिरमकिञ्चिदसुखं निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1.  
1 ; Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 11. 19. 2 Immove-  
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3  
Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4  
Permanent, eternal, everlasting ;  
Me. 55 ; Mā. 1. 25. 5 Cool,  
collected, composed, placid, calm.  
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7  
Steady in conduct, stead-fast. 8  
Constant, faithful, determined. 9  
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11  
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,  
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A  
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.  
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of  
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or  
absolution. 8 The planet Saturn.  
( -स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm,  
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,  
make fast. 3 to cheer up, console,  
comfort ; S. 4. -स्थिराय means 1 to  
become firm or steady. 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil ). -Comp.  
-अनुस्मरण a. firm in attachment, con-  
stant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्त,  
-चेतस्, -प्रि, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1 firm-  
minded, steady in thought or  
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,  
calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन्  
a. long-lived, lasting. -आरम्भ a. firm  
in undertakings, persevering.  
-कुहकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a  
kind of commoda divisor ( in algebra ).  
-मंथः the *champak* flower. -छद्दः the  
birch tree. -छायः 1 a tree which  
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.  
( in general ). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीवित  
the silk cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः a snake.  
-दुष्यः 1 the *champak* tree. 2 the  
*Bakula* tree. -मतिज्ञ a. 1 persisting  
in an assertion, obstinate, pertina-  
cious. 2 faithful to a promise.  
-प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition,  
obstinate S. 2. -कला a kind of  
gourd. -योनिः a large tree which  
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.  
over youthful ( -नः ) a kind of  
good or evil genius, a fairy. -श्री a.  
having everlasting prosperity.  
-सम्यक् a. faithful to a promise, true,  
veracious. -सौहृद् a. firm in friend-  
ship. -स्थापित v. remaining firm or  
steady, keeping perfectly still ( as  
in meditation )

स्थिरता-त् 1 Firmness, steadiness,  
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,  
fortitude ; 4. 14. 3 Constancy,  
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थुज् G P. ( स्थुजति ) To cover

स्थुल A sort of long tent.

स्थूपा 1 The post or pillar of a  
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-  
ral ; स्थूपा निखनन्यायेन S. 8. 3 An iron  
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.  
-निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूयः 1 Light. 2 The moon

स्थूरः 1 A bull. 2 A man

स्थूल a. ( compar. स्थौल्यम् ; superl.  
स्थेडिड् ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,  
huge ; बहुस्तूपाणि स्थूलं स्वीयते बहिरदम्बम्  
Si. 2. 78. ( where it has sense of  
also ) ; स्थूलस्तूल्येष्वात् Me. 14, 106 ;  
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3  
Strong, powerful ; स्थूलं स्थूलं भवति K.  
' breathes hard '. 4 Thick, clumsy.  
5 Gross, coarse, rough ( fig. also ) ;  
as in स्थूलमति q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,  
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-  
headed. 8 Not exact. -लः The jack  
tree. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A  
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain  
( ह्रत् ). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger in-  
testine near the anus. -आस्यः a  
snake. -उड्यः 1 a large fragment  
of a crag or rock fallen from  
mountain and forming an irregular  
mound. 2 incompleteness, deficiency,

defect. 3 the middle pace of  
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples  
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root  
of an elephant's tusks. -काय a. fat,  
corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेडः an arrow.  
-चापः a large bow like instrument  
used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the  
marshy date-tree. -वी, -मति a.  
foolish, doltish. -वालः a kind of  
large reed. -नासः, -नासिक a. thick-  
nosed. ( -सः, -कः ) a hog, boar.  
-पटः, -टं coarse cloth. -पट्टः cotton.  
-पाद a. club-footed, having swelled  
legs. ( -दः ) 1 an elephant. 2 a man  
with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk  
cotton tree. -मानं rough or inexact  
calculation, gross or rough com-  
putation. -मूलं a kind of radish.  
-लक्ष-श्च a. 1 munificent, liberal,  
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined  
to recollect both benefits and in-  
juries. -संखा a woman having a  
large vulva. -सरीरं the grosser or  
material and perishable body. ( opp.  
क्षय or क्षिण-शरीरं q. v. ( -साटकाः, -शातिः  
thick or coarse cloth. -शीर्षिका  
a small ant having a large head in  
proportion to its size. -वद्-पट्टः 1 a  
large bee. 2 a wasp. -लकुचाः the  
*lakucha* tree. -हस्ते an elephant's  
trunk.

स्थूलक . Large, big, huge, bulky  
-कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-त् 1 Largeness, bulkiness,  
bigness. 2 Dullness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or  
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेयम् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,  
fixedness ; द्वायीयातः संज्ञाः स्थेयभाजः  
Si. 18. 33 ; न एव स्थेयम् द्युतितिमयप्रो-  
नयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed,  
to be settled or determined. -यः 1 A  
person chosen to settle a dispute  
( between two parties ) an arbi-  
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A  
domestic priest.

स्थेयम् a. ( सी f. ) More firm,  
stronger ; ( compar. of स्थिर q. v. ).

स्थेड a. Very firm, strongest ;  
( superl. of स्थिर q. v. ).

स्थेयं 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,  
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-  
ness of mind, resolution, constancy ;  
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,  
solidity.

स्थेयिणः, स्थेयिण्यः A kind of  
perfume.

स्थौरं 1 Firmness, strength, power.  
2 A load sufficient for a horse or  
ass.

स्थौरिन् a. 1 A horse carrying  
burdens on his back, pack-horse. 2  
A strong horse.

स्थूल्यं Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness.

स्नपनं 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2  
Bathing, ablution ; गेजे जने: स्नपनसाधन  
सर्द्धमूर्ति: Si. 5. 57

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.  
 स्नस् 1. 4 P. ( स्नाति, स्नस्यति ) 1 To inhabit. 2 To eject ( as from the mouth ), reject.

स्नान २ P. ( स्नानि, स्नान ) 1 To bathe, perform ablution ; मृत्युञ्जयमणि स्नानः. 2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. -Caus. ( स्नापयति-ते. स्नापयति-ते ) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; ( त्रितये ) मृत्युञ्जयमणि स्नपयः. Ku. 7. 10 ; शिवास्नपयतिपरा Git. 12, 11. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47 ; Si. 2. 7. 8. 3, Me. 43. -Desid. ( मिस्नानि ) To wish to bathe. -With अप् to bathe after mourning. -नि to plunge deep into ; i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; see निष्ठा.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brahmacārin). 2 A Brāhmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृह्य). 3 A Brāhmana who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 1. 4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; स्नानः प्रक्षिप्तम् स्नानं नीलेः काश्यपः S. 4. 2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. -अगारं a bath-room. -क्षेत्री a bathing tub. -यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha -वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; वस्त्रं किं धीमतिं स्नानवस्त्रं ध्रुवेत् पुन वस्त्रः H. 2. 106. -विधिः 1 the act of ablution. 2 the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानार्थि ६. Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानार्थिष्वक्रियया पत्रार्थे बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —ई Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing ; R. 16. 21.

**स्नानकः** A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

**स्नायनं** The act of causing to bathe  
or attending a person while bathing;  
Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः । A tendon, muscle, sinew,  
 कर्णः । सांख्यशास्त्रेऽपि निर्वाहकवर्णः योः

**Bh. 2. 30. 2** The string of a bow.  
-Comp. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease  
of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् *m.* A tendon, muscle.  
स्निग्ध *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate.

friendly, attached, tender ; Māl. 5. 20. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil ; उत्प्लव्यामि त्वयि तद्वत्प्रेतं स्निग्धमिन्द्राजामे Me. 59 ; स्निग्धवेणिसर्वं 18 ; Si. 12. 63 ; Māl. 10. 4. 3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent ; कनक-निवल्सिग्या विदुत् त्वया यमोर्वशी V. 4. 1 ; Me. 37 ; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. 5 Smooth, emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling. 8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable ; प्रति-स्निग्धजनपद्वह्लोचनेः परिमानः Me. 16. 9 Lovely, agreeable, charming ; R. 1. 36 ; U. 2. 14, 3. 22. 10 Thick, dense, compact ; स्निग्धच्छायातनु वसतिं रामयिष्यश्चेत् (पके) Me. 1. 11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look).

**मित्रः** 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly, person; 1 वने: सिग्धैषणपुत्रमपि द्वेषन्ति यति किञ्चित् H. 2. 160; or स सिग्धोऽ-  
 दृष्टान्निवारयति यः Subhāsh.; Pt. 2. 166. 2 The red castor-oil plant. 3 A kind of pine. **मृषं** 1 Oil. 2 Bee's-wax. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Thickness, coarse-  
 ness. **अनन्यः** -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; सिग्ध-  
 रजमग्निरनन्यं हि दुग्धं सन्ध्यायन् भवति S. 3. **-तद्वद्वलः** a kind of rice of quick growth. **-वृष्टिः** a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze.

स्निग्धता-स्व 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness.  
3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

**सिंह ४ P.** ( सिंहवति, लिंग्य ) १ To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of ( with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked ) ; किं तु खलु बाले असिम्होरस इव पुत्रे सिंहवति भे मनः S.

7 ; स च स्निग्धराशेः U. 6. (where आशेः may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. 3 To be pleased with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky, viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth or bland. -Caus. (स्नेहयति) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

सु 2 P. ( स्त्रीति, सुत ) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. 2 To flow, stream. - WITH प्र to flow out, pour forth : प्रसृतस्यनी U. 3.

सु. m. n. 1 Table-land. 2 Top-  
surface (in general). (This word  
has no forms for the first five in-  
flexions and is optionally substitut-  
ed for सु. after acc. dual.)

**sinew, tendon, muscle.**

सुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.  
सुता A daughter-in-law ; सुनुपास्वत

पुत्रभांग्यया स्तुषयेवाधिकृतोद्विषः श्रिया R. 8.  
14, 15. 72.

सू 4 P. ( सुहति, सुग्ध or सूद ) To vomit.

स्नेहः 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहद्रव्ययोगात् कामीव प्रतिमति मे V. 2. 4. (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदस्नेहोऽप्येतद् S. 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūṇas according to the Vaisesikas). 3 Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. 5 Oil; निद्रिद्रव्यस्नेहः स दशांशमुपयिक्त् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87. (where the word has sense 1 also); R. 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body, such as semen. —Comp. —अक्त *a.* oiled, lubricated, greased. —अनुवृत्तिः *f.* affectionate or friendly intercourse. —आराः a lamp. —छेदः, —भंगः breach or loss of friendship. —पूर्य *ind.* affectionately. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. —प्रिय *a.* fond of oil. (—चः) a lamp. —घ्नः phlegm. —ग्नः sesamum. —हस्तिः *f.* injection of oil, an oily enema. —निमन्त्रित *a.* anointed with oil. —प्रकृतिः *f.* manifestation of love, display of friendship; (प्रकृति) स्नेहार्थकश्चिरविरहजं मुच्यते वाक्यवृत्त्यं Me. 12. स्नेहन् *m.* 1 A friend. 2 The moon. 3 A kind of disease.

स्नेह *a.* 1 Anointing, lubricating.  
2 Destroying. -न् 1 Anointing,  
unction, rubbing or smearing with  
oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3  
An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित *p. p.* 1 Loved. 2 Kind, affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated; -तुः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन *a.* (—नी *f.*) 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctuous, fat. —*m.* 1 A friend. 2 An anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of disease.

सू १ P. ( स्नायति ) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नैह्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness,  
lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness. 3  
Smoothness, blandness.

सं० १ A. (संदते, संश्लि) १ To throb, palpitate; अस्पृष्टिदासि जमि च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. २ To shake, tremble, quiver ३ To go, move.—WITH परि to throb, tremble.—वि to move about, struggle.

स्पंदः 1 Throbbing, palpitation. 2  
Vibration, tremor, motion, मनो मंदस्पंदं  
बाहिरपि किरस्यापि विमिश्रण Bh. 3. 51.

स्पन्दनं 1 Throbbing, pulsation, pal-  
pitation, quivering; बामाक्षिस्पन्दनं दृष्ट-  
विषया Māl. 1; so अवर, बाहु, शरीर &c.  
2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quicken-  
ing of a child in the womb.

संदिग्ध p. p. 1 Throbbled, quivered.  
2 Gone. - A pulsation, throb,  
palpitation.

स्फाटित p. p. Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फातिः *f.* 1 Swelling, intumescence. 2 Increase, growth.

स्फाट् 1 A. (स्फाट्यते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. 2 To swell, increase, expand; तद्वृत्ते तयोः कोपः स्फाट्ये शब्द-भाष्यं Bk. 14. 10. -*Caus.* (स्फाटयति) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावत्स्फाटयन् शक्तिर्भाष्यविराजितः सुटुः Bk. 17. 43, 1. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फार *a.* 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारकुट्टकपाणिनिषद् &c.; Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -*r.* 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -*r.* Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारिभू means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; सुस्मिन्ना विमलमयति सुटुः स्फारीभूयः Bk. 1. 36)

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. 2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिक् *f.* Buttocks, hips; असिंहपुट-पिशाचयवपुलभासुपुलानि जम्बा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फि 10 U. (स्फटयति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फि 10 U. (स्फटयति) To hurt &c.; see स्फि above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फियस्, superl. स्फेड) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फीत *p. p.* 1 Swollen, increased; Vē. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; पद्मभाष्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्तता मू. 3 Prosperity.

स्फु 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटयति, स्फुटति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदये बभूवे देवर्षः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति न सा मनसिज-विश्रामः Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमनिषे विरहिहृदयललापः Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 138, Kāv. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; दुर्गाः प्रस्फुटयन्ति Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U.

(स्फुटयति) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -*Caus.* (स्फोटयति) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public. 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To wallow.

स्फुट *a.* 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपद्मपद्मवत्कञ्जः Sī. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्विज्ञातः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ml. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; सुस्फुटं वा स्फुट-विद्वत्स्य Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटं नुल्लोलमभवत्सुखीः Sī. 9. 79 (यत्नि). 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -*ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -*Comp.* -अर्थ *a.* 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -*तार* *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. -*फलं* (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -*सारः* the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -*सूर्यगतिः f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -*स्त्री f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -*Comp.* -*चरण* *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट् 10 U. (स्फुटयति) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फु 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फु 1. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुक् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति) See स्फुट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -*Comp.* -*हारः* fire. -*हारः* the sound of crackling noise.

स्फु 6 P. (स्फुटति, स्फुटति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); शातमिदमाश्रयं स्फुटति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिदं S. 1. 15; स्फुटता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Māl. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुटपद्मनासपुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां कश्चिं स्फुटि Rām. 3 To start, dart, spring forward; पादस्फुटयोः परं Bk. 14. 6. 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow). 5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; धर्मतः स्फुटति निर्मलं यशः. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुस्फुट-रंती को हर्षविच्छाति हरेः परिभूय देवा Mu. 1. 8; रचितरुचिररूपा दृष्टिर्मात्रे प्रदीये स्फुरति निखसादां कानि राधां जगाद् Gīt. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुटतु कुसुमयो हरि माणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Gīt. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभासं डडया चक्रावे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 2. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -*Caus.* (स्फाटयति, स्फोरयति) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -*With अप* to shine forth or out. -*अभि* 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -*परि* to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भमालसायाः U. 3. 28. -*प्र* 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरयन् Mb. 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं Subhāsh. -*वि* 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेयिषु समर्थः Vē. 2. 25; Ki. 14. 31.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -*Comp.* -*उल्का* a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, shining. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -*ते* 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्च 1 P. (स्फुर्चति) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुर्च 1 P. (स्फुर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्जयेव स एव संयति मम स्वकारिणश्च स्थितेः Mv. 3. 40. -*With वि* 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अस्तेर्वै जडायाम्ता ह भवता नदं योषि विस्फुर्जने K. P. 10.

**सुह 6. P.** ( सुहति ) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. 2 To dart forth, appear. 3 To collect. 4 To kill, destroy.

**सुहलं** A tent.

**सुहलनं** Trembling, Throbbing, palpitation.

**सुहलिगः**, -गं, **सुहलिगा** A spark of fire ; सुहलिगश्च वा वह्निरेवापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

**सुहजः** 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नमःसुहजे. 4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of a fear in the end.

**सुहजं** A clap or peal of thunder. **सुहतिः** f. 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. 2 Spring, bound. 3 Blooming, opening. 4 Manifestation, display. 5 Flashing on the mind. 6 Poetical inspiration.

**सुहतिमत्** a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. 2 Tenderhearted.

**सुहयः** a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्तिर q. v.)

**सुहेड** a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्तिर q. v.)

**सुहोः** 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. 2 Disclosure ; as in नमःसुहोः. 3 A swelling, boil, tumor. 4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearings a sound ; सुहोर्वैवाकर्णः श्रवानमुत स्फोटस्वर्णयजकस्य शब्दस्य स्वविरिति स्थवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. N. ( पाणिनीयदर्शन ). 5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas. -Comp. -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

**सुहोदन** a. ( स्त्री f. ) Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. 2 Winnowing grain. 3 Cracking the fingerjoints, snapping the fingers. 4 The separation of a double consonant.

**सुहोदनी** The boring tool, an auger, gimlet.

**सुहोटा** The expanded hood of a serpent.

**सुहोदिका** A kind of bird.

**सुहोरणं** See सुहणं.

**सुहयः** A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनः the furrow made by this implement.

**सुह** See सुह.

**सुह ind.** 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs ( or to present participles ) and giving them the sense of the past tense ;

माहुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1 ; कर्णिति स्म प्राणहृत्प्रेक्षाति Si. 17. 15. 2 A pleonastic particle ( generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v. ) ; भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया भास्व प्रतीपममः S. 4. 17 ; भास्व सीमिति काश्चित्जनयेत्पुनः नीदशं H. 2. 7.

**स्मयः** 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. 2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit ; तस्मिं स्मयावेकाविव-जिताय R. 5. 19, Bh. 3. 2. 69

**स्मरः** 1 Recollection, remembrance. 2 Love. 3 Cupid, the god of love ; स्मर पशुस्तु क वष माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43.

-Comp. -अङ्गुः 1 a finger-nail. 2 a lover, lascivious person. -अगारं, -कूपकः, -रहं, -मंदिरं female, organ. -अप a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act

-गुरुः an epithet of Vishnu. -छत्रं the clitoris. -दशा state of love, state of the body produced by being in love ( these are ten ). -हवजः 1 the male organ. 2 a fabulous fish. 3 N. of a musical instrument. ( -जं ) the female organ. ( -जा ) a bright moon-light night. -मिया an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Śārikā bird.

-वदुषः 1 an epithet of Spring. 2 of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -शासनः an epithet of Śiva. -सखः the moon. -स्तेभः the male organ. -स्मरैः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Śiva.

**स्मरणं** 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection ; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनाति पुनश्च यतः R. 10. 30. 2 Thinking of or about ; यदि हस्मरणे सरस मनः Gtt. 13 Memory. 4 Tradition, traditional precept ; इति श्रुतस्मरणान् ( opp. श्रुति ). 5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. 6 Remembering with regret : regretting. 7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech ; thus defined :—यथाश्रुतमनर्थस्य हं तद्वदो स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. 2 the favour of remembrance ; Ku. 6. 19. -अपश्यतकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयोग्यपक्षः the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

**स्मार** a. Relating to Smara or the god of love ; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापि बाणाः पुष्प-यथा अपि ; तथाप्यन्येनैवोपयं करोति वक्ष्यामः ॥ -रं Recollection, memory.

**स्मारक** a. ( स्मृता f. ) Reminding. -कं A memorial ( a modern use ).

**स्मारयं** Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

**स्मर्या** a. 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. 2 Being

within memory. 3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws ; कर्मस्मर्तव्यतायां कुर्वन् प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97 ; Ms. 1. 108. 4 Legal. 5 Following or professing the law-books. 6 Domestic ( as fire ). -नः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. 2 One who follows the traditional law. 3 N. of a sect.

**स्मि 1 A.** ( स्मयं, स्मिन ) 1 To smile, laugh ( gently ) ; काकुत्स्थ उग्र-यमान आसन् Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8 स्मयमानं वदन्नातुं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. 2 To bloom, expand ; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. ( स्माययति ) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. 2 To laugh at, deride. 3 To astonish ( स्मायते in this sense ).

-Desid ( सिस्मयिष्ये ) To wish to smile. -With उक् to smile, laugh. -ति 1 to wonder or be surprised at ; उग्रयोने तथा लोकः प्रादुर्भवेन विस्मयिष्ये R. 15. 65 ; Bk. 5. 51. 2 to admire. 3 to be proud or conceited ; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. ( -Caus. ) to cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment ; विस्माययन् विस्मितमामवहौ R. 2. 33, Bk. 5. 58, 8. 42.

**स्मिन् 10 U.** ( स्मिद्यति-नं ) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. 2 To love. 3 To go.

**स्मित** p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. 2 Expanded, blown, blossomed. -नं A smile, gentle laugh ; मस्मिन् ' with a smile ' ; मस्मिलस्मितं &c. -Comp. -हस्य a. having a smiling look. ( -यः ) a handsome woman. -पुण्य ind. smilingly, with a smile ; मगधविस्मया स्मिन-पुण्यमाह Ku. 7. 47.

**स्मील 1 P.** ( स्मीलति ) To wink, blink.

**सुह 1. 5 P.** ( सुहोति ) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To protect, defend. 3 To live. -II. 1 P. ( Atin. also in epic poetry ) ( स्मरति, स्मृत ; pass. स्मर्यते ) 1 ( a ) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of ; स्मरति हस्मरीतं तत्र गोदावरी वा स्मरति च तदुपा-तन्वायवर्तमानानि U. 1. 26. ( b ) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of ; स्मरात्मनोऽभीष्टं वदत Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45. 2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेत्पुत्रीकणं समाधायतः क्षुधिः 3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti ; तथा च स्मरति. 4 To declare, regard, consider ; Pt. 1. 30. 5 To remember with regret, years after, long or desire for ( oft. with gen. ) ; स्मरुं दिशुति न दिनः हस्तद्वीपः Ki. 5. 28 ; कश्चिद्भूतः स्मरति तस्मिन् त्वं हि तत्त्व विद्येति Ms. 85 ; Mu. 5. 14. -Caus. ( स्मारयति ते, but स्मरयते-ते in the last sense ) 1 To cause to remember, re mind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन मल्लियाविरोधेन स्मारयति मे पूर्वशिष्यो दौर्वाचिर्वा MAl. 1 ; sometimes with two acc. ; अवि चन्द्रमुक्तेन अस्मिन्तत्पार्श्विभ्याम् स्मारयति प्रकृतिः Ms. 1 ; न ह्यस्मरतः कालस्त-

मेव स्मरति यम् U. 5. 34. 2 To give information 3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -*Desid.* (युद्धति) To wish to recollect. -*With* अनु to remember, recollect, call to mind. -*अप* to forget. -*न* to forget. -*वि* to forget; मयुः (यस्युतोऽस्येन कथं S. 5. 1 (-*Caus.*) to cause to forget; U. 1. -*सं* to remember, think of; Bg. 18. 76, Ms. 4. 149. (-*Caus.*) to remind, put in mind of; (याम्) मानय विस्मययति भुजंगलोकः Rām. 1. 13.

**स्मृतिः** *f.* 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अयमस्मात् करधुन-यतुः किं न यावः स्मृतिं ते Vo 3. 21; संस्कार-मात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः P. S.; स्मृदुपस्थिता इमो ह्यौ म्लोको U. 6. 2 Thinking of, calling to mind. 3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. *श्रुति*). 4 A code of laws, law-book. 5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule, of law; इति स्मृतिः. 6 Desire, wish. 7 Understanding. -*Comp.* -*अंतर* another law-book. -*अपेक्ष* a. 1 forgotten. 2 inconsistent with Smṛiti. 3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -*वक्त* a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -*यम*, -*विषय*: the object of memory; स्मृतिवत्, -*विषयम्* to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -*प्रत्यक्षमर्थः* retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -*प्रबंधः* a legal work. -*भ्रंशः* loss or failure of memory. -*रोधः* temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -*विभ्रमः* confusion of memory. -*विरुद्धः* a. illegal. -*विरोधः* 1 opposition to law, illegality. 2 Disagreement between two or more Smṛities or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं पविशति S. B. -*शास्त्रं* 1 a law-book, code, digest. 2 legal science. -*क्षेप* a. deceased, dead (as a person). -*क्षेपित्वं* temporary loss of memory. -*साध्य* a. capable of being proved by law. -*हेतुः* a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

**स्मेर** a. 1 Smiling; बिलोदय इदोऽस्मयि-*उद* तथा महाजनः स्मेरयुजो गविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; S. 2; Mā. 10. 6. 2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अविचलितस्तर्पितस्वयस्मेरतिः Mā. 1. 28. 3 Proud, 4 Evident. -*Comp.* -*विशिष्टः* a peacock.

**स्वयः** Speed, rapid motion, rush velocity

**स्रग्** 1 A. (संघते, स्रज्; *desid.* सिस्-*विपते*, सिस्सति ते; the *ह* of स्रग् is changed to *ह्र* after a preposition ending in *ह* or *र*) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अवि स्रग्ध्वि

स्रग्ध्वानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिङ्गं मेजुः गुञ्जु-*स्रग्*: Bv. 1. 5 2 To shed, pour forth. 3 To run, flee. -*With* अनु to flow. -*अभि* 1 to ooze, flow. 2 to rain, pour down water; अभिस्रग्ध्वानमेवमेवुरितनीलिमा-*स्रि*: U. 2. 3 to be melted; U. 6. -*नि*, -*परि* to flow out or forth. -*प्र* to flow forth. -*वि* to flow; Bk. 9. 74.

**स्रग्ध्वः** 1 Flowing, trickling. 2 Going rapidly, moving. 3 A car, chariot. **स्रग्ध्वन** a. (ना or नी *f.*) 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. 2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्रग्ध्वना नो चतुरथाः Ki. 15. 16. -*न*: 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मोत्पत्त्यं प्रविशति गजः स्रग्ध्वलोकमानः S. 1. 33. 2 Air, wind. 3 A kind of tree. (तिष्ठति). -*न* 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. 3 Water. -*Comp.* -*अरोहः* a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

**स्रग्ध्विका** A drop, of saliva  
**स्रग्ध्व** a. (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Rushing. 3 Going.  
**स्रग्ध्विनी** 1 Saliva. 2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

**स्रज्** *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped.  
**स्रज्** 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमते. स्यमति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. 2 To go. 3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

**स्रजमत्तक** A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). For some account, see the word तन्नाजित्.

**स्रज्मि** (नी) कः 1 A cloud. 2 An ant-hill. 3 A kind of tree. 4 Time.

**स्रजिका** Indigo.

**स्र्यात्** *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be'). It may be, perhaps, perchance. -*Comp.* -*वादः* an assertion of probability (in phil.) a form of scepticism. -*वादिन्* *m.* a sceptic.

**स्र्यालः** See स्र्याल.

**स्र्यात्** *p. p.* 1 Sown with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also): चित्तसंतति-*तु* जालनिविष्टस्र्यात्वे तन्ना विरा Mā. 5. 10. 2 Pierced. -*न*: A sack.

**स्र्याति**: 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 Needle-word. 3 A sack. 4 Lineage, family. 5 Offspring.

**स्र्यात्**: 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A bag, sack.

**स्र्यात्**: A ray of light.

**स्र्यात्**: A sack, bag.

**स्र्योन** a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. 2 Auspicious, propitious. -*न*: 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A sack. -*न* Happiness, pleasure.

**स्र्य** 1 A. (संघते, स्रज्) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्रजलकानि वै न्विपदीकोविनामपि R. 4. 48; गदीये संघते हस्तम् Bg. 1. 29; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. 2 To sink, drop, fall

asunder; हाहा देवि स्फुटति ह्रदं संघते देह-*न्य*: U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20. 3 To hang down, 4 To go. -*Caus.* (संघयति ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नास्रजयद्गुक्तानि R. 6. 75. 2 To relax, loosen -*With* वि to slip down, become loosened. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to fall down, let fall; विस्त्रयंती नवकार्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. 2 to loosen, relax.

**स्रजः** Falling, slipping.

**स्रजन्** 1 Falling. 2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

**स्रजिन्** a. (नी *f.*) 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; केषु स्रजिनि चकटस्त्वयिताः पयोकुला स्रज्याः S. 1. 30. 2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

**संघ** 1 A. (संघते) To confide or trust.

**सग्विच्** a. (गी *f.*) (compar. सगी यम् *superl.* सजिज्) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आशुकाभरणः सग्वी इमं विह्वदुक्लवान् R. 17. 25.

**सज्** *f.* 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्रजमपि शिरस्यैवः शिरां धुनोत्थाद्विशंकया S. 7. 24. 2 A garland (in general). -*Comp.* -*दामन्*, (स्रग्दामन्) a. the tie or fillet of a garland. -*धर* a. wearing a garland. Gīt. 12. (-*न*) N. of a metre.

**सज्वा** A rope, string, cord.

**सज्ज** *f.* Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायुः).

**संघ** 1 A. (संघते, स्रज्) To confide; see संघ्. -*With* वि 1 to be confident. 2 to rest secure.

**स्रजः** 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. 2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलो स्रज-*यती* सा स्रजौ नेत्रजलस्रजैः Rām. 3 A fountain, spring.

**स्रजन्** 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Sweat. 3 Urine.

**स्रजत्** a. (स्रजंती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -*Comp.* -*गर्भा* 1 a woman that miscarries. 2 a cow miscarrying by accident.

**स्रजंती** A stream, river; वापीविष्य स्रजंती R. 17. 63.

**स्रग्** *m.* 1 A maker. 2 A creator. 3 The creator, an epithet of Brahman; या स्रुतिः स्रग्ध्वया S. 1. 1; तत्स्रग्ध्वेकांतरं 7. 27. 4 N. of Siva.

**स्रज** *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped down; slipped off, fallen off; स्रजं जारं वापयति स्रजस्त्वान् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलये स्रजं स्रजं मया प्रतिभार्यते S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. 2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्रजस्तर्पणी Mk. 4. 8; स्रजोत्पत्तिमात्रलोहिततलो बाहू घटोत्पत्तिमात् S. 1. 30. 3 Loosed. 4 Let go, relaxed. 5 Pendulous, hanging down. 6 Separated. -*Comp.* -*स्रज* a



1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

स्रतरः A couch or sofa ( for reclining ), bed ; शिलासते स्रतरमासीत्ये निषसाद K., Ms. 2, 204.

साक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

सावक *a.* ( विका *f.* ) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कं Black pepper.

सिम् 1 P. ( सिमति ) To hurt, kill.

सिम् 1 P. ( सिमति ) To hurt, kill.

सिम् 4 P. ( सीमति, सुत ) 1 To go. 2 To become dry.

स्र 1 P. ( स्रति, सुत ) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि निवात्सवेक्षीरं Rām. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोडिष्ठं च भृष्टं शेपितं चाप्यमुद्रवत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move. 4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; स्रते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नमात्रास्यो यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire ( as a secret ). -Caus. ( स्रावयति-ने ) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill ( blood &c. ) ; न नावात्सवेक्षीरं Ms. 4. 169. ( With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings ).

सुघनः N. of a district ; पंचाः सुघन-सुपतिष्ठे Sk. ; ( it was situated at some distance-at least one day's journey-from Pataliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्तः सुघने संनिधीयमानस्तद्वर्तते पटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते सुपदनेकं वृत्तावनेकसम्पन्नात् S. B. सुघनी Natron.

सुच *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; ( usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira ) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुत् *a.* ( Usually at the end of comp. ) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्वयेण तस्यामस्रुत्तयेव Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

स्रति *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; कीटस्रतिमिर-ज्जमिरोद्भवतः Mu. 6. 13 ; पदं दत्तस्रतिभोत-रत्नं Ku. 1. 3 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; शीस्रुतिह्रस्वः ( वाताः ) Me. 107. ' exudation or flow of the sap.' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

स्रवः-सा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

सेक्र 1 A. ( सेकते ) To go, move.

से 1 P. ( सायति ) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see अ.

स्रोतः A stream ; see स्रोतव्.

स्रोतव् *n.* 1 ( *a.* ) A stream, current flow or course of water ; यत्र स्रोतः यत्र

पुलिनममुना तत्र सतिता U. 2. 27, Ms. 3 163. ( *b.* ) A torrent, rapid stream ; नद्याकाशगमनाः स्रोतसुखमदिगजे B. 1. 78 ; स्रोतसिवाद्यमानस्य प्रतीतारणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. 2 A stream, river ( in general ) ; स्रोत-सामसि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. 3 A wave. 4 Water. 5 The canal of nutriment in the body. 6 An organ of sense ; निगुल्य सर्वस्रोतसि Rām. 7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. -अंजनं (स्रोतोजनं) antimony. -इंद्रः the ocean. -द्वारं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril ; स्रोतोर्यध्वनि-तमुभयं दक्षिणः पंचमानः Me. 42 ( see Malli. thereon ) ; ( written स्रोतोर्यध्वनि also q. v. ). -वहा a river ; स्रोतवर्हं पथि निजामज्जाम-तीयं जातः सखे प्रणयवात् सुगुणिकायां S. 3. 15 ; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिश्रया स्रोतवहा मालिनी 6. 16, R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्वः 1 N. of Siva. 2 A thief

स्रोतस्वरी, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belong- ing to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनिर्गममश्रुत्ये कुरु S. 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तैश्चिन्ता 5. 5 ; oit. in comp. in this sense ; अग्नयः स्वकलत्रं, स्वद्वयं. 2 Innate, natural, in- herent, peculiar, inborn ; स्वर्गपाये न खलु कमलं पुष्पति स्वाभाषिण्यां Me. 80 ; S. 1. 18 ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिवियतत्वाद्वृत्तकः U. 6. 14. 3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; सुद्वेव भावो सुद्वेव सा च स्वा च पित्रः स्रुतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. -स्वः 1 A relative, kinsman ; Pt. 2. 96 ; Ms. 2. 109. 2 The soul. -स्वः, स्वः Wealth, property, as in निःस्व q. v. -Comp. -अनुपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. -अधिकाः one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1, स्वाधिकाराध्यां S. 7. -अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन *a.* 1 depend- ent on oneself, self-dependent. 2 independent. 3 one's own subject. 4 in one's own power ; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेव्यजलिः Mk. 3. 11. ' कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमतः S. 4. ' पतिता, ' भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा विगताभाया राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका निजगाव् । रतिहृतां क्रांतं भवनवांछया. Glt. 12 ; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* -अध्यायः 1 self- recitation, muttering to one-self. 2 study of the Vedas, sacred study. -अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 self-experience. 2 self- knowledge ; सानुभूत्येकसाय नमः साताय नेत्रे Bh. 2. 1. -अंतः 1 the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mr. 7. 17. 2 a cavern. -अर्थः 1 one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65. 2 own meaning ; Bv. 1. 79 ( where both senses are intended ). ' अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reason-

ing, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान ; the other being पराधीनमान. ' पंथित *a.* 1 clever in one's own af- fairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. ' पर, ' परस्पर *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish. ' विघातः frustration of one's object. ' सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. -आयत्त *a.* subject to, or de- pendent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. ' इष्ट्यः an epithet of Bhishma. -उदयः the rising of a sign or hea- venly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -ऊर्ध्वः air, wind. -कर्मिन् *a.* selfish. -कार्यं one's own business or interest मतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside ( in theatrical lang- uage ). -छेद्व *a.* 1 self-willed, uncon- trolled, wanton. 2 wild. ( -द्वः ) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. ( -द्वः ) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wan- tonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छंदं दृढवर्दि ते मरुदं विंदोति विद्वत् मज्जिं विदिताः Bv. 1. 5. -ज *a.* self-born. ( -जः ) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. ( -जः ) blood. -जनः 1 a kinsman, relative ; इतः प्रयादेशात् स्वजनमनुगमं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. तत्र *a.* self-dependent, uncontrolled, in- dependent, self-willed. ( -जः ) a blind man. -देशः one's own country, native country. ' जः, ' जयः a fellow-country- man. -धर्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculi- arity, one's own property. -पक्षः one's own side or party. -परमेष्ठं one's own and an enemy's country. -प्रकाश *a.* 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous. -प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. -प्रवः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. -मार्गः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कटिलं, कुक्षं, ' स्रु, ' कपल, ' कटिन् &c. ' जतिः *f.* 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 ( in Rhet. ) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु विभातेः स्वक्रियास्वरूपेण K. P. 10, or गमा- वस्यं पदार्थाणां रूपं साक्षाद्विदुष्यती Kā. 2. 8. ' मातृः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their in- herent properties, ( and not by the agency of a Supreme Being ). ' सिर *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. -स्र 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -सोनि *a.* related on the mother's side. ( -म. *f.* ) own womb, one's own place of birth. ( -*f.* ) a

sister or near female relative. -स्वः 1 natural taste. 2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. -स्वम् *m.* the Supreme Being. -स्व *a.* 1 similar, like. 2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. 3 learned, wise ( -स्व ) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition. 2 natural character or form, true constitution. 3 nature. 4 peculiar aim. 5 kind, sort, species. -असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध *q. v.* -वस *a.* 1 self-controlled. 2 independent. -वासिनी *f.* a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. -वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. -संरक्ष *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. -संस्था 1 self abiding. 2 self possession. 3 absorption in one's own self. -रा *a.* 1 self abiding. 2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. 3 independent. 4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वयं यत्नि, Mā. 4, यत्नि यो वा न पठितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्व also. 5 contented, happy. ( -स्व ) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. -स्वयं one's own place or home; one's own abode; यत्र स्वयं यमायाय भोजं यमि कथं Pt. 3. 46. -हस्त one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. -हस्तिता an axe. -हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. ( -स्व ) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. 2 ( of one's own family.

स्वम् 1 P. ( स्वयति ) To go, move.

स्वयः An embrace.

स्वच्छ *a.* 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छ-स्फटिक, स्वच्छमुकाफल &c. 2 White. 3 Beautiful. 4 Healthy. -च्यः A crystal. -च्यः A pearl. -Comp. -वत् तले. -चातुर्कं pure chalk. -मणिः a crystal.

स्वच्छ 1 A ( स्वयति; the *g* being changed to *y* after prepositions ending in *r* or *z* ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कवापिदास्य विराय सस्वच्छे Bv. 2. 178; पञ्चमज्जिमसुल्लि बोपज्जो R. 13. 70. 2 To encircle, twist round. -WITH परि to embrace; वसं परिजज्जस मा सस्वच्छं च S. 4; Bv. 2. 178.

स्वच्छ 10 U. ( स्व-स्वा-उयति-ते ) 1 To go. 2 To finish.

स्वच्छ *ind.* Of oneself, by oneself ( used reflexively ).

स्वच्छ 1 Self-existence. 2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वच्छ 1. 1 A ( स्वयति, स्वयति ) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste ( with dat. of person ); यथापयः स्वच्छः S. 4. 12; अस्वच्छः स्वच्छः *a.* वापि

वापि स्वादुः स्वयतिः स्वयतिः तुषारा N. 3. 93; मन्त्रे मुखं प्रमदः Si. 10. 23. 2 To taste, relish, eat. 3 To please. 4 To sweeten. -II. 10 U. or Caus. ( स्वादयति-ते ) 1 To cause to taste or eat. 2 To taste, 3 To sweeten. -WITH आ 1 to taste, eat ( fig. also ); परावना स्वादितुर्वमाद्युः R. 3. 54. 2 to enjoy; Me. 87.

स्वच्छने Tasting, eating.

स्वच्छित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. -त् An exclamation meaning ' may it be well tasted or relished ', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वच्छा 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. 2 One's own will or pleasure. 3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वच्छास्वच्छतः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. 4 The food offered to the Manes personified. 5 Food or oblation in general. 6 N. of Māyā or worldly illusion. -*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes ( with dat. ); पितृभ्यः स्वच्छा Sk. -Comp. -कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris. -कारः 1 the exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि तद्वत् गृहे यत्र स्वच्छाकारः प्रवर्तते. -वियः Agni or fire. -भुक् *m.* 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. 2 a god, deity.

स्वच्छिति *m. f.* स्वच्छिती An axe.

स्वच्छ 1 P. ( स्वयति ) 1 To sound, make a noise; दृष्टाः पराश्र सस्वच्छः Bk. 14. 3; देव्य कीचकारते स्वयं स्वयत्निलोद्धतः Ak. 2 To sing. -Caus. ( स्वयति-ते ) 1 To cause to resound. 2 To sound. 3 To adorn ( स्वयति in this sense ).

स्वच्छः Sound, noise, शिवाचोरस्वच्छं पञ्चाद् बुद्धिं विकृतेति ता R. 12. 39; शस्त्रस्वच्छः &c. -Comp. -हस्ताः a rhinoceros.

स्वच्छिः Sound, noise

स्वच्छिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वच्छिकः ' one who claps his hands '.

स्वच्छित *a.* Sounded, sounding, making a noise. -त् The noise of thunder, thunder-clap; cf. स्वनित.

स्वच्छ 2 P. ( स्वयति, स्वयति; *pass.* मुच्यते; desid. मुच्यन्ते ) ( rarely 1 U स्वयति-ते ) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असं ज्ञातकिञ्चस्वच्छः मुञ्चं स्वयति योगिनिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वयति केचनः Bh. 2. 76. 2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. 3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19. -Caus. ( स्वायति-ते ) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. -WITH अव, -नि, -न or स्व to sleep, lie down -वृत्तः स्वच्छः Mā. 7; Kn. 2. 42; B. 11. 44

स्वच्छ 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाङ्क्षे बोधितो ज्ञान विवर्तनां युवा भवान् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 70. 2 A dream, dreaming; स्वयं-जातकलाः सल्ल जीवलोकः Sāṇḍ 2. 3; स्वयो

दु माया नु मतिप्रमो नु S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60. 3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. -Comp. -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम *a.* 1 resembling a dream. 2 unreal or illusory ( like a dream ). -कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic -गृह, -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. -द्वेषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. -धीमन् *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. -मपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world as appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. -सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep

स्वच्छ *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वच्छ *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person ( used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis ); विषयवृत्ति संवत् स्वयं हेतुमत्प्राप्तं Ku. 2. 55; यत्र नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शारा तत्र करोति किं Subhāsh. ; R. 1. 17, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. 2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यत पञ्चविधाः कुलपांशवो निःस्नेहाः पञ्चवः K. -Comp. -अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. -उक्तिः *f.* 1 voluntary declaration. 2 information, deposition ( in law ). -ग्रहः taking for oneself ( without leave ). -ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. ( -हः ) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 2. 7, Mā. 6. 7. -जात *a.* self-born. -दत्त *a.* self-given. ( -त्तः ) a boy who has given himself to be adopted ( by his adoptive parents ); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law. -जुः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयं सुहृदो हस्तिगणानां वेना-क्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदाताः Bh. 1. 1. -भुवः the first Manu. 2 N. of Brahman. 3 of Siva. -स्व *a.* self-existent. ( -सुः ) 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Kāla or time personified, 5 of Kāmadeva. -चरः self-choice, self-election ( of a husband by the bride herself ), choice-marriage. -चरा a maiden who chooses her own husband.

स्वच्छ 10 U. ( स्वयति-ते ) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वच्छ *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वच्छ, स्वयं &c. 2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. 3 The sky, ether. 4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. 5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmana in his daily prayers; see आहूति. -Comp. -आरवा, -चरा. 1 the celestial Gange.

2 the galaxy or milk-way. -गतिः *f.*, -गमनं 1 going to heaven, future felicity. 2 death. -तकः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. -दृश *m.* 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Agni. 3 of Soma. -नदी (forming -स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. -मानवः a kind of precious stone. -भाद्रः N. of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्गमनुर्गतं चित्रेण यत् । हिमांशुमाशु वसते तन्म-दिनः सुदृढं कलं Si. 2. 49. -वृद्धः the sun. -मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधुः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वेद्या 'a courtesan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. -वेद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two Asvins. -वा 1 an epithet of Soma. 2 of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिन्धु-स्वर्गा *q. v.*

स्वरः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Voice; स्वरणं तत्प्रमाणमथ तत्रैव ब्रह्मलयावापि जायतां Ku. 1. 45. 3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven:— निषाद्वर्षमर्गधारणमृजमभ्यधेयताः ॥ पञ्चमश्रेयसाः सप्त तैरीकंदोविधाः स्वरः Ak.). 4 The number 'seven', 5 A vowel. 6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित *q. v. v.*). 7 Air breathed through the nostrils. 3 Snoring. -Comp. -अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). -अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. -उद्य *a.* followed by a vowel. -उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. -ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. -बद्ध *a.* composed in musical measure. -भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of *r* or *l* when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* धर्म pronounced as धर्मि). -भंगः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. 2 hoarseness or cracking of voice -मंडलिनी a kind of lute (वीणा). -लासिका a flute, pipe. -मृदु *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः 1 the junction of vowels. 2 the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य एवैव स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पंडितकोशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. -संततः 1 a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंयोगं यदुच्यते श्रुतिर्द्वयं तं त्रिसंयोगम् Mk 3. 5. 2 the gamut. -संधिः the coalition of vowels. -सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular day in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. 2 Having a voice. 3 Vocal. 4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* 1 Sounded. 2 Sounded as a note, pitched. 3 Articulated. 4 Circumflexed. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वहः 1 Sunshine. 2 A part of a sacrificial post. 3 A sacrifice. 4 A thunderbolt. 5 An arrow.

स्वर्ग *m.* A thunderbolt. स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकं निर्दिष्टस्थानं S. 7. -Comp. -आपसा the celestial Ganges. -ओक्त *m.* a god, deity. -गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. -द, -मद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटस्मृदुर्ध्वोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh 3. 10. -वर्ति, -मर्तु *m.* Indra. -लोकः 1 the celestial region. 2 paradise. -वधूः, वी *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, or *apsaras*; स्वर्गकीर्तिं परिभंगः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते -साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; लभ्यते विद्वानां; स्वर्गिणः प्राणयत्ने S. 7. 34; Me. 30. 2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. 2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्ग 1 Gold. 2 A golden coin. -Comp. -अग्निः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuda. -कारः a goldsmith. -कैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -चूडः 1 the blue jay. 2 a cock. -जं tin. -वैधितः fire. -पक्षः N. of Garuda. -पाटकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Champak* tree. -घण्टः a deposit of gold. -ध्वजः a golden vase. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिक् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. 2 a money-changer. -वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्द 1 A. (स्वर्दे) To taste, relish. स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलने) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* (compar. स्वल्पेष्ु superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute, insignificant. 2 Very few. -Comp. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कुकुः a species of heron. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः 1 an insignificant matter. 2 a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. -व्रीह *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -हारी *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वसुरः A father-in-law; cf. स्वसुरः स्वसु *f.* a sister; स्वसुरमादाव विद्वन्मादाः उपनिषद्भाषिणो बभूव R. 7. 1, 20.

स्वस्त *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्तु 1 A (स्वस्ते) See *ms.*

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति भवते S. 2; स्वस्त्यस्ते R. 5. 17; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयनं 1 a means of securing prosperity. 2 the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. 3 the benediction of a *Brāhmaṇa* after presentation of offerings; वस्त्यः निरं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. -दा, -भावः an epithet of *Siva*. -मुखः 1 a letter. 2 a *Brāhmaṇa*. 3 a bard, panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं, -वाचनिकं 1 a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. 2 a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. 2 A lucky object. 3 The meeting of four roads. 4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; लभ्यते निरुद्धस्तस्वस्तिकामिदं *Ms.* 4. 10; Si. 10. 43. 5 A palace of a particular form. 6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. 7 A kind of cake. 8 A voluptuary, libertine. 9 Garlic. -का, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. 2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins*.

स्वस्तीयः, स्वस्तेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्तीया, स्वस्तेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवे M. 1; (तस्मै) पतं प्रीतिप्रदमुत्तमं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वागधी-कारान् यमावर्तयन्त्यः 1 सुप्रदुष्टप्रदाहृत्यः प्रतिष्ठाः प्राजदधिकः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वाङ्गिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छेद्यं The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्यापदान् स्वाच्छेद्यादाहो यमं उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छेद्येन, स्वाच्छेद्यतश्च mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातन्त्र्यं Freedom of will, independence; न ह्यी स्वातन्त्र्यमस्ति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातन्त्र्यं कश्चित् क्षियाः Y. 1. 85.

स्वातिः -ती *f.* 1 One of the wives of the sun. 2 A sword. 3 An auspicious constellation. 4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्या सावरकुक्षिर्नृपदमनं तन्मैत्रिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -योगः conjunction with *Svāti*.

स्वादः See स्वः.

स्वाद्यः, स्वाद्यः 1 Taste, flavour. 2 Tasting, eating, drinking. 3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. 4 Sweetening

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वाद्वि *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु *q. v.*) : किं स्वाद्वि जग-  
त्यस्मिन् सदा सन्निः सनायकः.

स्वादीयम् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet ;  
(compar. of स्वादु *q. v.*) ; कथाचरमा-  
स्वादः स्वादीयमवधारयति.

स्वादु *a.* ( सु or द्वौ *f.*, compar. ) शब्दी-  
रम्, superl. स्वादिन ) 1 Sweet, pleasant  
to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty,  
tasteful ; द्रुप सुगन्धर्वः पिबन् मास्यं स्वादु  
हृदि Bk. 3. 92, Me. 24. 2 Pleasing,  
agreeable, attractive, lovely, charmin-  
g. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness  
of taste, relish. 2 T endue, molasses.  
-*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste : कविः  
करोति कष्यानि स्वादु जगन्निषेधतः Subhāsh.  
-*द्रु f.* A grape. -Comp. -अमं sweet  
or choice food, dainties, delicacies.  
-अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -अंशः 1  
a piece of any sweet substance. 2  
molasses. -कलं the jujube. -मूलं a  
carrot. -रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-  
plum. 2 the Satavari plant. 3 the  
root कफोली. 4 spirituous liquor. 5  
a grape. -सुदं 1 rock salt. 2 marine-  
salt.

स्वाद्यी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः 1 Sleep, sleeping ; U. 1. 37.  
2 Dreaming, dream. 3 Sleepiness,  
sloth. 4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibi-  
lity. 5 Temporary or partial loss of  
sensation from pressure on a nerve,  
numbness.

स्वापनेच Wealth, property स्वापनेयकने  
नयोः किं किं नाम न कृते Pt. 2. 156 ; Si.  
14. 9.

स्वापदः See स्वापु.

स्वाभाविक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to  
one's own nature, innate, inherent,  
peculiar, natural ; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां  
विनयवैभवाः । मृग्यं सदा तेनो न विवेकं हर्षिभूतो  
R. 10. 79, 5 69, Ku. 6. 71. -काः *m.*  
pl. A sect of Buddhists who ac-  
counted for all things by the laws  
of nature.

स्वामिता-त्वं 1 Ownership, master-  
ship, proprietary right. 2 Lordship,  
sovereignty.

स्वामिन् *a.* ( की *f.* ) Possessing  
proprietary rights. -*m.* 1 A proprie-  
tor, an owner. 2 A lord, master ;  
पुस्वामिः स्वामिं Vikr. 18. 107. 3 A  
sovereign, king, monarch. 4 A  
husband. 5 A spiritual preceptor. 6  
A learned Brāhmaṇa, an ascetic or  
religious man of the highest order ;  
(in this sense usually added to  
proper names). 7 An epithet of  
Kārtikeya. 8 Of Viṣṇu. 9 Of Śiva.

10 of the sage Vātsāyana. 11 Of  
Garuḍa. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse.  
-कार्यं the business of a king or  
master. -पाल *m. du.* the owner and  
the keeper (of cattle) ; Ms. 8. 5.  
-भावः the state of a lord or owner,  
ownership. -वात्सर्यं affection for the  
husband or lord. -सञ्ज्ञावः 1 existence  
of a master or owner. 2 goodness  
of a master or lord. सेवा 1 the  
service of a master. 2 respect for a  
husband.

स्वाम्यं 1 Mastership, lordship, own-  
ership. 2 Right or title to property.  
3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वायंभुव *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Relating to  
Brahma ; Ku. 2. 1. 2 Descended  
from Brahman. -वः An epithet of  
the first Manu (as he was a sor of  
Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Possessing  
inherent flavour or sweetness (said  
of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural  
flavour or excellence. 2 Elegance,  
fitness.

स्वाराज्य *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven,  
Indra's heaven. 2 Identification  
with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वरोच्चिषः ; स्वरोच्चिस् *m. N.* of the  
second Manu ; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics,  
natural disposition ; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) 1 Little, small.  
2 Few. -त्वं 1 Littleness, smallness.

3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-de-  
pendence. 2 Fortitude, resoluteness,  
firmness. 3 Sound state, health. 4  
Prosperity, well-being, comfortable-  
ness. 5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits ;  
लघं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering  
made to all gods indiscriminately. 2  
N. of the wife of Agni. -*ind.* An  
exclamation used in offering obla-  
tions to the gods (with dat.) ; इन्द्राय  
स्वाहा, अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -कारः  
utterance of the exclamation Svāhā ;  
स्वाहास्वाहाकारविजितानि दमशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि  
तानि. -पतिः, -विषयः Agni or fire. -भुक्  
*m.* a god, deity.

स्विच् *ind.* A particle of interroga-  
tion or inquiry, often implying  
'doubt', or 'surprise', and transla-  
table by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo',  
'can it be that' &c. It is added to  
interrogative pronouns in this sense  
or to give an indefinite sense ; कस्मि-  
न्महं नमस्ती मातिपरिच्छेदपरिकल्पया S. 5. 13 ;  
Me. 14. It is sometimes used

disjunctively in the sense of 'either',  
'or', with तु, उत, वा &c. ; see Ki. 8.  
35, 12. 15. 13. 8, 14. 60 ; आहो also.)

स्विच् 1. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदति or स्विज)  
To sweat, perspire ; स्विद्यति कृणति वेद्यति  
K. P. 10 ; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77 ; Māl.  
1. 35 ; स त्वां पश्यति कपते पुलकयत्यादिति  
स्विद्यति Gt. 11. -II. 1 A. ( स्वेदत. स्विज  
or स्वेदित ) 1 To be anointed. 2 To be  
greasy or unctuous. 3 To be dis-  
turbed. -*Caus.* ( स्वेद्यति-ते ) 1 To  
cause to perspire. 2 To heat.

स्वीकरणं } 1 Taking, accept-  
स्वीकारः } ing 2 Assenting,  
स्वीकृतिः *f.* } agreeing, promis-  
ing, an assent, a promise. 3 Eposual,  
wedding, marriage.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own ; लोकालोक-  
विसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विदुर्द्वयः S. D. 97.

सु 1 P. ( त्वरति ; desid. सिस्वरति,  
मुस्वरति ) 1 To sound, recite. 2 To  
praise. 3 To pain or be pained. 4  
To go. -With अभि, -य to sound. -सं  
to pain (Atm.) ; Bk. 9. 28.

सु 9 P. ( मृशति ) To hurt, kill.

स्वेच् 1 A. ( स्वेकते ) To go.

स्वेदः Sweat, perspiration ; अंगुलि-  
स्वेदेन दुष्यन्स्वराणि V. 2. -Comp. -उदं,  
-उदकी, जलं perspiration. -चपकः a  
cooling breeze (sucking up sweat).  
-ज *a.* generated by warm vapour  
or sweat (said of insects.)

स्वेर *a.* 1 Following one's own  
will or fancy, self-willed, wanton,  
uncontrolled, unrestrained ; वदन्निव  
स्वेरगतिर्जननिह इक्षसंनिगमवैमि S. 5. 11,  
अन्याहतेः स्वेरगतिः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. 2 Free ;  
unreserved, confidential ; as in  
स्वेरालाप Mu. 4. 8. 3 Slow, mild,  
gentle ; Mu. 1. 2. 4 Dull, lazy. 5  
Dependent on one's will, voluntary,  
optional. -इं Wilfulness, wantonness.  
-इं *ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one  
likes, at perfect ease ; सार्धोः स्वेरं स्वकी-  
येषु चेत्स्वेस्मस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64. 2 Of  
one's own accord, spontaneously. 3  
Slowly, gently, mildly ; U. 3. 2. 4  
Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly,  
(opp. स्पष्ट) ; पश्चात्स्वेरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं  
सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9.

स्वेरता -त्वं Wantonness, freedom  
of will and action, independence.

स्वेरिणी A loose or unchaste wo-  
man, a wanton woman, an adult-  
eress ; Y. 1. 67.

स्वेरिन् *a.* Self-willed, wanton,  
unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वेरिणी See स्वेरिणी.

स्वेरसः The residue or sediment of  
oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोपकीयं Happiness, prosperity  
(especially as regards future life).

## ह

**ह** *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाय बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतान्तरौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. *Ait. Br.* It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -*m.* 1 A form of *Siva*. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

**हंसः** (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. भवेद्वागमाद् हंसः *Sk.*) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्वातचर्यं गताः *Mk.* 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये वको यया *Subhāsh.* R. 3. 10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god *Brahman*, and as ready to fly towards the *Mānasa* lake at the approach of rains; cf. *मानस*. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. भारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्य हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवावु-मन्मात् *Pt.* 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमावृत्ते तन्मिश्रा वजेय-त्वात् *S.* 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविदेके हंसालसं स्वमेव तदुपे चेत्। विधास्मिन्नयुधान्यः कुलव्रतं पलायिष्यति *K.* *Bv.* 1. 13; see *Bh.* 2. 18 also). 2 The Supreme Soul, *Brahman*. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 *Siva*. 7 *Vishnu*. 8 *Kāmadeva*. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. -*Comp.* -*अंभिः* vermillion. -*अभिरुद्धा* an epithet of *Sarasvati*. -*अभिरुद्धं* silver. -*कांता* a female goose. -*क्रीलकः* a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -*गति* a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -*गवद्वा* a sweetly speaking woman. -*गासिनी* 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; *Ms.* 3. 10. 2 N. of *Brahmāpi*. -*नूलः* -*लं* the soft feathers or down of a goose. -*दाहनं* alow-wood. -*नादः* the cackling of a goose. -*नादिनी* a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजैर्गमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता विन्दते युवतिर्वा या यातुं सरं रथता हंसमदिनी). -*माला* a flight of swans; *Ku.* 1. 30. -*युवजं* a. a young goose or swan.

-*रयः*, -*वाहनः* epithets of *Brahman*. -*राजः* a king of geese. -*लोमसं* green sulphate of iron. -*लोहकं* brass. -*भ्रेणी* a line of geese.

**हंसकः** 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (दुपुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणादितहंसक-भूषणा विरेजुः *Si.* 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

**हंसिका**, **हंसी** A female goose.

**हहो** *ind.* 1 A vocative particles corresponding to 'ho', 'hallo'; हहो चिन्मयाचितचन्द्रमणयः सर्वययं रसान् *Chandr.* 1. 2. 2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हहो ब्रह्मण मा कुप्य *Mu.* 1.

**हृकः** The calling of elephants.

**हंजा**, **हंजे** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमलि अहं शिंदीसी कडुभासिणी *Ratn.* 3.

**हृद्**, 1 P. (हृति, हृदित) To shine, be bright.

**हृद्** A market, a fair. -*Comp.*

-*चोरकः* a thief who steals from fair; and markets. -*विलासिनी* 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

**हटः** 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हटेन and हटात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अनालिका च चंड-वर्मणा हटात् परिणेतुमासमभवमनीयत *Dk.*; वानरात् वारयमास हटेन मयुरेण च *Rām.* -*Comp.* -*योगः* a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग *q. v.*, because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -*विद्या* the science of forced meditation.

**हडिः** Wooden fetters or stocks.

**हडि (डि) का**, **हडि** A man of the lowest caste.

**हड्डं** A bone. -*Comp.* -*जं* marrow.

**हंदा** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंदा हे हंदाहे नीचां भट्टीं सखीं प्रति *Ak.* -*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

**हंजिका**, **हंजी** An earthen pot.

**हंजे** *ind.* See *हं* *ind.*

हंत *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain. 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied; see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable' 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुशयदुःखयिदं हन्हृदयं संप्रति विमुञ्चं *S.* 6. 6; कुर्यामुपेक्षां राजजीवितस्य *R.* 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विविधो विपाकः *Si.* 11. 64. -*Comp.* -*आज्ञा* a. 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 law, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -*कटक* a. freed from thorns or foes. -*चिरा* a. bewildered, confounded. -*स्विष्ट* a. dimmed in lustre; *R.* 3. 15. -*दुर्व* a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -*प्रभाव* a., -*वीर्य* a. bereft of power or vigour. -*बुद्धि* a. deprived of sense, senseless. -*भाग*, -*भाग्य* a. ill-fated, unfortunate. -*मूर्खः* a. dolt, blockhead. -*लक्षण* a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -*सेव* a. surviving. -*भी*, -*संपन्न* a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. -*साधवस* a. freed from fear.

**हस्त** a. Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न सखि विदित्वास्ते तव भिषक्त-आपक्यदनेकेन *Mu.* 2; दुःखिताः स्य परिश्रुताः स्य रामहतकेन *U.* 1. -*कः* a low person, coward.

**हतिः**, *f.* 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

**हस्तः** 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

**हस्त्य** Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in हृषहस्ता, मोहवा &c.

**हृद्** 1 A. (हृते, हृत्) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -*Desid.* (जिहसते).

**हृदयं** Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

**हन्** 2 P. (हति, हत; *pass.* हस्यते; *caus.* वातयति-ते; *desid.* जिहांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; यवश्च हृदय-सराविद्यमानो रणे हता *U.* 2. 15; हतमपि च हृदयेव मयुवः *Bh.* 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडं हंतुमशक्यता मा विमुञ्चामा मेघराजीवविधिं *M.* 3. 20, *Si.* 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. 4 To put down, abandon; *Bh.* 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अमोघिनीवनिवासदेवासायनं हंतस्य हतिं विररा कुर्याति विपासा *Bh.* 2. 18. 6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat.

overcome ; विज्जे: सहस्रगुणितेति हिन्वमानाः प्रारम्भमुद्यमजना न परित्यजति Subbāsh. 7 To hinder, obstruct. 8 To mar, spoil ; Ki. 2. 37. 9 To raise ; तुरगचुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. 10 To multiply (in math.). 11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition) ; e. g. कुञ्जं इति कुञ्जोदरी S. D. 7 ; or तीधान्तेषु स्थानेन समुपाजितसकृतिः । सुरक्ताविरतिमेष इति संवति सादर K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the शेष called असमर्थत्व). -With अति to injure excessively. -अंतर to strike in the middle. -अप 1 to ward off, repel, destroy, kill. 2 to take away, remove ; न तु यत् नृपतिनि शक्तिं शरीरवर्धति वा U. 2. 4, S. 4. 7. 3 to attack, seize, -अभि 1 to strike, smite (fig. also); beat ; Māl. 1. 39, M. 5. 3. 2 to hurt, injure, kill, destroy. 3 to strike or beat (as a drum &c.) ; Bg. 1. 13. 4 to attack, affect, overpower. -अय 1 to strike, hit, kill. 2 to destroy, remove. 3 to thresh (as corn). -आ 1 to hit, strike, beat ; अङ्गमात्रावयव K.; Si. 7. 17 ; (said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body ; as आले शिः Sk. ; but Bhāraṇi says, आजले शिर्मात्रेणैव च यः Ki. 17. 63, Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102) ; R. 4. 23, 12. 77, Ku. 4. 25, 30. 2 to strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) ; Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7, Me. 66, R. 17. 11. -उद् 1 to raise up, elevate, uplift. 2 to be puffed up, become proud ; see उद्धत. -उप 1 to strike, smite. 2 to waste, injure, destroy, kill ; लका नोपहनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12, Bg. 3. 24. 3 to pain, affect, overpower, strike with ; दारिद्र्योपहत, भलोपहत, कामोपहत &c. Ku. 5. 76 ; Bh. 2. 26. -नि 1 to kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34, 0. 10, R. 11. 71 ; Y. 3. 262. 2 to strike, hit : तानेव सामर्थ्या निज्युः R. 7. 44 ; Ms. 7. 27. 3 to conquer, overcome ; देव विद्वत् कुप पोषमात्रशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. 4 to beat, strike (as a drum) ; Bk. 14. 2. 5 to counteract, render void, frustrate ; R. 12. 92. 6 to cure (as a disease). 7 to disregard. 8 to remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 36. -वरा 1 to strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back ; देव सतीरवपरातं Rām. 2 to attack, as sail ; वटासुपराते वदनपंकज Māl. 7. 3 To dash against, strike. -व 1 to kill, slay ; व्रामानिभ स्तसि देवावशि बने मयः न प्रहृष्यः कथं वापं वत् पूर्वकारिर्भ Bk. 9. 102. 2 to strike, beat, hit ; नदावहततडा. 3 to strike, beat (as a drum &c.) ; R. 19. 15, Me. 64. -वजि to kill ; Bk. 2. 35. -वसि 1 to strike back or in return ; (तं) विषं वसतुत-व्याः वसिदुर्गः B. 9. 60. 2 to ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist ;

तोयस्वेवाप्रतिहरतः सैकतं सेतुमोवः U. 3. 36 ; प्रतिहतविन्नाः क्रियाः समबलोप्य S. 1. 13, Me. 20 ; Ku. 2. 48, V. 2. 1. 3 to repel, drive back, repulse. 4 to remove, destroy ; यद्यथापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नमस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. 5 to counteract, remedy. -वि 1 to kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate ; (अलं) सहसा संदतिमंरता विहेतु Ki. 5. 17. 2 to strike, beat violently. 3 to obstruct, impede, oppose, resist ; विप्रति स्तसि बने क्रुद्ध Bk. 1. 19 ; R. 5. 27. 4 to reject, refuse, decline ; R. 2. 58, 11. 2. 5 to disappoint, frustrate. -सं 1 to unite closely together, join together ; हस्ती संहव Ms. 2. 71 ; दूत एव हि संवते भिनत्येव च संहवान् 7. 66 ; see संवत्. 3 to heap collect, accumulate. 3 to contract, diminish. 4 to clash. 5 to strike, kill, destroy. -समा to strike, hurt, injure.

हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) ; as in वृहन्, विवृहन्, मावृहन्, ब्रह्मन् &c.

हन् Killing, slaying.

हन् 1 Killing, slaying, striking. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Multiplication.

हन्-नृ m. f. The chin. -हु f. 1 That which injures life. 2 A weapon. 3 A disease, sickness. 4 Death. 5 A kind of drug. 6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु (नृ) मत् m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [ He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka. ]

हन् ind. 1 A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !); हन् ओ लब्धं मया स्वास्थं S. 4. हन् प्रहृषं समीतकं M. 1. 2 Compassion, pity ; पुनरु हन् ते वामाकाः G. M. 3 Grief (oh !, alas) ; हन् निह मायमयं U. 1. 43 ; स्मरामि हन् स्मरामि U. 1 ; काण्डव्येन विक्रीतो हन् चिंता-यामिमेवा Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. 4 Good luck or benediction. 5 It is often used as an inceptive particle ; हन् ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas !', tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. 2 an offering to be presented to a guest ; निवीती हन्कारेण मनुष्यास्तर्पयेद्य.

हनु a. (त्री f.) 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer ; Ms. 5. 34 ; Ku. 2. 20. 2 One who removes,

destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A slayer, killer. 2 A thief, robber.

हन् ind. An exclamation expressive of 1 anger ; 2 courtesy or respect.

हन् (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

हन् 1 P. (हयति, हयति) 1 To go. 2 To worship. 3 To sound. 4 To be weary.

हन् 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14, Ms. 8. 226, R. 9. 10. 2 A man of a particular class ; see under अश्व. 3 The number 'seven'. 4 N. of Indra.

-Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science.

-आरुहः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. 2 riding. -हृदः barley.

-उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कोविद् a. versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. -ज्ञः

a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -द्विषत् m. the buffalo. -प्रियः barley. -प्रिया

Kharjūrī tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice ; Y. 1. 181. -बाह्वः an epithet of Kubera.

-शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the art or science of training and ma-

naging horses. -संग्रहणं the restraining or curbing of horses.

हन्कपः A driver, charioteer.

हन्नी A female horse, mare.

हर a. (रा-री f.) 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of ; खेदहर, शोकहर. 2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking ; अपहरतः Ki. 5. 60, R. 12. 51. 3 Seizing, grasping. 4 Attracting, captivating. 5 Claiming, entitled to ; Mn. 2. 19. 6 Occupying ; Ku. 1. 50. 7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva ; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. 2 N. of Agni or fire. 3 An ass. 4 A divisor. 5 The denominator of a fraction.

-Comp. -गोत्री one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्चनारी-नेष्टर). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् n. quicksilver. -नेत्रं 1 Siva's eye. 2 the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed'. quicksilver. -क्षेत्रा 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सूनुः Skanda ; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. 2 A rogue. 3 A divisor.

हरणं 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing ; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. 3 Depriving of, destroying ; as in प्राणहरणं. 4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a student. 6 The arm. 7 Semen virile. 8 Gold.

हरि a. 1 Green, greenish-yellow. 2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल) ; हरिश्चन्द्र हरितस्त्री राजाश्व इन्द्रा R. 12. 14, 3. 43. 3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu ; हरिश्चन्द्रः पुनर्वसुः स्वर्ग R.

3. 49. 2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 N. of Yama. 6 The sun. 7 The moon. 8 A man. 9 A ray of light. 10 Fire. 11 Wind. 12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. 13 A horse. 14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमनीय हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. 7. 7. 15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 48, R. 12. 57. 16 The cuckoo. 17 A frog. 18 A parrot. 19 A snake. 20 The tawny or yellow colour. 21 A peacock. 22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -Comp. -अश्वः 1 a lion 2 N. of Kubera. 3 of Siva. अश्वः 1 Indra. 2 Siva. -कांत a. 1 dear to Indra. 2 beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called केली q. v. -गंधः a kind of sandal. -चंदनः, -न 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. 2 one of the five trees of paradise; रश्मिर्देवतरो मेदाः पारिजातकः संतानः कल्पवृक्ष उति वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-न) 1 moonlight. 2 saffron. 3 the filament of a lotus. -नालः (by some regarded as derived from हरि) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) the Dūrvā grass. -नालिका 1 the fourth day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. 2 the Dūrvā plant. -नुरागः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Viṣṇu. -दिनः a particular day sacred to Viṣṇu. -देवः the asterism Śravaṇa. -द्रवः a green fluid. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tīrtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1 the eye of Viṣṇu. 2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पटुं the vernal equinox. -मित्रः 1 the Kadambatree. 2 a conchshell. 3 a fool. 4 a madman. 5 Siva. (-यं) a sort of sandal. -मिरा 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. 3 the earth. 4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -मुख m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1 a crab. 2 an owl. -वल्गुमा 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Viṣṇu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. 2 Indra. -दिश f. the east. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Viṣṇu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gaṇḍhārva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Viṣṇu. -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; R. 9. 18. 2 the sun. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Viṣṇu and Siva conjoined. -हेतिः f. 1 the rainbow; कश्चिद्वलोकयेयमुना हरिहेतिमतिः (ककुभः) Mā. 9. 18. 2 the discus of Viṣṇu. -हृतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. 2 A thief. 3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (जी f.) 1 Pale, whitish. 2 Reddish or yellowish, white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:—हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचभेदोऽत्र भवेत्। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुक्मश्च पुष्यश्च मृगस्तथा (Kālikā P.)); अपि प्रसन्नं हरिण्डु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. 2 The white colour. 3 A goose. 4 The sun. 5 Viṣṇu. 6 Siva. -Comp. -अश्व a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-श्वी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंशः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -कलंकः, -धाम m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; कश्चिद् हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलालं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. 2 One of the four classes of women (also called चिदिणी q. v.). 3 Yellow jasmine. 4 A good golden image. 5 N. of a metre. -Comp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-श्वी) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवादिपि हरिणिः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. 1 Green, greenish. 2 Yellow, yellowish. 3 Greenish-yellow. -म. 1 The green or yellow colour. 2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमनीय हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्दिशोऽस्मिन्निधायः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. 3 A swift horse. 4 A lion. 5 The sun. 6 Viṣṇu. -म., n. 1 Grass. 2 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; Ki. 2. 46, R. 3. 22, 18. 23, Si. 11. 56. 2 the arka plant. -मर्षः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -मणिः (हरिस्मणः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant; रत्नांतरः कमलिनीहरितः सरणिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. 2 Tawny. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A lion. 3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अमन्य m. 1 an emerald. 2 blue vitriol. -छद् a. green leaved.

हरितकं 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. 2 Turmeric. 3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा 1 Turmeric. 2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. -आम a. of a yellow

colour. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Gageśa. -राम, रामक a. 1 turmeric-coloured. 2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a love); (thus defined by Mahāyudha:—हृण्मनात्तु-रामश्च हरिद्राराम (उच्यते)).

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Triśanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasistha commended his qualities in the presence of Virvāmītra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued and it was at last decided that Virvāmītra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last even his own self to a low caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch. Virvāmītra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरिताकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हर्दु a. (जी f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -म. A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. 2 The sun. हर्नन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित p. p. 1 A Gaped, yawned. 2 Cast, thrown. 3 Burnt.

हर्ष 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्षयुग्मं समालयः काकोषि गङ्गायते Subhāsh. ; साक्षोपासास्त्रिनः हर्षशेरभिरुज्जितातह्यो Me. 7; Rs. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. 2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. 3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगणं -जं the court-yard of a palace. -स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्षः 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हर्षवसतिः पंचवानसु वायुः P. R. 1. 22; सहर्षितयः सेविष्यद्विपिः सखेः R. 3. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. 3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्विष्टाचारमैत्रेयः प्रसादोऽसुखप्रसङ्गिकः S. D. 195; or हर्षावपादित्रया मुक्तविज्ञेयो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. -आस्थित a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षविह. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -उद्धारः rise of joy. -हर a. gratifying, delighting. -जड a. dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. -विकर्षण a. increasing joy. -स्वराः a cry or shout of joy.



हर्षक *a.* ( *वृका* or *विका* *f.* ) Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.  
हर्षण *a.* ( *ण* or *णी* *f.* ) Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. -*णः* 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. 2 A morbid affection of the eyes. 3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. -*णं* Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुःखदामपदं वापि सुखदो हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयन्तु *a.* Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -*m.* Gold. -*m.* A son.  
हर्षुलः 1 A deer. 2 A lover.  
हर्षु 1 P. ( *हर्षि*, *हर्षि* ) To plough.  
हल A plough; यमि वयमि विशदे यमन मलदाम ॥ हल यममि वयमि वयममम ॥ or हलं कलवत् (Ht. 1. -*Comp.* -आयुः an epithet of Balarāma. -यः, -यन् *m.* 1 A ploughman. 2 N. of Balarāma; केशव पूतदयमम ॥ यम यमः हल (Git.); अम-यन्ते सान्निध्यमम मेव न वासयन्ते Me. 59. -युतिः -युतिः *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -युतिः *f.* 1 striking or drawing along with a plough. 2 ploughing.

हलहल Halloo, hallooing.  
हला 1 A female friend. 2 The earth. 3 Water. 4 Spirituous liquor. -*ind.* A vo. active particle used in addressing a female friend; ( only in theatrical language ); हला शकुन्ते अथैव नाभ्युदयं तिष्ठ S. 1; cf. हला also.  
हलाहल See हल ( ला ) हल.  
हलिः 1 A large plough. 2 A furrow. 3 Agriculture.  
हलिन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 N. of Balarāma. -*Comp.* -विषः the Kādamba tree. ( -या ) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.  
हलीनः The teak tree.  
हलीया The handle of a plough.  
हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. 2 Ugly, deformed.  
हल्य A multitude of ploughs.  
हल्लक The red lotus.  
हल्लन Rolling or tossing about ( as in sleep ).

हल्लीका ( *क* ) 1 One of the 18 Upa-rūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; ( described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers see S. D. 555. 2 A kind of circular dance.  
हल्लीका Dancing in a ring.  
हवः 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. 2 Invocation, prayer. 3 Calling, call. 4 Order, command. 5 Challenge.  
हवन् 1 Offering an oblation with fire. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation. 3 Invocation. 4 Calling, summoning. 5 Challenging to fight. -*Comp.* -आयुः *m.* fire.

हवनीयं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. 2 Clarified butter or ghee.  
हवित्री A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire ( to which oblations are offered ).  
हविमत् *a.* Possessed of oblation.  
हविष्यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 77, 106; Y. 2. 239. 2 Clarified butter. -*Comp.* -अञ्जं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -आशित्, -युज् *m.* fire.

हविष् *m.* 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; वहति विधिदत्तं वा हविः S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12  
2 Clarified butter. 3 Water. -*Comp.* -अञ्जं ( *हविष्यं* ) devouring clarified butter or oblations. ( -यः ) fire. -यंवा ( *हविष्यं* ) the Sami tree. -गृहं ( *हविष्यं* ) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -युज् *m.* ( *हविष्यं* ) fire; अग्न्यासितमहं यथा स्वादेव हविर्भुज् R. 1. 56, 10. 80, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. -यज्ञः ( *हविष्यं* ) a kind of sacrifice. -यजिन् ( *हविष्यं* ) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* To be offered in oblations. -व्यं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation or offering to the gods ( *opp.* कव्य q. v. ). 3 An oblation in general. -*Comp.* -आवाः fire. -कव्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* -वाह, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer oblations', fire.  
हस्य 1 P. ( *हसति*, *हसति* ) 1 To smile, laugh ( gently ); हसति यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-रुचिकोमुदी हरति दन्तिमिरतिचोरं Git. 10, Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. 2 To laugh at; mock, ridicule ( with acc. ); यमयाय विद्वन्मूः प्रभुं हसति यामपि शकुमयुक्तां N. 2. 16 3 ( Hence ) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव बाभ्रु-देवं K.; Si. 1. 71. 4 To resemble; विद्या हसतिः कमलाति सन्निवृत्तिः Ki. 8. 44. 5 To jest, joke. 6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्गुणजीवयद्देवः 7 To brighten up, or to clear up; मास्वावृद्ध्याति हसिष्याति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. -*Caus.* ( *हसयति* ) To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95. -*With अप* to laugh at, deride, scoff at. -अव 1 to deride, ridicule. 2 to surpass, excel; स्थितावहस्येव पुरं मचीनः 1. 1. 6. -उप to laugh at, deride, ridicule; तथा प्रत्येया यथा नोपहस्यसे जनेः K.; Ghat. 17. -परि 1 to jest, joke. 2 to laugh at, ridicule; ( hence ) to surpass, excel; जनानामातंयः परिहसति विद्वानपदवीं G. L. 5. -अ 1 to laugh, smile; तदा प्रहस्यामयः पुरं R. 3. 51. 3 to deride, ridicule, mock; हसतं प्रहस्येता वदतं प्रहसति च Subhāsh. 4 to brighten up, look splendid. -ति 1 to smile, laugh gently; किञ्चिदिहस्यार्थं प्रति वामपे R. 2. 48. 2 to laugh at, deride, ridicule; किञ्चिदे विद्वान्ति रोदिषि विरुद्धा विद्वति उपति-

वम। तव विकला Git. 9; गोरीयवभ्रुकुटिरचना या विहस्येव केनेः Me. 50.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. 2 Derision. 3 Merriment, mirth.  
हसन Laughing, laughter.  
हसती A portable fire-place.  
हसती 1 A portable fire-place. 2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.  
हसित *p. p.* 1 Laughed, laughing. 2 Blown, expanded. -ते 1 Laughter. 2 Joke, jesting 3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः 1 The hand; हस्तं गतं 'fallen in the hand or possession of.'; भोतयिहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तेर्नाहितं कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता. Me. 60 'leaning on Sambha's hand'; हस्ते-कु ( *हस्ते-कु-कु-कु* ) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. : -हस्तकं कणं किं दूषणे प्रथमं Karpur. 'sight requires no mirror'. 2 The trunk of an elephant, Ku. 1. 36. 3 N. of the 13th lunar mansiō consisting of five stars. 4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length ( equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger ). 5 Hand writing, signature; यनी बोधयते दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरि-चिह्नितं Y. 3. 93; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1-320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यनामयं विषयाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. 6 ( Hence fig. ) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. 7 Help, assistance, support; वास्या खदे कुशाग्रः हविर्मवयवेदेवहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. 8 A mass, quantity, abundance ( of hair ), in comp. with केश, कष &c.; पात्राः पञ्च हस्तश्च कलापायाः कषात्परे Ak.; सविगमिहस्ते केवाहस्ते हस्तेऽप्याः सति कुसमनाये कं हरेदेव बहः V. 4. 10. -स्त A pair of leather-bellows. -*Comp.* -अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. -अङ्गं the finger ( being the extremity of the hand ). -अङ्गुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. -अग्रासः contact with the hand. -अवलंबः, -आलंबनं support of the hand; दृष्टहस्तावलंबे प्रारंभे Ratn. 1. 8. 'being aided or helped on'. -आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand,' a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood. -आवायः a finger-guard ( यथावातवारणं ); V. 5, S. 6. -कमलं 1 a lotus carried in the hand. 2 a lotus-like hand. -कौशलं manual dexterity. -क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं गार्धपे हस्तगता गमैमिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. -ग्राहः taking by the hand. -ग्राहयद्

= हस्तकीयल q. v. -तल 1 the palm of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -ताल: striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -दोष: a slip of the hand. -धारण-वारण warding off a blow (with the hand). -पाद the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रहरति S. 4. -पुच्छ the hand below the wrist. -पुच्छ the back of the hand. -ग्रह a. 1 held in the hand. 2 gained, secured. -ग्राह्य a. easily accessible to the hand, that can be reached with the hand; हस्तग्राह्यस्तवक-नमिता वालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. -निचं perfuming the body with unguents. -मणि: a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1 manual readiness or skill. 2 a sleight of the hand,legerdemain. -संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Me. 96. -सिद्धि: f. 1 manual labour, doing with the hands 2 hire, wages. -सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. 2 The position of the hand.

हस्तैवत् a. Dexterous, skilful, clever. हस्ताहस्ति ind. Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जयमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants. हस्तिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having hands. 2 Having a trunk. -m. An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मंद, शुभ, and मित्र). -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of elephants' diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कश्यपः 1 a lion. 2 a tiger. -कर्कः the castor-oil plant. -कृ 1 an elephant-killer. 2 a man. -कारिन् m. an elephant-driver. -दंतः 1 the tusk of an elephant. 2 a peg projecting from a wall. (-त) 1 ivory. 2 a radish. -दंतकं a radish. -नखं a sort of turret projecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति शोधयतीष सिद्धिमः करिणो हस्तिपकादहः कण्व II. 2. 86. -नक्षः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -नक्षः 1 N. of *Airāvata*. 2 of *Ganges*. 3 a heap of ashes. 4 a shower of dust. 5 frost. -वृक्षः, -वं a herd of elephants. -वचसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1 an elephant-driver. 2 a hook for driving elephants. -वृक्षं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गज-स्नानं q. v.; अवधुर्द्विचयिचानां हस्तिस्नानमिव किं H. 1. 18. -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना)पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east

of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; its other names are:—गजावध, नागसाधव, नागाह, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. 2 A kind of drug and perfume. 3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratiman-jari thus describes her:—स्थूलावरा स्थूलनिवेचनिका स्थूलगुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुसिला। कामोत्प्रेका गान्धर्वप्रिया च नितामभोक्त्री (निवेच-खर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 1. हस्त्य a. 1 Belonging to the hand. 2 Done with the hand, manual. 3 Given with the hand.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison. हहता m. A kind of (Gandharva; cf. हाहा).

हा ind. A particle expressing. 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah,' 'alas,' 'woo me,' in English; हा प्रिये जानकी U. 3; हा हा देहि स्फुटति हृदये U. 3. 38; हा पितृ कांसि दे सुभ्र Bk. 6. 11; हा बर्से मालति कांसि Māl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णामकं Sk.) 2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजं शत्रुपक्षं पश्येताः श्रियसक्ती मे कीतव्या U. 4. 3 Anger or reproach.

हा 1. 3 A. (जिहति, हान; pass. हावते; desid. जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहि-को विस्माता स्फुटमिह भवद्वाचवर्यं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. 2 To get, attain. -WITH उह 1 to go or move upwards, rise (in all senses); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; आभिर्भूतायु-रग्राः क्षणमुदयगिरि रुजिहासस्य मानोः Mu. 4. 21, N. 22. 45, 55; उज्जिहीवे महाराज त्वं प्रशान्तिं न किं पुनः Bk. 18. 27 'why do you not rise; i. e. come to life'; कोलाहलो लोकास्पादेजिहीत Dk. 'a noise rose from the people'. 2 to depart, go away; उज्जिहासजीविता बराकी नायकंपसे Māl. 10. 3 to raise; शिरसा द्युपमुज्जिहीते Katy. 4 to throw up, contract (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47. -उप to come down to, descend; निजोज्जोऽज्जासहिनु जगद्भुतामुपाजिहीषा न महीतलं यदि Si. 1. 31. -सं to go to, attain to, enjoy; जगतो ... समहास्तं सुदं Nalod. 1. 54. -II. 2 P. (जहाति, हिन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; सुद जहिहि भगवन्मनुष्यां कुल तनु-दुद्वे मनसि विदुष्यां Moha. M. 1; सा कील-भावावर्तहः भरत्य तयोर्होत्रिकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, B. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10. Me. 49, 60; Br. 2. 129; Ra. 1. 38. 2 To resign, forego. 3 To let fall. 4 To omit, disregard, neglect. 5 To avoid,

shun. -pass. (शियते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. 2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरुपाक्षो जे श्रुतिः Bk. 14. 35; जनविष्ठां हृतं तस्यै वासपयदिव शियते Ms. 3. 17. 5. 161, 9. 211. 3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v. 4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); भवद्दो शियते चंद्रः सद्गुहासि तथापिः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. 5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूपमचउपन्यस्तं शियते भवद्दाराः Y. 2. 19. 6 To be left out of omitted. 7 To be weakened. -Caus. (हायवति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. 2 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -desid. (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c. -WITH अप to leave, abandon, give up; विललाप स वासपयदं सद्गुजामचसहाय गिरता R. 8. 43. -अप to leave, abandon. -अप to leave, be deprived of, (pass.). -परि 1 to leave, abandon, quit. 2 to omit, neglect; यथोक्तान्पि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. (-pass.) 1 to be wanting or deficient in; आवेश्य क्षयितिययोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. 2 to be inferior to; ओजस्थितया न परिहीयते शय्याः V. 3; M. 2. -प्र 1 to give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish. प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39, जेभ्यो वहास्यते Rām. 2 to let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहः शूलपट्टिनाम् Bk. 14. 23. -वि to leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मिपतिलक्ष्म कायुर्कं जयाधरं वरं उहृषीह पापकं Ki. 1. 44; Mo. 41, R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102, 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. (-Caus.) to give away.

हांगर A large fish.

हावक a. (की f.) Golden. -0omp. -जिरिः the mountain Meru.

हाव्य Wages, hire.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. 2 Escaping. 3 Prowess, power.

हानिः f. 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. 2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्षयिषु स्फुटलंकारिषेडि न कायस्यहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kārya' &c. 3 Loss, damage, detriment; मासोक्षितसिधेय का हानिः करिणो भवेत् SubhAsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. 4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमयाथा तथा बुद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv. Y. 2. 207, 244. 5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा, कार्य. 6 Passing away, waste, loss; कावहावि R. 13. 16.

हायिका Yawning, gaping.

हायम, -न A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. 2 A flame.

हारः 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. 2 Conveying. 3 Abstraction, deprivation. 4 A carrier,

porter. 5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; शरीरं हरिणादीनां लुटति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पञ्चोपमसर्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. 6 War, battle. 7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. 8 A divisor. -Comp. -आवलिः-ली f. a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिपानीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरल-कचित्काचिदाम Gt. 11. -मुदि (लि) -का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -यष्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; द्युति पृथक्चयिरुन्तेहीरयष्टिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हाराकः 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. 2 A cheat, rogue. 3 A string of pearls. 4 A divisor (in math.). 5 A kind of prose composition.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. 2 Losing a game. 3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कंटः a cuckoo.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter. हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. 2 Presented, offered. 3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A kind of pigeon.

हारिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. 2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. 3 Seizing, disturbing, Ms. 12. 28. 4 Obtaining, securing. 5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेन हारिणा प्रथम इतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टहारिणि ह्यो Bh. 2. 25. 6 Surpassing, excelling. 7 Having a necklace.

हारिन् 1 A yellow colour. 2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्द 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन अनस्य जेतुना न जातकार्त्तुः न विद्विषादः Ki. 33; Si. 9. 69; Y. 5. 10. 2 Kindness, tenderness. 3 Will. 4 Intention, meaning.

हार्ष a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. 2 To be borne or carried on; रत्नव्या वायवराजहार्या Ku. 5. 70. 3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. 4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. 5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. 6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; एतसि हि पनर्षां पुनर्वृत्तं शरीरं Mk. 1. 81; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. 7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. -र्षा 1 A

snake. 2 The tree called Bibhitaka. 3 The dividend (in math.).

हारः 1 A plough. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. -भृत् m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हारकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हारल (ला) हल 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Śiva); अहमेव पुरुः सुदारुणा-नामिति हारलाल मास्य तातुः इत्यः । ननु संति मवा-रशानि भूयो मुचनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Su- bhāsh. 2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73, Pt. 1. 183. (Also written हारल or हारलाल).

हारलली, हारल Wine, siprituous liquor; हिवा हारलमभिन्तरा रेवतीलोचनां Ms. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si. 10. 21.

हारलिकः 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). 3 One who fights with a plough.

हारलीनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हारली A wife's younger sister.

हारुः A tooth.

हारः 1 A call, calling. 2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हारहारि हसिते वचनानां कौशलैर्द्विषि विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13; जयः सरां ननुतः सहाव Bk. 3. 43; (हार is thus defined by उज्ज्वल-मणिः—वीथारिपकसंयुक्ती धूनेनादिविकासकृत् । भावदीपककाशी यः स हार इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हासः 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. 2 Joy, mirth, merriment. 3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हास; see S. D. 207. 4 Derisive laughter, R. 12. 36. 5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्थ्येण तेषुः प्रोज्जलस्य स्थलपद्मसाहसैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासिका 1 Laughter. 2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य a. Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -स्य 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. 2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. 3 Jest, joke. 4 Derision, ridicule. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:—विह्वलाकारावेषवेषादेः कुहकाद्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्याविभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हासस्याविभावः); यतः प्रथमदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पक्षी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision, कुहकादिभिर्गुणजया हासमार्गं दशरथः Vikar. 18. 107. -सः the

sentiment of mirth or humour : see हास्य above.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कः A herd of elephants; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तितं N. of Hastināpura, q. v. हाहा m. N. of a Gandharva. -ind. An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply ha repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. 2 the din or up-roar of battle. -रवः the cry हेहा.

हि ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अधिरिहासि धूमो हि दह्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. 2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोग-प्रधानं हि नायवशात् M. 1; न हि कमलिनो दद्वा गार्हपत्ये मन्त्रजः M. 3. 3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूतव्यं स ताम्रो बलिपयसीत् । सहस्रगुणमुत्सृज्यमादधे हि रत्नं रविः R. 1. 18. 4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea.); मूले हि मन्देनाया-स्यते K. 155. 5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनीति; हित; -caus. दाययति; desid. जिप्सयति) 1 To send forth impel. 2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिप्से Bk. 14. 36. 3 To excite, incite, urge. 4 To promote, further. 5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed. -With प्र 1 to send forth, propel. 2 to throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशायस्य ह्यक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मिन् महोपलं प्रजिपाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. 3 To send, despatch; Mā. 1; R. 8. 79; 11. 49, 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

हिंस 1. 7. P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिंसति, हिंसयति, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. 2 To hurt, injure, harm. 3 To afflict, torment; Mā. 2. 1. 4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं वृत्ते वृत्तं वा हिंसति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक a. Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. 2 An enemy. 3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—काविक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अधिहा परमो धर्मः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आस्यक a. injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् n. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (अभिप्रेत q. v.). -वाणिक m. a noxious animal. -रवः a. delighting in mischief. -रविः a

intent on or delighting in mischief.  
-सहृदय *a.* arising from injury.  
हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसाळ *a.* 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसाळक also).

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird (खग). 3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*च*: 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.* -पशुः a beast of prey. -चने 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिक् 1. 1 U. (हिक्किते, हिक्कि) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. 2 To hicough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्कते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hicough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिंयु *m., n.* 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant (*asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -निषासः 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingū* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिंयुलः }  
हिंयुलिः } Vermillion.  
हिंयुलु *m., n.* }

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिंदिमः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -*चा* The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -*Comp.* -जित्, निपुत्र, -मिह, -रियु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिंदु 1 A. (हिंदते, हिंदित) To go, wander, roam over. -*ग्राम* आ to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिंदन 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिंदिकः An astrologer.

हिंदि(ही)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिंदी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं च; Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -*तः* A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितवा-

यः संश्रुते स किं प्रयुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. -*तं* 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -*Comp.* -अनुचिन्त् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेष्टिन्, -अचिन्त् *a.* seeking welfare -दुच्छा good will, good wishes. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः friendly advice, salutary instruction. -एचिन्त् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर *a.* doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारिन्, कृत् *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -इच्छि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हिंतालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला A swing.

हिम *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -*च*: 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himalāya mountain. 4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -*मं* 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1 the moon; Ms. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. -अमिहय silver. -अचलः, अग्निः the Himalāya mountain; Ku. 1. 64; R. 4. 79, 14. 3. -जा, जनया 1 Pārvati. 2 the Ganges. -अंशुः, -अंशु *n.* 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -अभिलः a cold wind. -अरजः a lotus. -अरातिः 1 fire. 2 the sun. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः the Himalāya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -*सुता* an epithet of Pārvati. -आहः, -आहयः camphor. -उक्षः the moon. -करः 1 the moon; दुर्दति न सहिष्करकित्तेन Gīt. 7. 2 camphor. -कृतः 1 the winter season. 2 the Himalāya mountain. -मिरिः the Himalāya. -गुः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1 the plant zedoary. 2 Pārvati. -जेलः a kind of camphor ointment. -दीयिनिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनः wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -दुतिः the moon. -द्रुम *m.* the sun. -दस्य *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. -दरकः the Himalāya mountain. -दरक,

-रदिम *m.* the moon. -वातुका camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himalāya mountain. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himalāya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -*Comp.* -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himalāya. -पुरः N. of Oshadhi-prastha, the capital of Himalāya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1 Pārvati. 2 the Ganges.

हिमानी A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगपुरि हिमानीगौर-मासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. I. 25.

हिरणं 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie. हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -*च*: The god Brahman.

हिरण्यं 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 182. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple (चर्चुर). -*Comp.* -कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्लाद.] -कौशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -चर्चुरः 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* -द्व *a.* giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 280. (-*च*) the ocean. (-*चा*) the earth. -चापः the mountain Maināka. -चातुः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Soṇa. -रेतस *m.* 1 fire; B. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the Chiraka or Arka plant. -वर्णः a river. -वाहः the river Soṇa.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Golden.

हिरकू *ind.* 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिर 6 P. (हिरति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिरः A kind of bird.

हिरुलः 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called Hindola. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus. हिरुलः *f. pl.* N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar

mansion called मृगशिरम्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!) ; 2 विचित्रचित्तानां ही विचित्रो विषयः Si. 11. 64; or ही विचित्र लक्षणेनोचे Bk. 14. 30\* (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). 2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. 3 Reason; (cf. हि.)

हीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. 2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.) ; 3 गृहेणा न शोभते निर्गृहा इव हिंशुकाः Subhāsh. ; so दृश्यते, नति, उत्साहः &c. 3 Decayed, wasted. 4 Deficient, defective; हीनगतिरिक्तगणो वा तमस्यनयेत्तः Ms. 3. 242. 5 Subtracted. 6 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. 7 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. 2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumerates five kinds:— अन्य-वादी क्रियद्विणी नोपस्थाया निरुचरः । आहृतप्रपलादी ष हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः ). -Comp. -अंग 1 A deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. -कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. -कृत *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. -जति *a.* 1 of a low caste. 2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. -योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. -वर्ण *a.* 1 of low caste. 2 of inferior rank. -वादिव *a.* 1 making a defective statement. 2 prevaricating. 3 dumb, speechless. -सह्यं associating with low persons. -सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीतालः The marshy date tree.

हीरः 1 A snake. 2 A necklace. 3 A lion. 4 N. of the father of Śrībhārsha, the author of the Nāishadha-charita. -रः, -रं 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra. 2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरितम्). -Comp. -अंगः the thunder-bolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmi, 2 An ant.

हील Semen virile.

हीर *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 8 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* हुते; *caus.* हव्यति, *desid.* जुहुयति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire), make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice; यो मंत्रपूतां तनुमच्योदीश्व R. 13. 45; जडापरः सन् जुहुवीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहोति पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. 2 To perform a sacrifice. 3 To eat.

हु 1 P. (होति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुति) To collect.

हुतः 1 A ram. 2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. 3 A kind of fence. 4 An iron club.

हुतः A ram; अथवा हुतुदेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass shaped drum; N. 15. 17. 2 A kind of bird (दायूह). 3 The bolt of a door. 4 A drunken man.

हुडु *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. 2 A sound of threat.

हुडः 1 A tiger. 2 A ram. 3 A block-head. 4 A vill ge-hog. 5 A demon.

हुत *p. p.* 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. 2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71, 9. 33. -तः N. of Siva. -तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6. -अज्ञानः 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयिता अवेति व्यादिरुते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. 2 N. of Siva. -सहायः an epithet of Siva. -अज्ञानी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (शेलाका). -आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशन R. 2. 71. -जातवेदस्य *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -सुख *m.* fire; नैऋत्याग्नि-हुतमुज इव च्छिन्नमग्निद्यूमा V. 1. 9; U. 5. 9. -अग्न्या Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकर्षि मये हुतवहारितं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतान्धुस्तपनो हिमं हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; R. 1. 27. -होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-सं) a burnt offering.

हु *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing. 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं जातं, or रात्री नाम बभूव हुं तद्वला सति हि हुम्. 2 doubt; चेन्नो हुं चेन्नो हुं. 3 Assent; U. 5. 35. 4 Anger. 5 Aversion. 6 Reproach. 7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओ कवचाय हुम्). (हुंहु means 'to utter the sound hum', to roar, grunt, bel-low, as in अहुहु 'to roar in return'; अहुहुकृते वनमनि न हि गौमायुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.). -Comp. -कारः कृतिः *f.* 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; दृष्टा पुनः पुनः कृता हुकारेण भाषते. 2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; सुतहुंकाराश्लिखः Ku. 2. 26; हुकारेणैव चतुषः स हि विजानापीकृति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. 3 roaring, bellowing in general. 4 the grunting of a boar. 5 the twang of a bow.

हुर्ह 1 P. (हुति) To be crooked. हुल् 1 P. (होति) 1 To go. 2 To cover or conceal.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुड (हु) *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हुड 1 A. (हुते) To go.

हुणः (णः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो हुणितमवहृषयिदुक्कस्यसि नारतकम्. 2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūnas). -णम् *m. pl. N.* of a country or its people; हुणाणेष्वाम् R. 4. 68.

हुत *p. p.* Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Challenging. 3 A name; as in हस्तिहृति q. v.

हुय &c. See हुम्.

हुरवः A jackal.

हुड *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हरति ते, हुत; *pass.* हियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां यानं हरति Sk.; संहरते ने चर चरति कोवाविश्वरूपितस्य Me 7; Ms. 4. 74. 2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. 3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; हुतुका जा राजमानो हरिष्यतीति शक्या Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. 4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छ्रव्यं हरति पुष्यमनोकहाना R. 5. 69, 3. 54, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. 5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तां लोकनाश-करो वनः Bv. 1. 49; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. 6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरननायाः Bv. 2. 157. 7 भावा इदं हरति 1. 103; तथापि गतिरनेन हारिणा प्रसमं हुतः S. 1. 5; सुमया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, V. 4. 10; R. 6. 20, Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. 7 To gain, acquire, take, obtain; ततो विश्वं द्यौं हरत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हस्तु इममपताका Dk. 8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. 9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 9. 63. 10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. 11 To divide. -Caus. (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one; (with acc. of instr.); सत्यं सत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन सपुत्रालम्बी हारयिष्यन् भवति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. 2 To cause to be taken away to lose, be deprived of. 3 To give away. -Desid. (जिह्वयति) To wish to take &c. -With अद्या to supply an ellipsis. -अहु 1 to imitate, resemble; देहं देवेन स्वरेण च राममद्रुहयति U. 4; so Ki. 9. 67. 2 to take after (one's parents), (Atm. in this sense); see P. 1. 8. 21. Vāt. -अयं 1 to bear or snatch off, take away; पञ्चमस्यैव पदस्य कल्पते विभ्रमाय V. 3. 1. 2 to avert, turn away; वनमवहरी (गीर्) Ku. 7. 95. 3 to rob, plunder, steal. 4 to deprive (one) of, take away, destroy; स च कतिमपहृष्टयुक्तः R. 11. 74. 5 to attract. affect influence, overpower, subdue; (न) विजानता यतमानमपाहत् R. 9. 7; so अपाह्य निद्रया U. 1. (-Caus.) to cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31. -अयि to carry off, remove. -अयव to eat. (-Caus.) to cause to eat, feed. -आ 1 (a) to bring, fetch; गदेवके तद्वस्त्राहत् R. 3. 9, 14. 77. (ह) to

carry, convey ; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give ; अयाचित्वाहृतं Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive ; Ms. 2. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume ; आजहृतुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलार-विश्रियमन्वयस्यां Ku. 1. 33. 6 to per- form (a sacrifice) ; स विश्वजित्माजहे यज्ञं सर्वस्वदक्षिण R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause, to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to save, deliver, extricate, rescue ; मां तावदुद्धर ह्युचो द्विताप्रवृत्त्या V. 4. 15. 2 to draw or take out ; (उद्) उद्धृतुं चत्समोद्धतारः R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate ; नमयामास युवानुद्धरत् R. 8. 9, 4. 66, विधिं बहुद्धृतवानकंके S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands) ; Ms. 4. 62 ; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers). 6 to absorb ; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पद्यं रामायणाद्धृतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out ; R. 9. 74. -उद्वा 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter ; उद्वाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा विरः Ki. 1. 27 ; Mk. 9. 4 ; विस्मयका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Māl. 1. 2 to call, name ; त्वं कामिनी मदनमुदि- उदाहरति V. 4, 11 ; युतापिबोते दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify cite as an instance or illustration ; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near ; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present ; नीषारमामवेयमस्माकमुपहरतु S. 2 ; मातृप्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 ; Mv. 6. 22 ; R. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12 ; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उपा to bring, fetch. -निष् 1 to take or draw out from, extract ; R. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body ; Ms. 5. 91 ; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun ; जीर्ण-नि- कर्षं परितुर्गमिच्छन्तद्वेषं धृतपतिः सद्यः Ku. 3. 74 ; Māl. 8. 400 ; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert ; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमर्षिं मा परिहर हरिं मतियपकर्षिं Gt. 9. 3 to remove, destroy ; answer, refute (as objec- tions, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य जगतो विविचं कान्धं प्रकृतिश्रेयस्य पञ्चसाक्षेयः सृष्टिनिमित्तः परिहरः । तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेयः परिहितो S. B. ; Me. 14 -य 1 to strike at, strike, beat, kick ; किके 'kicks' ; R. 5. 68 ; Ku. 3. 70 B. 9 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (wrt loc.). ; आर्तना- भायः खलं न प्रहृतुमनासि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62, 7. 59, 11. 84, 15. 3. 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -यि 1 to take away, seize away. 2 to remove, destroy. 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play ; विहरति हरिणि सरसवस्ति Gt. 1. चय 1 to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law ; अर्ध- पतिर्व्यवहृतुमयौस्वाभिमोक्षये Dk. -य्या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare ; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2 ; R. 11. 83. -य 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress ; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop ; संहियतामिर् K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. हृत्) ; असु युगतिचित्कालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषा- संहिते R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, with- hold, draw or take back ; अभिसुले मयि संहतमीक्षिते S. 2. 11, 6. 4 ; न हि संहते ज्योत्स्नां चन्द्रांशालेभ्यश्च H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16, 12. 103 ; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress ; कोपे प्रभो सहर संहरेति यादविरः से मक्तां चरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -समा 1 to bring, convey, carry ; सयं यय समाहारि तदा शैलः सहीषयिः Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene ; तत्र स्वयं- समाहूत राजलोकं R. 5. 62 ; Bk. 8. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate ; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place ; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

ह ( हि ) जीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen) ; त्वयाय तस्मिन्नापि दंडया- रिणा कथं न पत्या परणी हणीयते N. 1. 133 ; दिवोपि यत्राद्युषमृषणाया हणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी ( नि ) या 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हृत् a. ( At the end of comp. only ) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see ह. -Comp. -आधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्सरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -दृष्ट, -यन a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृत् n. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृत् after acc. dual ) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि आनतपतिवक्षिणोत् Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आचर्षः a. lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -क्षयः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -युग a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. 2

cherished. -तं ) design, meaning, intent. -देशः the region of the heart. -पिडाः the heart. -रोगः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn. 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign [Aqua- rius of the zodiac. -दाहः (-हृत्दाहः) 1 hiccup. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः ( -हृत्लेखः ) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेख ( -हृत्लेखा ) grief, anxiety. -वंतः the stomach. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये दिव्यशरीरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25 ; २० अयो- हृदयः R. 9. 9 ; वायुजहृदय &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast ; वाणभिक्षहृदया निपतृरी R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection. 4 The interior or essence of any- thing. 5 The secret science ; अमरं, अक्षं &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आर्षि a. heart-rending, heart- piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (-ज्ञा, -सौ f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -क्षयः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -आहिन् a. heart- captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद्र a. heart-rending, heart piercing. -चिरः -वेधिन् a. heart-piercing. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -रय a. being or cherished in the heart. -स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touch- ing, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome ; Māl. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable ; अतो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3. वल्लरी हृदयंगमस्मना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; क नृ ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24.

हृदयात्, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender- hearted, good-hearted, affectionate. हृदि ( स्त्री ) काः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदियुक्ता a. 1 Touching the heart. 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृय a. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69. 3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Māl. 4, R. 11. 68. -Comp. -मंजः the Bilva tree. -मंजः the great-flowered jasmine.

हृत् 1. 4. P. (हृति, हृत्ति, हृत् or हृति) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अद्वितीयं हृत्ताम्यं यथा हि चंद्र हृत्तामि Bv. 2. 105 ; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body) ; हृत्ताम्यतुष्टः Dk. ; हृत्तिं रोमहृत्तामि Mb. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हृ- त्ति-ने) To please, delight, fill with pleasure. -With १ 1 to be glad. २



rejoice; न प्रहस्येत् विषं प्राच्य Bg. 5. 20, 11. 36. 2 to stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -वि to rejoice, be glad or delighted.

द्विषित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. 2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

द्विषीक An organ of sense. -Comp. -द्विषः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Bg. 1. 15; et seq.; (द्विषीक-दीर्घायाऽनुत्पत्तिमीशो यतो भवति । द्विषीकस्ततो विष्णोः स्याति द्वेदुः केशव । Mb.).

द्विष *p. p.* Pleased, rejoiced. (=द्विषित). -Comp. -चित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. -हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

द्विष्टिः *f.* 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्यजित हकविषमर्षे विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेतः 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 Injury, hurt.

हेह् 1 A. (हेतुते) To disregard, slight, neglect. - II. 1 P. (हेतुते) I To surround. 2 To attire.

हेहः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -जः anger, displeasure.

हेहायुक्ताः A horse-dealer.

हेति *m. f.* 1 A weapon, missile; समरविजयी हेतिलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke, injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light, splendour. 5 Flame.

हेतुः 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तद्वये K. P. 1; Mā. 1. 23, R. 1. 10; Me. 25; S. 3. 11. 2 Source, origin; स पिता पितरस्ताता केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. 3 A means or instrument. 4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). 5 Logic, science of reasoning. 6 Any logical proof or argument. 7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined: -हेतोर्हेतुमताः सार्वमेवेदो हेतुश्च्यते. (N. B. The forms हेतुमत्, हेतोः rarely हेतो are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp. वाक्यविशेषाद्वा, अपरत्वे हेतोर्हेतुः हातुमिच्छन् B.

2. 47; विसृते कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -Comp. -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds: -सत्यविचार or अनेकांतिक, विरुद्ध, भविष्य, सत्यविचार and बाधित). -उपपत्तेयः, उपपत्तः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. 2 An instrument. 3 A logician.

हेतुता-यः Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. 2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेम Gold. -सः 1 A dark or brown coloured horse. 2 A particular weight of gold. 3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow. 4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara flower. -Comp. -अय *a.* golden. (-यः) 1 Garuda. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain Sumeru. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of Vishnu. 6 Champaka tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अग्निः the mountain Sumeru. -अंभोजं a golden lotus; हेमभोजप्रभावि शालिलं मानसस्याद्वातः Me. 62. -अंभोरुहं a golden lotus; Ku. 2. 44. -आहः 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2 the *Dhattūra* plant. -कंदलः coral. -करः, -कर्तुः, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किंजल्कं the Nāgakesara flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain; S. 7. -केलकी the *Kotaka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्पर्शकेलकी). -गंधिनी the perfume named *Rengkā*. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru. -गौरः The Asoka tree.

-रुक्म *a.* covered with gold. (रुं) gold covering. -ज्वालः fire. -सार् blue vitriol. -बुग्धः, -बुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -वृष्य, -वृष्यकः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Lodhra tree. 3 the Champaka tree. (-*n.*) the Asoka flower. 2 the flower of China rose. -व(र)लं a pearl. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -यूषिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -राविणी *f.* turmeric. -शङ्खः N. of Vishnu. -सूर्प 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace; (Mar. मोफ).

हेमन्त-सः One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नवप्रबालो द्रवसंस्कारः प्रकुललोमः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीन-पद्मः प्रपतन्पद्मो हेमन्तकालः समुपगतः विषे R. 4. 1.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A touchstone. 3 A chameleon.

हेव *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेर 1 A kind of crown or diadem.

2 Turmeric.

हेरंबः 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 A buffalo. 3 A boastful hero. -Comp. -जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेलन्-नः Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting.

हेला 1 Contempt, disrespect; insult; Si. 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; see S. D. 128; D. R. 2. 32. 3 Strong sexual desire; प्रदिच्छयाऽहेलद्वानां नारीणां सुतोत्सवे । शृंगारोत्तमत्वेहेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ 4 Ease, facility; Si. 1. 34; हेलाया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेलायुक्ताः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; (this word, like the word लट् *q. v.*, is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic); अस्मिन्प्राचीनद्वन्द्वनिबिडाश्चैव हेवाकलीयाश्चैव द्वावुक्तानि तद्वया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent; हेवाकस्तु शृंगारो हावोद्विषयविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?)

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगविशुद्धां वार्तां विषयावयि Kalhana.

हेव् 1 A. (हेवते, हेवित) To neigh (as a horse); to bray, roar (in general).

हेवः, हेवा, हेवितं Neighing, braying; रथांगसंकीर्तितमन्त्रहेवः Ki. 16. 8.

हेविन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Causal, causative. 2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. 2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. 3 A rationalist, sceptic. 4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. 2 Caused by frost; द्यालिनां हेममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. 2 Golden, made of gold; पदेन हेमं विलिख्य पदं R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 3. -सं Hoarfrost, dew. -सः An epithet of Śiva. -Comp. -मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a golden coin.



हेमन् *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Wintry, cold; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. 2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); Si. 6. 77. 3 Growing in or suitable for winter: ह्यनेर्वसतः क्षम्यता; R. 19. 41. 4 Golden, made of gold. -नः 1 The month Mārgaśīraha. 2 The winter season (= ह्यनेर् *q. v.*).

हमन्ति *a.* 1 Wintry, cold. 2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हेमल See हेमन्.

हेमवत *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Snowy. 2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himalaya mountain; R. 16. 44. 3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -न Bhāratavarsha or India.

हेमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 Of the river Ganges. 3 A kind of myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5 Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

हेमवीर्यनी 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हेमवीर्यमादाय योज्यं द्वादशं द्वादश R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरिका A thief.

हेह्य *m. pl.* N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. 2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arjuns and was slain by Parashurāma *q. v.*). देवुत्तरमात्रं हेह्यस्य च कीर्तिमपहतुः सुयनः R. 11. 74.

हो *ind.* A vocative particle used in calling to a person (ho! hallo!)

होह् 1 A. (होह्ते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होहति) To go.

होहः A raft, float.

होह्य *a.* (मी *f.*) Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वह्निं विधिदुते वाह्विर्वा च होही S. 1. 1. -म. 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rīgveda at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62, 82; Ms. 11. 36.

होत्रं 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice, 2 Praise.

होत्रियः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -क The sacrificial hall.

होमः 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ *q. v.*). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice. -Comp. अग्निः sacrificial fire. -कुण्ड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -होमः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. द्वाप्यं *accusum*, -अप-

the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. -अस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations; S. 4. -वाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होम.

होमिः 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water. 3 Fire.

होमिन् *m.* The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -अ Ghee.

होरा 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. 2 Part of the duration of a sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

होलाका 1 The spring festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten-but particularly three or four-days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). 2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका *q. v.* above.

हो, होहो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho! hallo!).

होत्र The office of the priest called होत्र *q. v.*

होम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अयमीत्यंशजाणि यमस्याह्नाह विक्रमः Bk. 15. 88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. 3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk. -With अप 1 to conceal, hide; Ms. 8. 53; Ratn. 2. 2 to deny, disown, conceal before one; दुग्धप्रापयिष्यसाकं Bk. 5. 44, अपहृत्वायज्य जगत् राक्षसां (अभीरत) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, conceal; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or hide from, dissimulate or deny before any one (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

ह्य *ind.* Yesterday. -Comp. -अय *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (मी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तने वृत्तिः. -Comp. -दिने yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternā

ह्यः 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; N. 3. 53. 2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -अयः a crocodile.

ह्यविनी 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

ह्ययोगः The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (derived from Greek.)

ह्य 1 P. (ह्यति, ह्यति) 1 To sound, 2 To become small.

ह्यस्मिन् *m.* Smallness, smallness.

ह्यस्य *a.* (compar. ह्यस्मिन्, superl. ह्यिह) 1 Short, small, little. 2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature.

3 Short (opp. दीर्घ in prosody). -अ. A dwarf. -Comp. -अय *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गमः the Kusa grass. -दुर्भः the short or white Kusa grass. -अयुक्त *a.* short armed. -अयुत *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy.

ह्य 1 A. (ह्यति) 1 To sound. 2 To roar.

ह्यः Noise, sound; दुर्धुनीय ह्यः Ki. 16. 8 : so पशुह्यः &c.

ह्यविन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्यविनी 1 The thunderbolt of India. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्यसः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small number.

ह्यिणीयते See ह्यिणीयते; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्यिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. 2 Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity; cf. ह्यिणीया.

ह्यि 3 P. जिहति, ह्यि, ह्यति) 1 To blush, be modest. 2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.) जिह्यामिदं न सह गृहसामर्थ्यं गतं S. 7; अन्योः गृहस्थो जिह्यामः किं पुनः गृहस्थस्य Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44, 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 102, 6. 132. -Caus. (ह्यिणीयते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकीर्तुम ह्यिणीयते R. 6. 49; ह्यिणीया हि गृहस्थो नरेव 11. 40; किं वा ज्ञात्वा स्वामिना ह्यिणीयते Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41; V. 1. 17.

ह्यि 1 Shame: सेवया ह्यिणीयमाना Ku. 3. 57; वारिष्ठाया ह्यिणीयते ह्यिणीयतः प्रकृत्यते तत्रतः Mk. 1. 14, R. 4. 80. 2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्यिणीयते इत्यमरः Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -अय *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्यिणीयते मया विजितं देवता पूर्वपुत्रिः Me. 68. -इच्छा the constraint of bashfulness; B. 7. 63.

ह्यिका 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

ह्यिकु *a.* 1 Bashful, modest, shy. 2 Timid. -कुः 1 Tim. 2 Lao.

ह्यिण, ह्यिण *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; V. 2. 11. 2 Bashful, modest; N. 3. 58.

ह्यिणीय A kind of perfume.

ह्य 1 A. (ह्यति) 1 To neigh (as horse), whinny. 2 To go, creep.

ह्येया Neighing.

ह्य 1 P. (ह्यति) To cover.

ह्यिः *f.* Joy, gladness.

ह्य 1 P. (ह्यति) To sound.

ह्य 1 A. (ह्यति, ह्य ह्यति) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. 3 To sound. -With आ, -य to rejoice, be delighted

ह्यः, ह्ययः. Pleasure, joy delight.

ह्ययः The act of rejoicing, joy delight.







# SUPPLEMENT.

**अक्रुः** N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. It was he who induced Rāma and Krishna to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See **वृषाक्षि** also.

**अगस्त्यः, अगस्त्यः** N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the *Rigveda* he and Vashistha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvastī. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhyni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pittābhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and some other things; (see R. 15.55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

**अग्निः** The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamana and Suchi. The *Harivansa* describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. The *Mahābhārata* represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gāndīva bow.

**अक्रुः** N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana; and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarāma, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

**अक्रुः** N. of a son of Vālī by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Jankā Angada was despatched to Rāvana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

**अक्रुः** N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

**अक्रुः** N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajāpati or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anasuya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soma. In the *Rāmāyana* an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sītā to Atri and Anasuya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly (See **अक्रुः**). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

**अक्रुः** N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa and wife of Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandanas*.

**अक्रुः** N. of a son of Pradyumna. Aniruddha was the son of Kāma and grandson of Krishna. Ushā, the

daughter of a demon named Bāna, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura; see उषा or विजयलक्ष्मी. Bāna sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Krishna, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāna, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Drākā with Ushā as his wife.

अश्वकः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Krishna and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Drona, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsalā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virāṭa. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikṣita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura.

अश्वत्थः Arjuna is represented as the elder brother of Bharuḍa being, the son of Vinatā by Kasyapa. Vinatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Aśru* 'thighless', or *Vipaśa* 'footless'. Arjuna now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syent, who bore him two sons Sampātī and Jāṭāyu.

अश्वत्थामः See शत्रुघ्न also.

अश्विनीकुमारः See हस्त.

अश्वत्थः N. of the son of Kahodja. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kahodja was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Aśtāvakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

न्याय

1 विषकुम्भिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

2 विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

3 स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Mar. 'शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा'.

पंडावत् a. Wise; पंडावदयिम् Asvad. 6.

प्रकोपः Anger, excitement, provocation.

प्राकारः 1 An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. 2 A surrounding wall, rampart; शतमेकोपि सयनं प्राकारस्यो यत्तुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229.

प्रासी A kind of ear-ornament; Asvad. 24.

पुण्ड्रिः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastinapura at the conclusion of the great Bhāratī war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. (For further particulars of his life see पूर्वपत्र.)

वैशम्पयनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.

हिरण्यकः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

# APPENDIX I.

## SANSKRIT PROSODY.

### Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Śrutabodha, Vāṇibhūṣaṇa, Vṛtta-darpaṇa, Vṛtta-ratnākara, Vṛtta-Kaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of *श्रु* 'prose' or *श्रु* 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *paḍya* is a combination of four *paḍas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A *श्रु* is a *वृत्त* or *जाति*.

A *वृत्त* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Pāda* or quarter. A *जाति* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—समवृत्त in which the *Pādas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is *लघु* 'short' or *गुरु* 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ए, & ओ are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvara* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in अङ्ग or अङ्गः. (The consonants र & ॠ as also ऋ & ॠ, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *paḍa* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सन्तुष्टारथं वीर्यं विरगं च युक्तं विदुः ।

रथः संवेद्यमानं तदा वीर्यमोक्षं वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मञ्जिदुरुक्षितपुत्र नकाति

भादिपुत्रः पुनर्दिलिपुत्रः ।

जो युक्तमध्यगतो रत्नमध्यः

सोऽन्तपुत्रः कथितोऽन्तपुत्रस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यति लाघवम् ।

भजसा गोत्रं यति मनी नृ पक्षलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol  $\cup$  denoting a short syllable, and  $—$  a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows:—

य	$\cup — —$	( Bacchius )
र	$— \cup —$	( Amphimacer )
त	$— — \cup$	( Anti-bacchius )
थ	$— \cup \cup$	( Dactylus )
ज	$\cup — \cup$	( Amphibrachys )
स	$\cup \cup —$	( Anapestus )
म	$— — —$	( Mollosus )
न	$\cup \cup \cup$	( Tribachys )

Similarly ल (  $\cup$  ) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (  $—$  ) a long one.

N. B. —Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  or  $2^6 = 64$ , though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are  $2^{26}$  or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Liliāvatī and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the



number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

*Note.*—In the following definitions the letters representing the *Gāṇas* such as म, य, स, &c. as also ल, ग will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. म, य stands for म, र, म, न ; so लो, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme* in *Gāṇas* with the *Yati* or *Cæsura*—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the *Definition* standing in the *Instrumental* case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example ( many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Daśarīn &c.).

#### SECTION A.

##### Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

( प्रतिष्ठा. )

कन्या.

Def.	मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G.	ग, म.
Ex.	भास्वत्कन्यां सैका धन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽञ्जलत् ॥

##### Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

( सुप्रतिष्ठा. )

पंक्ति.

Def.	धृगो गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G.	म, ग, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसनाथा तर्पकपंक्तिः । यादुनकच्छे चाह चथा ॥

##### Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

( गायत्री. )

( 1 ) तदुमध्यमा.

Def.	त्वौ चेत्तदुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	सुनिर्दिष्टाभोरत्यदुमध्यमा । आस्तां यम चित्ते नित्यं तदुमध्यमा ॥

( 2 ) विशुद्धेखा.

( Also called वाणी. )

Def.	विशुद्धेखा मो मः ।
Sch. G.	म, य. ( 3. 3 )
Ex.	श्रीदीप्ती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती । एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ K&v. 3. 36.

( 3 ) शशिवदना.

Def.	शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	शशिवदनानां व्रजनस्त्रीनाम् । अधरमुधेर्धि मधुरिरेच्छत् ॥

( 4 ) सोमराजी.

Def.	द्विधा सोमराजी.
Sch. G.	य, य. ( 2. 4 )
Ex.	हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः । जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्ययकारम् ॥

##### Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

( उष्णिक्. )

( 1 ) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता नू म गाः ।
Sch. G.	ज, म, ग. ( 3. 4. )
Ex.	मुरारिमुयङ्गी कुमारललिता सा । व्रजेणनयनानां तनान मुदमुधेः ॥

( 2 ) मदलेखा.

Def.	मस्तोः स्थान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. ( 3. 4. )
Ex.	रगे बाहुविरुणाद् वृत्तीन्द्रान्मदलेखा । लम्बाभून्पुराश्रवौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

( 3 ) मधुमती.

Def.	ननमि मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	न, न, ग ( 5. 2 )
Ex.	रविजुहिनुतटे वनकुसुमततिः । अधित मधुमती मधुमधनमुवम् ॥

##### Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

( अष्टपदम्. )

( 1 ) अष्टपदम् ( also called श्लोक. )

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use, has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके षष्ठं उरु द्वेयं सर्वत्र लघुपञ्चमम् । द्विचतुःपादयोर्द्वयं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥ वागर्थाविब संपृक्तौ वागर्थमतिपत्तये । जगत्कः पितरौ धेदे पार्श्वीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ B. 1. 1.
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## (2) गजगति.

Def.	नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G.	न, म, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	रविमुतापरिते विहरते दृशि हरेः । व्रजवधूगजगतिर्वेदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

## (3) प्रमाणिका.

Def.	प्रमाणिका जरी लगी ।
Sch. G.	ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	पुनातु भक्तिच्युता सदाच्युताप्रिययोः । शुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशितारिका ॥

## (4) माणवक.

Def.	भानलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G.	भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वसकुंठं कलिरम् । ध्याय सखं स्मेरमुखं नंदमुने माणवकम् ॥

## (5) विद्युन्माला.

Def.	मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G.	म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)
Ex.	धातोवल्ली विद्युन्माला धर्तुणी आकृष्याः । यस्मिन्नास्मां तापाच्छन्येगामध्वस्थः कृष्णाभीदः ॥

## (6) समानिका.

Def.	ग्लो रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G.	र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)
Ex.	यस्य कृष्णपादप्रमसितं हतडागतदा । धीः समानिका परण वेचिताव मत्सेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

## (वृहती)

## (1) भुजगशिशुभृता.

Def.	भुजगशिशुभृता नो मः ।
Sch. G.	न, न, म (7. 2.)
Ex.	नृवृत्तनिकटक्षणी भुजगशिशुभृता यासीत् । मरिचुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साऽभूत् ॥

## (2) भुजगसंगता.

Def.	सजरेभुजगसंगता ।
Sch. G.	स, ज, र (3. 6.)
Ex.	तल्ला तरंगिरिगितैर्वमुना भुजगसंगता । कथमेति वरसचारकश्चलः सदेव तो हरिः ॥

## (3) मणिमध्य.

Def.	स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेदमता ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स (5. 4.)
Ex.	कालियभोगभोगगतस्त्वन्मणिमध्यस्फीतकषा । चित्रपदाभो नंदधुतशार ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

## (पौंके.)

## (1) त्वरितगति.

Def.	त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगेः ।
Sch. G.	न, ज, म, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.	त्वरितगतिर्व्रजसुधतिस्तरणिसुता विपिनगता । मुररिपुणा रतिपुरुणा परितेता ममदमिता ॥
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## (2) मत्ता.

Def.	जेया मत्ता मममगसृष्ट ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex.	पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधपात्री कालिदीये तटवनकुंभे । उद्दीव्यतीर्व्रजजनगमाः कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

## (3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चक्रमाला.)

Def.	रुक्मवती सा यत्र मममाला ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex.	कायमनोवाक्योः परिश्रद्धे- यस्य सदा केसदिशि मालाः । राज्यपदे हर्षादिकदाशः रुक्मवती धिप्रः खलद मय ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

## (त्रिपुन.)

## (1) इन्द्रवज्रा.

Def.	स्वाविन्द्रवज्रा यदि नो जगी मः ।
Sch. G.	त, न, ज, ग, म (5. 6.)
Ex.	गोष्ठं गिरिं सखकरोण भवता इन्द्रवज्राहानमुना दी । यो गोकुले गोदकुलं च मय चक्रे म नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

## (2) उपेन्द्रवज्रा.

Def.	उपेन्द्रवज्रा प्रथमं लघो मा ।
Sch. G.	ज, न, ज, ग, म (5. 6.)
Ex.	उपेन्द्रवज्रादिमाणि लघु मि- विपुषणानां दुरितं वपसी । स्वामि गोपीभिरुपमयमान सुरहृमुखं मणिमंडपमयम् ॥

## (3) उपजति.

Def.	अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजो पादो यदीवावृषजानयस्याः । इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिथितानु वदन्ति जानिष्विदमेव नाम ॥
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Sch. G. When इन्द्रवज्रा and उपेन्द्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजति. It is said to have 14 variations.

Ex.	अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः । पूर्वापरो तोयनिधी बगाव स्थितः पृथिव्या इव सानदेव ॥ Ku. 1. 1.
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See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c. When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजति; e. g. in the following verse from Magha there is a combination of वृहत् and इन्द्रवज्रा.

हस्तं रथाविवानिवादिनां प्रगे  
गजो वृषाणामथ तोरणाद्वहिः ।

प्रस्थानकालशमवेशकल्पना-  
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदक्षनाच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोषक.

Def.	दोषकमेच्छति भविष्यादौ ।
Sch. G.	भ, म, न, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex.	या न यया प्रियमन्ययधुम्भः सारतरागमना यनमानम् । तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री सा रतरागमनायनमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def.	भ्रमो म्लो गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।
Sch. G.	म, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex.	प्रित्ये युनां ज्योतिनतपनाः भोद्धव्यान् दिनाभ्यं तददा दोषामन्यं विदधति मृतः कीडायास्तभ्रमशमपटयः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def.	रात्वरैरलमै रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G.	र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)
Ex.	कौशिकेन स किल शिनीधरा गममध्वरविधानशान्तये । काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित- स्तेजसा हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1 See Ku. 8 also.

(7) बातोमी.

Def.	बातोमीयं गविता भो तगो गः ।
Sch. G.	म, म, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex.	ध्याता धूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य मेणी बाबां गविता इलयादि । संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हुनि पुंतां बातोमी पीतमिवांभीधिमये ॥

(8) शास्त्रिणी.

Def.	मातो गी वेष्मालिनी बद्दलोके ।
Sch. G.	म, न, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex.	अथो हुनि क्षान्दुद्धिं विवसे धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सुते । दुद्धिं दत्ते सध्वोपास्यमाना पुंतां अक्षाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def.	स्वागता रत्नमैपुङ्गवा च
Sch. G.	र, न, म, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex.	बाणदागमयतेऽथ मरिद्रान् तत्त्वं वरमहाय महीदः । तत्त्वं वरमहाय महीदः नन्दकिङ्कसकाम जगद् ॥ N. 5. 1. See Ki. 9, Si. 10

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंशा.

Def.	तच्चंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरो ।
Sch. G.	इंद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (See 13 Below) except that its first syllable is long:—Ganas are, त, ज, ज, र.
Ex.	दैत्येद्रवंशाभिरुर्वाणदीधितिः पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः । यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं ते कंसचाणूरमुखो मन्त्रद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def.	चंद्रवर्त्म निगदंति रत्नमसैः ।
Sch. G.	र, न, म, स (4. 8')
Ex.	चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरं राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगममैः । इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुर सरसे कुंजवर्त्मनि हर्गस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def.	अब्धयैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभ्यो सौ ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, म (4. 8.)
Ex.	या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या । भव्याकारा दिनकरपुष्पिकुले केलीलोला हरिततुरव्यास्ता वः ॥ See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def.	रसेर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।
Sch. G.	ज, स, ज, स (3. 6.)
Ex.	समीरशिशिरः शिरस्तु वसतां सतां जवनिका निकामक्षुत्तिनाम् । विभर्ति जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा- मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def.	इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G.	न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
Ex.	स्फुटसुषमाभकरदमनोद्धं ब्रजललभानयनालि निपीतम् । तव मुखतामरसं मुखशब्दो इवयतवागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def.	वद ताटकमब्धितकारयुतम् ।
Sch. G.	त, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)
Ex.	स तथेति विनेतुकदारमतेः प्रतिगुह्य वधो विसर्जं मुनिम् । तद्वलम्बपदं इदि शोकवने प्रतिपातविवातिकमस्य गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91. See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुतविलवित.

Def.	हुतविलवितमाह नभो जसौ ।
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Sch. G. न, म, ज, र ( 4. 8. or 4. 4. 4 )  
 Ex. मुनिमुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना  
 मम च मुक्तभिर्दे तमसा मनः ।  
 मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता  
 धनुषि चतुर्शश्च निवेशितः ॥ 8. 6 ;  
 See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

( 8 ) प्रभा.

( Also called मंदाकिनी ).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्नौ रौ प्रभा ।  
 Sch. G. न, न, र, र ( 7. 5. )  
 Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पधिया-  
 मतुतुत रतयेव संतानकः ।  
 तरुणपरभृतः स्वने रागिणा-  
 मननुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ Si. 6. 67 ;  
 also Ki. 5. 21.

( 9 ) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।  
 Sch. G. म, ज, स, स ( 5. 7. )  
 Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः  
 कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।  
 भ्रमयन्नुपति मुहुरभ्रमयं  
 पवनश्च ध्रुवनवनीपवनः ॥ Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

( 10 ) भुजंगप्रयात

Def. भुजंगप्रयाते चतुर्भिर्गकारैः ।  
 Sch. G. य, य, य, य ( 6. 6. )  
 Ex. धनैर्निष्कलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति  
 धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।  
 धनेभ्यः परो बाधवो नास्ति लोके  
 धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

( 11 ) मणिमाला.

Def. त्वो त्वो मणिमाला छिन्ना गृह्यकवः ।  
 Sch. G. त, य, त, य ( 6. 6. )  
 Ex. प्रह्लादमरमौली रत्नोपलकटो  
 जालप्रतिर्बिम्बा शोणा मणिमाला ।  
 गोविंदपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-  
 मास्ता मम चित्ते ध्वान्ति शमयन्ती ॥

( 12 ) मालती.

( Also called ययुना. )

Def. भवति न जायते मालती जरी ।  
 Sch. G. न, ज, य, र ( 5. 7. )  
 Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने  
 नधुरससौरभसारलोहपः ।  
 कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभवा-  
 मल्लिभि जुषति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

( 13 ) वंशस्थविल.

( Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित )

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतो जरी ।  
 Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र ( 5. 7. )

Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभव  
 पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।  
 निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पारित  
 प्रियेष सौभाग्यफला दि चाकृता ॥ R. 5. 4 ;  
 See R. 3 also.

( 14 ) वैश्वदेवी.

Def. बाणाभेष्टिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममो यो ।

Sch. G. म, म, य, य ( 5. 7. )

Ex. अचमिन्धैषां त्वं विलासभगणा-  
 मद्वैतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।  
 तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्च्येन भाविनी मे  
 प्रातः संपन्नामथना यशस्वी ॥

( 15 ) स्रग्विणी.

Def. कीर्तिनेषा चतुराफिका स्रग्विणी ।

Sch. G. र, र, र, र ( 6. 6. )

Ex. इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता  
 शतकुम्भद्रवालंकृता शोभन्ति ।  
 नव्यमेघच्छविः पीनवासा हर-  
 सुनीरास्ता जयायोरासि स्रग्विणी ॥  
 See Si. 4. 42.

Metros with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

( अतिजगती. )

( 1 ) कलहंस.

( Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा. )

Def. सजसाः सगो च कथितः कलहंसः ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग ( 6. 7. )

Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो  
 प्रजकाभिनीकमालिनीकृतकलिः ।  
 जनचित्तहारफिलफटनिनादः  
 प्रमदं तनोतु तव मंदनद्रुजः ॥  
 See Si. 6. 79.

( 2 ) क्षमा.

( Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिकी. )

Def. नृगरसयनिर्नो नती गः क्षमा ।

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, ग ( 7. 6. )

Ex. इह दुराधिगयेः किंचिदंशगमेः  
 सतनमस्तनं वर्णयन्त्यंतरम् ।  
 अमुमतिविपिनं वेदविम्बापिने  
 पुरुषायिव परं पश्योनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.

( 3 ) प्रहृषिणी.

Def. भ्याशामिर्मनजरागः प्रहृषिणीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, न ( 3. 10. )

Ex. ते रेखाब्जकुलिशानपत्रविह  
 सत्राजधरपुनः प्रसक्तभम्भम् ।  
 पत्थानप्रणतिभिरंशुलीषु चक-  
 रंलिख्यच्चूनमकरंदरेणुगौरवम् ॥ R. 4. 82.  
 See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

( 4 ) मंजुषाविणी.

( Also called सुवर्दिनी and प्रबोधिनी. )

Def. सजसा जनी च नदि मंजुषाविणी ।

Sch. G.	स, ज, म, ज, ग ( 6. 7. )
Ex.	यमुनामतीतमथ शुभुवानसु तपस्तद्वत् इति नाधुनोच्यते । म यवाऽचलमिजपरादहनिशं रुपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥ Si. 13. 1. ( 5 ) मत्तमसूरी.
Def.	बंदेरभिर्नो यसगा मनमपूरः ।
Sch. G.	म, न, य, स, ग ( 4. 9. )
Ex.	दृष्ट्वा दृष्टवान्याचरणायानि विधाय प्रेक्षाकागी यानि रद्वं मुक्तमपायेः । सम्पगट्टितस्तस्य पूरं पश्यति यस्तां यथापास्ते साधु विधाय स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ; Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75. ( 6 ) रुचिरा. ( Also called प्रभावती. )
Def.	जयो मज्जी र्गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रेः ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, ज, ग ( 4. 9. )
Ex.	कदा मुग्धे वरतन् कारणाकृते तवागते लणभपि कोपपात्रताम् । अपर्वणि प्रहकलुर्ध्वमंडला विभाषरी कथय कथं यतिव्यपि ॥ M. 4. 13. See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

( शकरी. )

( 1 ) अपराजिता.

Def.	नवरासलपुगेः स्त्रीरपराजिता ।
Sch. G.	म, न, र, स, ल, ग ( 7. 7. )
Ex.	बद्धवधि युजयतापङ्कताम्पवा बहुनिचयचपूः धीरपराजिता । अजयत समरे समस्तारिपुबजं म जयति जयतां गतिरुहध्वजः ।

( 2 ) असंबाधा.

Def.	मो म्मो गावसमहविगतिरसंबाधा ।
Sch. G.	म, न, म, स, ग, ग ( 5. 9. )
Ex.	बीर्वात्री देव अचलति रणवशाद्विधे हेन्येदे ज्ञाना धरणि रियमसंबाधा । धर्मस्त्रिभुवर्षं प्रकाशितमनुसंबंधः साधुनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

( 3 ) पद्म्या.

( Also called मेजरी. )

Def.	सजला बली च सह मेव पद्म्या मता ।
Sch. G.	स, ज, स, म, ल, ग ( 5. 9. )
Ex.	स्वयंभवायुः समित्वात्मकार्तस्वराः जलद्वालादिपुलिनकात्मकार्तस्वराः । अमनीरिडं लुपितवाक्चापीकगः समिधुः कश्चित्कपिशर्बति चप्री कणः ॥ Sl. 4. 24.

( 4 ) प्रमदा.

( Also called कुराङ्गिका. )

Def.	पञ्चममता दुर्लभ मयति मयता ।
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Sch. G.	न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग ( 6. 8. )
Ex.	अनतिचिरोऽजितस्य जलदेवचिर- स्थितबहुबुद्धदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् । विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला- मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमती ॥ Si. 4. 4) ( 5 ) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def.	ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G.	न, न, भ, न, ल, ग ( 7. 7. )
Ex.	व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता । विरहविषदि मे शरणमिह ततो मधुमथनयुगस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

( 6 ) मध्यक्षामा.

( Also called हंसस्थेनी or कुटिल. )

Def.	पञ्चक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्मो म्मो गो ।
Sch. G.	म, म, न, य, ग, ग ( 4. 10. )
Ex.	नीतोच्छ्रायं धुहुराशिशिरस्मैरु- रानीलाभेर्वितचितपरभागा रत्नेः । ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वितरति हंसस्थेनी पञ्चमयङ्कः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31 ( 7 ) वसंततिलका.

( Also called वसंततिलक,

उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता. )

Def.	नका वसंततिलका तमजाः जगो गः ।
Sch. G.	न, म, ज, ज, ग, ग ( 8. 8. )
Ex.	वात्येकतोऽस्तशित्वं पतिरोषधीना- माधिष्कृताङ्गणपुरःसर एकतोऽङ्कः । तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां लोको नियम्यत इवात्मवशांतरेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.

( 8 ) वासंती.

Def.	मानो नो मो गो यदि गद्विता धूसतांयम् ।
Sch. G.	म, न, न, म, ग, ग ( 4. 6. 4. )
Ex.	ब्राम्पिर्दुर्गुणीनिर्मगधुरालापोद्गीतैः भीर्षबाद्रेरुधुनपवनैर्यदाबोला । लीलालोला पद्मविलसद्भस्मोद्भासैः कमारानी नृत्यति सङ्गी वासंतीयम् ।

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter

( अतिशकरी. )

( 1 ) तूष्णक.

Def.	तूष्णकं समामिका पदस्यं विनातिमम् ।
Sch. G.	र, ज, र, ज, र ( 4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8. )
Ex.	सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि मृगगुग्निं पञ्चबाजमानजालपूर्णं हनतूष्णकम् । गाविका वितर्क्य माधवाद्य मासि मादये मोहमति निर्मरं त्वया विना कलाविधे ॥

( 2 ) मालिनी.

Def.	नमयययुनयं मालिनी मोगिलोकेः ।
Sch. G.	म, न, म, य, य ( 8. 7. )

Ex. शशिनमुपगतं कौमुदी मघमुक्तं  
जलनिधिमल्लुपं जह्नुकन्यावनीर्णा ।  
इति समगुणयोगप्रीत्यस्तत्र पौराः  
यवणकद्व नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवदुः ॥ R. 6. 85

( 3 ) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूना विद्युन्मालापादौ चेद्वलीलाखेलः ।  
Sch. G. म. म, म, म, म.  
Ex. भा कान्ते पक्षस्थानि पर्याकाशे देशे स्वार्थाः  
क्रान्ते वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चत् ।  
क्षुत्सामः प्राटश्चतश्चेतो राहुः कूरः प्रायात्  
तस्माद् ध्वान्ति हन्यस्यति शन्येकान्ति कर्तव्या ॥  
Sar. K.

( 4 ) शशिकला.

Def. गृहनिधनमल्लुखरिह शशिकला ।  
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स ( all short syllables except  
the last. )  
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुद्गितशशिकला  
वज्रयुवनिलसदलिकगमनगता ।  
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं  
ज्यतनुत विततरभमपरितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

( अष्टि. )

( 1 ) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च ध्वनम् ।  
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग ( 8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4. )  
Ex. विद्रुमाकृणाधरोऽशोभिषेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-  
वद्वर्षीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग ।  
न्यां सदैव बाह्वेदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव  
बन्धपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवश ॥

( 2 ) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वर्धति पंचचामरम् ।  
or जरो जरी ततो जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्  
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग ( 8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4. )  
Ex. सुरद्रुमलर्मन्त्रे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते  
लक्षद्विजानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।  
सुरागनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-  
सुरात्मरिबीजितं सदाभ्युतं भजामि तम् ।

( 3 ) बाणिनी.

Def. नजरभजैर्यदा भवति बाणिनी गयुक्तेः ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, र, ग.  
Ex. स्फुरतु ममानन्देऽद्य ननु बाणि नीतिरम्यं  
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।  
भवजलराशिपारकण्यसमं मुकुटं  
सततमहं स्तब्धः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि निम्बम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

( अत्यष्टि. )

( 1 ) चित्रलेखा.

Also called अनिशायिनी. )

Def. भमजा भजगा ग ङिहसरभेवति चित्रलेखा ।  
Sch. G. न, म, ज, म, ज, ग, ग ( 10. 7. )  
Ex. इति धीतप्रेषमन्मगान् सरसि मञ्जनेन  
नियमावधतोऽनिशाधिर्नामपमशंगभासः ।  
अवलोक्य तद्वदभादानगण गारिगः  
शिथिलतरंगविषाण्यपां तनिष्ठ मकने दीप ॥ Si. 8.

( 2 ) नर्दटक.

( Also called काकिकल. )

Def. यदि भयनो भजो भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग ( 8. 9. )  
Ex. लक्षणतमालनीलबहुलोक्तमंदबुधगः  
शिथिलसमीरणावधुननुतनवारिकणाः ।  
अभयलोकायैयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-  
भिदकलनीलकंठकलहेमंखराः कुकभः ॥  
M.L. 9. 18. See 3. 31.

( 3 ) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुपहयनिध पृथ्वी पृष्ठः ।  
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग ( 8. 9. )  
Ex. इतः स्वर्णि केशवः कलमिलस्तदीयाद्विषा-  
मितश्च शरणाधिनिः शरवर्णिणा गणाः शरते ।  
एतोपि वदवानलः सह समस्तसेवर्तके-  
रहो विततवृक्षितं भसतं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥  
Bh. 2. 76.

( 4 ) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतोबुधिरसनीर्भो भवो नो गयुग्मम् ।  
Sch. G. म, म, न, न, न, ग, ग ( 4. 6. 7. )  
Ex. गोपां भर्तुर्विहरविभुरा कार्याविदीवराक्षी  
उन्मत्तश्च स्वलितकथरी निःशसनी विज्ञातम् ।  
अत्रैवास्ते मुरिपुरिणि भ्रान्तिवृत्तिसहाया  
त्यक्त्वा गेहं ह्रादिति यन्मामेजुर्कुंजं जगाम ।  
Pad. D.

( The whole of the "Meghaduta" is written in this metre. )

( 5 ) वहापञ्चपतित.

Def. विद्रुमनिर्वाणपतिते भवनमल्लोः ।  
Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग ( 10. 7. )  
Ex. वर्णनिर्मलास्तु पानेते वनतिमिरमुषि  
ज्योतिषि रौप्यभिक्षिषु पुरः प्रतिकलति युधुः ।  
श्रीकमसंमुखोपि रम्येणरपहतवसनाः  
काचनकंदरास्तु तृणीरिह नयति रविः ॥ Si. 4. 67.

( 6 ) शिखरिणी.

Def. संकटं प्रविष्टा यमवसमलायः शिखरिणी ।  
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग ( 6. 11. )  
Ex. विमते भूयते यममलितगंडाः कारुण्यः  
करिष्यः काहृष्यात्ययमसमशीलाः काहृष्याः ।

इदानीं लोकस्मिन्नुपमशिवानां पुनरयं  
नखानां पण्डित्यं प्रकटयन् कस्मिन् सुगतिः ॥

B. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदेवैरिणी मता ।  
Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)  
Ex. सुतस्तु हृदयात्प्रयादेशव्यालीकमपैतु ते  
किमपि मनसः संमार्गो मे तदा बलवानभूतः ।  
प्रबलतमसामेवप्रायः शोभेत् किं पुनरयः  
अजगदि शिरस्थः निमो यतोऽप्यदिशकया ॥

R. 7. 24.

*Motres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.*

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमलतावेष्टिता.

Def. स्यात्तुभक्तश्रेः कुसुमलतावेष्टिता म्ना न यो यो ।  
Sch. G. म, न, न, य, य, य (6. 6. 7.)  
Ex. क्रीडन्काशिर्द्विपतिरुत्तरीवाग्निमिश्रितान्व-  
कीर्तिः स्वर्गः कुसुमलतावेष्टिता मेदमन्दम् ।  
भृगोर्द्विगीतेः किललयकरोद्गामितैर्वास्त्वक्षी-  
तन्वाता चेनां म्भस्रुतं च कपाणश्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाकाना नयनरूपयुता कीर्तिना चित्रलेखा ।  
Sch. G. न, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)  
Ex. शंकराभिरुपिष्टं तमनि मृगदृशं सारूपं यदासी-  
दाकृत्यं दत्तपुत्रनिममा भयमा मा व्याधापि ।  
नेतादृष्टं चत् कथमदृष्टिमुतामेतरेणाभ्युनय  
प्रति तस्या नयनरूपमभिरुपिष्टाद्वतायाम् ॥

(3) मंथन.

Def. नजभजरोत्तु रेफमतिः शिषेयैर्नैव नम् ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)  
Ex. नजिस्तानां मपर्वनः सलालमादोलितं  
मधुपिपादपंकजजः सुपुनपुष्पीतलम् ।  
मृदुवाचित्रचटितकलाकलपसंस्कार-  
सिन्धिलनन्दनं वज्र सखे मुखाय श्रुवापनम् ॥

(4) नाराय.

(Also called महामालिका or महामालिनी.)

Def. इह नगरचतुष्कसुष्टं तु नारायमाचले ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)  
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जायतेदोषिष्ठज्ञां प्रपद्य विवां  
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणं लक्ष्मणं विषं वैरिणः ।  
रविस्तुतसहितेन तनुयुवातः सतीविनिगा  
भुजविजितविमलरत्नाचिस्तः प्रत्ये वुरीह ॥

R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलकण्टिका.

Def. नः सौ जः सतता दिनेष्टकमुनिः शार्दूलकण्टिका ।  
Sch. G. न, स, ज, स, न, स (12. 6.)  
Ex. कृत्वा कंसद्वये पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलकण्टिका  
ययत्ते सिद्धिं नारायणं इति वैद्यप्रणीतम् ।

संतोषं परमं तु देवानिषेहे वैलोक्यशरणं  
श्रेयो नः स ननोत्पपामहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

*Motres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.*

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसत्तैर्भयं न्तो ररगुरुयुनौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।  
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)  
Ex. कंदुबामोदाह्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कान्तकेकाः  
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि यदा ददुर्गता वृमनादाः  
निशा वृत्त्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलम्बेवविस्फूर्जिता चेत्  
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. स्वर्पाश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततयाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।  
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, न, न, ग (12. 7.)  
Ex. वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी  
यस्मिन्नीधर इत्यन्यमविषयः शब्दो यथायं सारः ।  
अंतर्धंशं मुमुक्षुभिर्विशमितप्रणादिभिर्मृग्यते  
न स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥

V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. श्री भो मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयक्रतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।  
Sch. G. म, र, म, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)  
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता  
मध्याह्ने वीर्यसंकेतं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।  
दीप्ताग्नी पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो  
नारिण्याश्चक्रदन्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥

Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. श्री भो यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वर्गमुनिकर्णैराह सुरसा ।  
Sch. G. म, र, म, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)  
Ex. कामकीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारंभरमासात्  
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकृतद्वया ।  
गोर्बिंदो बाह्वीनामधरामसुधां प्राप्य सुरसां  
शंके पीडयमानैः प्रचयकुनसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

*Motres with 20 Syllables in a quarter*

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा मरी मलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।  
Sch. G. स, ज, म, म, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)  
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा  
रमणीयवेषुनिनादरंजिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।  
बहलानुरागनिवासासतमुद्रया तव रागिणं  
विद्वौ हृदि खलु बह्वीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुषदना.

Def. हेवा सप्तवक्त्रहृमिरमनययुता सौ गः सुषदना ।  
Sch. G. , र, म, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)



- Ex. उजुंगास्तुंगकुलं छुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यंदि सलिलं  
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठदुममतिमुखराः कलोलमुखरम् ।  
स्रोतःस्नातावसीदन्तुदशनेरुत्सादिततटाः  
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पात्यंति शतशः ॥  
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

( प्रकृति. )

( 1 ) पंचकावली.

( Also called सरसी, धृतश्री. )

- Def. - नजभजजा जरी नरपते कथिता भुवि पंचकावली ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, र ( 7. 7. 7. )  
Ex. तुरंगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरंगजन्मनः  
प्रमथितभूधृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।  
परिचलतो बलानुजवलस्य पुरः सततं धृतभिय-  
श्रिरगलितभियो जलनिधेश तदाऽभवदंतरं महत् ॥  
Si. 3. 82.

( 2 ) स्रग्धरा.

- Def. प्रप्रेर्यानां त्रयेण विप्रनिश्रुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितयम् ।  
Sch. G. म, र, म, न, य, य, य ( 7. 7. 7. )  
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहनि विधिद्वतं या हविर्याच ह्रीश्री  
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः क्षुनिविषयगुणा या स्थिता श्याव्य  
विश्वम् ।  
यामाहः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिगिणि यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः  
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपञ्चस्तनुमिष्वतु वस्तुभिर्वाभिरीशः ॥  
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

( आकृति. )

हंसी.

- Def. सौ सौ नाश्रवरो गो गो वसुधुवनयतिरित भवति हंसी  
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग ( 8. 14. )  
Ex. साधं कतिनैकतिऽसौ विकचकमलमधु स्रामि विधेनी  
कामकीडाकृतफतप्रमदसरसमलधु रसंती ।  
कालिंदीनि पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे  
कंसारते पद्म स्वेच्छं सरमसगतिरिह बिलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

( विकृति. )

अद्वितनया.

- Def. नजभजजा जनी लघुगुरु दुषेलु गदितिवमद्वितनया ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, म, ल, ग ( 11. 12. )  
Ex. स्वरतशोर्मपावकशिखरपतनगनिमममद्विभुजो  
जलविभुताविलासवसतिः स्तां गतिरशेषमाग्य महिमा ।  
धुवनहितावतारचतुरवारपरबरोऽजतीर्ण इह हि  
शितिलयेऽस्ति कंससमभस्येति तमोचक्षुद्वितनया ।

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

( संस्कृति. )

तन्वी.

- Def. भूतमुनीनेर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्त्री भनयाथ यपि भवति तन्वी  
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, म, भ, न, य ( 5. 7. 11. )

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

( अतिष्ठति. )

कोचपदा.

- Def. कोचपदा भ्यो भ्यो ननना न्याविशारवभुमनिदिरानेति  
भवत  
Sch. G. म, म, स, म, न, न, न, ग ( 5. 5. 8. 7. )

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

( उरुति. )

भुजंगाविर्भूत.

- Def. वस्तीशायेच्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगेर्भुजंगाविर्भूत  
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग ( 8. 11. 7. )

दृक्क.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दृक्क. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two naganas or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either raganas or yagunas, or all the feet may be saganas. The Classes of दृक्क usually mentioned are चन्द्रविभवात, प्रवितक मयमतंगलीलाकर, सिंहविभवात, कुहमस्तवक, अलं-  
शिर, संताप &c. Mā 5. 23 is an instance of the last species of Dardaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमद्वत. ( Half equal Metres. )

( 1 ) अपरवक्त्र.

( Sometimes called पैतालीय. )

- Def. अयुजि ननरला युधः सये  
तद्वरवक्त्रमिदं नजी जरी ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग ( odd quarter )  
न, ज, ज, र ( even quarter )  
Ex. स्फुटमुमपुत्रेयुगीतिमि-  
लमवरवक्त्रमयं माववद् ।  
दुग्गुपतिगणैः समं स्थिता  
वज्रपतिता भुजविताविभवा ॥

( 2 ) उपविष.

- Def. विषये नदि सौ सलगा दले  
नौ युजि भादगुक्कावुपविषम् ।  
Sch. G. ल, ल, ल, ल, ग ( odd quarter )  
म, म, म, ग, ग ( even quarter )  
Ex. स्वरैरिष्युसमुतां ह्यं  
हेमनिर्गच्छकं दृग्गुपतिम् ।

भागनं चपलामिलितं यथा  
शास्त्रनीचरेकपञ्चिभम् ॥

( 3 ) पुष्पिताग्रा.

( Also called ओषच्छन्दसिक. )

Def. अयुजि नयुगंफतो यकारो  
युजि तु नजौ जरागाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य ( odd quarter )  
न, ज, ज, र, म ( even quarter )

Ex. अथ मदनश्चूडयवार्तं  
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयाचमुव ।  
शशिन उव दिगाननस्य जेवा  
किणपरिशयभूमग प्रदोषम् ॥ Ku. 4. 46.

( 4 ) वियोगिनी.

( Also called वैतायीय or मंदरी. )

Def. विषमे सप्तज गुरुः सवे  
समग लोप्य परविगिनी ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग ( odd quarter )  
स, म, र, ल, ग ( even quarter )

Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-  
मविषयः परमापदा पदम् ।  
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं  
गुणलब्धाः स्वयमथ संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

See R. 8, or Ku. 4.

( 5 ) वेगवती.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद ।  
भाविह वेगवती युजि भादौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग ( odd quarter )  
म, म, म, ग ( even quarter )

Ex. स्वरवेगवती प्रजगामा  
केशवचंद्रारैरनिमुग्धा ।  
रमसाक गुरुत्वं गणयंती  
कालिनिहजयुहाय जगाम् ॥

( 6 ) हरिणप्रता.

Def. सयुगात्सल्ल विषमे गुरु-  
युजि नमौ भक्तौ हरिणप्रता ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग ( odd quarter )  
न, म, म, र ( even quarter )

Ex. स्फुटफेनचवा हरिणप्रता  
बलिमनोहणटा तरणेः सुता ।  
कसहसकुलारमशालिनी  
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेमनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अयवच्य or ओषच्छन्दसिक and वैतायीय or विगिनी are usually treated as *Jātis*; ( see Section D ). But they are sometimes defined in the Gapa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of *Vṛttas*.

### SECTION C.

विषमपदा. ( Unequal Metres. )

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गा.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च  
नसजगुरुकाण्यन्तरम् ।

यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्वरथो  
सजस्ता जगौ च भवतीयमुद्रता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल ( first quarter )  
न, स, ज, ग ( second „ )  
म, न, ज, ल, ग ( third „ )  
स, ज, स, ज, ग ( fourth „ )

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन  
हचिरवदनखिलोचनम् ।  
ह्वातिराहितमभिराधयितुं  
विधिचत्तापसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गा is mentioned wherein the third quarter has म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

### SECTION D.

जाति. ( Metres regulated by the number  
of syllabic instants. )

( a ) The most common variety of such metres is *अर्धा*. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला गुरुचपला जघनचपला च ।  
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्वागीतिर्वैष वार्तायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

( 1 ) आर्वा.

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।  
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश सार्वा ॥ *Scut.* 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 *Mātrās* or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्वः ।  
अन्वसतिगो शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यम्बिभम् ॥  
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's *आर्वा* is written in this metre.

( 2 ) गीति.

Def. आर्वापूर्वावर्तमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।  
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं तामवृत्ताणि भाषते ॥

*Scut.* 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीवाङ्कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तुम् ।  
यत्पिषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥  
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।  
कामिनि ताम्रपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥  
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नमोऽप्यष्टद्वीणां रासोल्लासं मुरारिनिम् ।  
अस्मात्पद्मपगीतिः स्वर्गकुङ्कुमदृशां गीतिः ॥

(4) उन्नीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये चिपरिने पुनरिहोन्नीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।  
अर्चयामासक्तिदुस्तरसंसारसंगरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यामान्दलमैतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्थमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. संवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-  
ज्वरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।  
नसेवने रसव-  
ज्वरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gana scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. वद्विषयेऽहो समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥  
न समाश्च पराभिता कला वैतालीयैर्न रलो गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a *रज* (—) and a short and a long vowel (—). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशले ननु हंसो विन-  
नचने कृष्ण यदुभयवाङ्मयः ।  
ननुद्वयमपि परेकवपि  
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपरुद्धसिक.

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ नयेव अंशमौपरुद्धसिकं मुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as *वृत्तसिक* except that at the end of each quarter there must be a *रज* and *गण* instead of *रज* and *ल*, *ग* only: in other words, it is the same as *वृत्तसिक* with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. उपमा परितेज प्रभवाप-  
मश्च संभाव्य पराधर्मं विनिन्द-  
मृगमाश्रयं निःशङ्कान्तरा-  
स्थिरद्वन्द्वप्रमुखं महोदयानुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that *विनिन्द* or *निन्द* and *अपरवच* are only particular cases of *वेदार्थ* and *पुष्टिता* and *मरुभारिणी*, of *औपरुद्धसिक*. *Pravodists* treat both these classes of metres in the *Gana* scheme as well as in the *Mātrā* scheme: hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मायासमक.

The metre called *मायासमक* consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as *मायासमकं नवमा लघुः*.

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called *वज्रकर्मिक*. If the 6th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called *चित्र*. If the 6th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called *प्रचित्र*. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called *विभक्त*. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called *वाङ्मयसमक*, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मृदु जहृहि धनागमदृष्टा  
कुप ननुदुहे मयसि विनृष्णात् ।  
वह्मभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं  
चित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Mohs M. 1.

## APPENDIX II.

### Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

**अर्यभट्ट** A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

**उद्भट** One of the earliest writers on *Alankāra*. He was the chief Pandit or *Sabhapati* of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir ( 779-813 A. D. ).

**कश्यप** Author of the *भाष्यप्रदीप*, being a commentary on Patanjali's *सङ्घाशास्त्र*. He is considered by Dr. Euhler to be not older than the 13th century.

**कल्हण** The author of the well-known *राजतरङ्गिणी* 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

**कालिदास** The celebrated author of the *अभिज्ञान-शकुन्तल*, *विक्रमोर्वशीय*, *मालविकाग्निमित्र*, *रघुवंश*, *कुमारसंभव*, *मेघदूत*, *अनुराधा*; also of the poems *नलोदय* and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D. in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि नवेदम

स्थिरमथनिधौ विवेकिना जिनवेदम ।

स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः

कविनाभिनकालिदासभाविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his *Harsha-charita* also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known : According to Mallinatha's explanation on Me. 14 *निचुल* and *विद्वान्* were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to *विद्वान्*.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korur in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlecchas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

**क्षेमेन्द्र** A well-known poet of Kashmir, author of *समय-भातिका* and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

**जगद्धर** N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the *Mālatī-Mādhava* and *Veni-Sambhāra*. He lived after the 14th century.

**जगन्नाथपंडित** N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the *समयसार* a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are *भाषिणीविलास*, the five *lukurics* ( *मेघा*, *पीतृष*, *द्वया*, *अमृत*, *करुणा* ), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

**जयदेव** Author of that charming lyric poem the *Gita-govinda*. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Virabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmanasena who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

**दंडिन** Author of the *Dasakumārcharita* and *Kāvya-dāsa*. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to *Mādhavā-charīya*.

**पतञ्जलि** The celebrated author of the *Maṭibhāṣya*. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

**नारद** ( *भट्टनारायण* ) Author of the *Veni-Sambhāra*. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called *नयनलोचन*. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. ( *Rāj. T.* 5. 34 ).

**बाण** The well-known author of the *Harsha-charita*, *Kādāmbari* and *Chandrikāsataka*. *Pārvatīparinaya* and *Ratnāvali* are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harsha-varḍhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tshang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quæ*—of several

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the *Harsha-charita*.

**विहङ्ग** Author of the *Mahākāvya Vikramādityadeva-charita* and of *Chaurupanchāṣikā*. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

**भट्टि** A son of Sri Svāmī, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

**भट्टरि** Author of the three *Satakas* and of the *Vikya-padiya*. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

**भवदूति** The well known author of the *Mahāvīr-charita*, *Mālatī-Mādhava*, and *Uttarārāma-charita*. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

**भरवि** Author of the *Kirātārjunīya*, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कलिदास.

**भाम** Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

**भदुर** Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the *Śrīya-Sataka* composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

**भट्ट N** of the author of the *Kāvya-prakāśa*. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

**भृगु** Author of the *Anargha-rāshava* mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century)

in *Haravijaya* 38. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

**रत्नाकर** Author of the *Mahākāvya* called *Haravijaya* and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.)

**राजशेखर** Author of *Bāla-Rāmāyana*, *Rāṣa Bhārata* and *Vidhasālabhanjikā*. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

**ब्रह्ममिहिर** A celebrated astronomer, author of the *Bṛhat-Samhitā*. He died in 587 A. D.

**विक्रम** See कलिदास.

**विशालदत्त** Author of the *Mudrārākhaṣa*. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

**शंकर** The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the *Śaṅkarasmṛtya* and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Śaṅkara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to *Mudrārākhaṣa*.

**हर्ष** The author of *Vāṇavadattā* mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name *दृगन्त* which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

**श्रीधर** The reputed author of the *Naishadha-charita* and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that Śrīharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the *Ratnāvalī*, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the *Ratnāvalī* must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the *Daśarūpa*, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

**हर** The patron of Bāṇa, see कव. The *Ratnāvalī* is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

## APPENDIX III.

### On important Geographical names in ancient India.

**अंग** N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

**अंध्र** N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalings; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अमर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

**अवन्ति** N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avant and Vialā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sipsā. It is the western part of Mālava. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

**अयमक** An old name of Travancore.

**अवन्त** See सोराष्ट्र.

**इन्द्रप्रस्थ** (also called इन्द्रिय, सकल्य &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

**उत्कल** or **ओड्र** N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapishā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Purī where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

**जलजल** N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sivalik mountains. जलजल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

**कपिश** See under इन्द्र.

**कर्लि** N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कर्लिनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अज also.

**कांची** See under कर्लि.

**कान्यकुब्ज** An important kingdom said to have extended from the bank of the Karatryā or Sadāntrī to the ex-

terminities of Aesām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kīrātas and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was कान्यकुब्ज on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

**कांबोज** N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

**कुल** N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāṇa or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

**कुण्ड** N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Drishadvatī. It is sometimes called समंतपुष्क the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

**कुलू** N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

**कुशावती** or **कुशस्थली** The capital of Dakṣiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali **मध्यदेशपति**, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

**केकय** The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

**केरल** The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are, the Netravatī, the Sarāvatī and the Kālī-Nadt, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānarā, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

**कोसल** N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of Sarayū (or Gogra). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakshina Kosala'. The former is also called 'Gandā' and must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhya comprising Ganda and Baraitoh. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvasti in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhagalpur and western Poorena. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋषि.

गौड or हुङ्ग Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooce' canoe.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dābalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ज q. v. Their capital was at one time दिग्वि q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chhindail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जन्मस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasavaps. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जलंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāśā. (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

तम्रलिङ्ग See under त्र्यम्ब.

त्रिवर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Hudiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tegur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वृषभर See under वृषभ.

दशार्ज N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālva or Mālvā, its capital being Vihāra—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. M. 24, 25 and Kādambart. Kālidāsa also makes Vihāra a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्विवि N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishna and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godavari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjeeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

हरकत See under हर्य.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakamandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varaha mountain.

पञ्चवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Chamanavati (Chambal) upto Gangadivāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhīrgrathi was called Uṭṭara-Panchāla, and its capital was Abichhātra. The southern portion was called 'Dakṣiṇa-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पञ्चपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chindā in the Nagpur districts.

पञ्चनदी Identified with the modern Narwar in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pāravati, Luv, and Madhvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavapā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālatī-Mādhava.

पंपा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks: the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पारलिङ्ग N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sopa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.



**पंड्य** N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tamraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rameshwara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattin 160 miles south of Madras; cf. B. 6. 59-64.

**पारसीक** The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name पारसदेश.

**परिवात** One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himalaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

**परिव्रज** The capital of Parāvas—one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayaga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

**मगध** The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, स्वगिरि, उरुगिरि, शीलगिरि and वैभार (or मासूर) गिरि. Its next capital was Pāṭaliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कंकट in later literature.

**मत्स्य** or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dhulpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Ikshvākas and Śrāṣṇas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

**मलय** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

**महेंद्र** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

**महोदध** (also called कान्यकुब्ज or माधिनगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

**मातस्य** A lake said to be situated in Hātaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hātaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

**माहिष्मती** See under चेदि.

**मिथिला** See under विदेह.

**मुरल** See under केरल.

**मेकल** The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

**मल्ल** N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

**मग** (also called समत or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

**मलभी** See under सौराष्ट्र.

**बाह्यिक**, **बाह्यीक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-foetida.

**विदर्भ** The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāṣṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura also called विदारभ, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varad (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratishṭhāna of the southern part.

**विदिशा** See under वृहस्पति.

**विदेह** N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapuri in Nepal north of Madhubāni. Videha must have covered in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as attāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

**विराट** See मत्स्य.

**वृहस्पति** 'Rādā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

**सक** N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Saka of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

**सुहिमल** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but appears to be the Sub-Himalayan range in the south of Nepal.